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THE

# WILTSHIRE

# Archæological and Natural History

# MAGAZINE.

Published under the Direction of the Society

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No. XVI. JULY, 1859. Vol. VI.

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# WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

## On the Bradford Clay and its Fossils:

By Mr. Cunnington, F.G.S.

Read before the Meeting of the Society at Bradford-on-Avon, August 12th, 1857.

ALTHOUGH I should have been better satisfied had some local geologist occupied my place upon this occasion, still I feel it a duty, to the best of my ability, to bring before you a subject specially interesting from its connexion with the place of our assembling: the Bradford Clay and its Fossils. We should I think, as a Society, make it our object to investigate fully the Archæology and Natural History of the particular locality in which our Annual Meeting is held. The first of these has been ably elucidated by the Rev. W. H. Jones in his paper of yesterday morning, and I would now, "*haud passibus æquis,*" endeavour to supply a portion of the second, by giving you a sketch of the geological history of the neighbourhood.

I have the more cheerfully prepared a second notice of the Geology of Wiltshire, having been assured of the willingness of our much respected Ex-President, Mr. G. Poulett Scrope, to continue the series.[1]

The stratum known as the Bradford clay, is of marine origin, and consists of a bed of pale yellowish or grey clay, with occasional thin layers of irregular limestone and calcareous grit, lying *under* the Forest Marble, and *above* the Great Oolite and Fullers' earth.

It may be well studied in the quarries at Berefield, on the north

[1] Since the above was written, Mr. Scrope's first paper on Wiltshire Geology has been published in the Magazine, vol. v. p. 89. A foretaste with which the members must have been much gratified.

of this town. It is of very variable thickness, being seldom more than a few feet, often only a few inches deep, whilst at Farleigh Castle and at Tellisford it is as much as 50 feet in depth. For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the order of sequence of the British strata, it may be well to describe the position which the Bradford clay occupies in the series.[1] It occurs about the middle of the fossiliferous strata of this county, having immediately below it the Great Oolite—then follow the Fullers' earth, the Lias, the Carboniferous limestone, Coal measures, &c., &c.

Commencing immediately above it, we have the Forest marble, Cornbrash, Oxford clay, and Kelloway rock; then the Coral rag, and the associated Calcareous grit and Kimmeridge clay; the Wealden beds, the Purbeck and Portland Oolites. Then commence the Cretaceous group, viz:—Lower Green sand, Gault, Upper Green sand, and Chalk. Above these are the Tertiary strata: and lastly we have the older Flint drift, the Mammalian drift, Brick earth, and the Great Northern drift.

These strata, more than twenty in number, were (with the exception of the Wealden and some of the Tertiaries, which are of fresh water origin) deposited very gradually, a few inches, or even less at a time, at the bottom of the sea; and although all of them may not have been accumulated above this particular locality, yet all of them were formed here, or in the surrounding districts subsequently to the formation of the Bradford clay. There is good evidence that many of the strata enumerated, were once lying above the Bradford clay, on this very spot, and that they have been removed by the disruption and denudation which modified the forms of the surrounding vallies and hills, as their bouldered fragments may be abundantly found in the drift gravel of the district.

The question has lately been put to me "What is the age of the Bradford clay?" The answer is written on the rocks around us,—nature's own stereotype,—though in language of such sublime antiquity, that our limited faculties cannot grasp its full purport. The strata above mentioned having been deposited to the depth of

[1] Vide Mr. Scrope's admirable description of the British strata, in the paper already alluded to.

at least 4850 feet since the Bradford clay period, we may thus arrive at some conception, though but a feeble one, of its extreme antiquity.

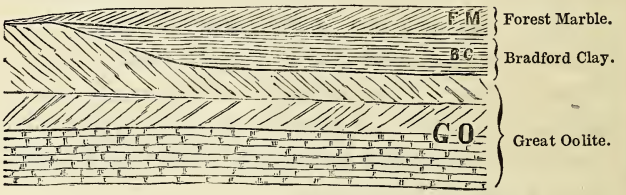
Geologists are very generally agreed that the Bradford clay ought not to be considered as distinct from the Forest marble, and in the geologically coloured sheets of the Ordnance Map lately issued, no distinction is made between the Bradford clay and the Forest marble; it is in fact considered as part of the latter stratum. On this subject Mr. Lycett, whose valuable contributions to the Palæontology of the British strata are so well known, has favoured me with a note in which he expresses his opinion, that the term Bradford clay considered as a distinct stratum does not apply to Gloucestershire.[1] Nevertheless as indicating the lower clayey portions of the Forest marble, in which great numbers of the *Apiocrinites* are usually found, the name Bradford clay is for convenience sake still retained.

The Bradford clay of Wiltshire is confined to a band on the north-west of the county, but it is most extensively developed near this town (hence its name), and here the fossil remains are the most interesting. Mr. Lonsdale says, "It appears forming a thin bed in the neighbourhood of Yatton Keynell and Giddy Hall, but between the latter point and Berefield, near Bradford, it is want-

[1] Mr. Lycett says, "The bands of clay and marl which occur throughout the Forest marble and upper portions of the Great Oolite" (in Gloucestershire) "are extremely irregular and little persistent; so much so that in draining it rarely happens that a bed can be followed 200 or 300 yards, however important it may appear in some parts of its course. None of these clay bands have produced *Apiocrinites* as far as I am aware, and I only know of two places which have produced *Terebratula decussata (coarctata)* and *Terebratula digona* (see woodcut at page 5); *Avicula costata* and *Avicula echinata* have a vertical range too considerable to be of any use. Decapitated stems of *Apiocrinus* are not uncommon in the upper limestones (the upper zone of the Great Oolite, with *Pachyrisma grande*, of Mr. Hull). From the top of these white limestones to the Cornbrash there is no clear lithological division, and for a zoological division I think that none can be made between the lower beds of the Great Oolite and the base of the Cornbrash."

My friend Professor Buckman of the Royal Agricultural College, says, "There can be no objection to include the Bradford clay with the Forest marble, of which indeed it may be said to be the fossiliferous *bank of deposit*."

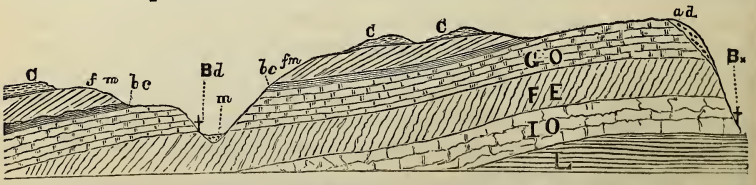
ing, the Forest marble being visible, resting on the Great Oolite at Pickwick and Wormwood. At Berefield the clay re-appears, constituting a thick stratum, which may be traced from that village, by Bradford, Upper Westwood, and Farleigh Castle: but through the southern part of the district it is difficult to separate the Bradford clay from the Fullers' earth." 1. It occurs occasionally still further northwards, and may be seen along the line of railway near Kemble in North Wilts, but in no place has it the same interest as in this immediate neighbourhood.




Section near Kemble Station, communicated by Professor Buckman, exhibiting the manner in which the Bradford clay occasionally "thins out."

The cutting of the Great Western Railway at the eastern end of the Box tunnel, exhibits a good section of the Bradford clay, but in this locality it is much interrupted by bands of oolitic limestone. It contains many fine Corals and Echini, which have been carefully investigated by Mr. Kilvert of Bath, to whom the Society is indebted for the loan of a beautiful series of these fossils, now exhibited.

Before describing more particularly the fossils contained in the Bradford clay, it is necessary that I should make some reference to the Great or Bath Oolite, on which the stratum rests, and on which a portion of this town stands. This is a calcareous




Geological section of the neighbourhood of Bradford, showing the general distribution of the strata.

Bd. Bradford. Bx. Box. L. Lias. I.O. Inferior Oolite. F.E. Fullers' Earth. G.O. Great Oolite. b.c. Bradford clay. f.m. Forest marble. C. Cornbrash. m. Mammalian drift. a.d. More ancient drift.

[1] Transactions Geological Society, 2nd series, vol. iii. part 2.

stratum, yielding the well known building stone. It was deposited in a shallow sea, the bottom of which was constantly sinking, and as constantly filling up, until the mass, which consists chiefly of the debris of small shells and corals, had accumulated to the depth of at least 160 feet. In this particular neighbourhood, when this process had ceased, and the whole mass had become consolidated, it presented a firm surface, well suited to the growth of the *Apiocrinus* which required a solid base, on which to spread out its stony roots.

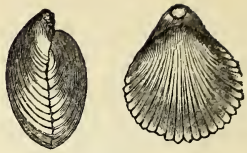
*Apiocrinus Parkinsoni.* Bradford encrinite—the smaller figures represent the animal in its young state—the one with the arms expanded, the other having them closed.

Let us like true archæologists step back some thousands of years into the past, and endeavour to realize the period when the stone lilies grew in luxuriance in the tranquil sea which covered the spot where we are now meeting. Here many generations of them lived and flourished, until the sea bottom was like a parterre of these mimic flowers in stone. Several species of *Terebratulæ* (or lamp shells) clustered round the roots of the *Apiocrinites.* Many species of fish glided through these ancient waters, and occasionally disturbed the tranquillity of the scene by preying upon the molluscs, (the *Terebratulæ* probably included) which doubtless constituted their food, as the palatal teeth of some of them are so constructed as to be well adapted for crushing shells. *Echini* crawled over the rocks, and corals of elegant forms, with other zoophytes and shells varied the beauty of the submarine scenery.

*Terebratula decussata* (or *coarctata*), one of the most characteristic fossils of the Bradford clay.

*Terebratula digona*, also characteristic of the stratum.

*Terebratula flabellum,*



*Terebratula furcata,*

rare and beautiful forms, found in the section at the end of the Box tunnel.

But of all the inhabitants of this ancient sea, the *Apiocrinus* to which I have before alluded, deserves especial notice, as it was at this period of the earth's history, that it attained its greatest development, both in size and numbers. The species most abundant here was the *Apiocrinus Parkinsoni*—Parkinson's pear-like lily-shaped animal. It belongs to the highest class of the *Radiata*, the *Echinodermata*, and derives its name from the resemblance of its body to a pear. In its perfect state, its ten feathery arms gave the *Apiocrinus* somewhat the appearance of a star-fish, growing on a tall flexible stem (see woodcut). But to descend to more minute detail, the animal consisted, 1st—of a solid root, formed of many layers of calcareous stony matter deposited round the base of the stem, as may be seen in a section. 2nd—of a long stem, composed of about 150 circular discs, with radiated surfaces. In old specimens, the stem was from 10 inches to a foot in length. The detached discs were described by old authors as *Entrochi*, or wheel stones, they were also popularly called "giant's tears," fairy stones, &c.; and as each is perforated in the centre, they were used as rosaries, hence in the North of England, joints of some of the species of *Encrinites* are still known as St. Cuthbert's beads,[1] in this part of the country they are vulgarly called "coach-wheels." 3rd—The body. The upper plates of the stem gradually increased in thickness and diameter, so as to form the elegant vase shaped body of the creature, towards the middle of which, the circular plates were succeeded by a more complicated structure, consisting of a set of five angular basal plates, two sets, of five each, of intermediate plates,

[1] "On a rock by Lindisfarn,
St. Cuthbert sits and toils to frame
The sea borne beads that bear his name."—*Marmion.*

and five superior plates, each of the latter being provided with two articulating surfaces from which sprung the arms or fingers. These were ten in number, and were fringed on both sides with rows of minute tentacula, formed of a vast number of small joints or bones, constituting altogether a beautiful star-shaped net, capable of contracting and folding in, so as to bring its prey within reach of the mouth. The mouth was conveniently situated, just within the base of the arms, so as to receive the Animalcules, &c., on which it fed.

The late Mr. Channing Pearce of this town, who possessed a most remarkable series of these fossils, succeeded in obtaining specimens having some of their fingers and tentacula preserved even to their most minute joints. As many of the *Apiocrinites* are found lying prostrate on the clay, he concluded that the fingers on the upper side would as they decomposed, be carried away by the action of the waves, whilst those on the under side would by sinking into the clay be protected, and remain uninjured. He very ingeniously proved the correctness of his views by casting plaster of Paris on some specimens as they lay in the quarry, thus forming a solid bed for the upper surface, and then turning them over, he carefully washed off the clay, and found the arms perfect as he had anticipated. The entire structure of these delicate organs was thus fully demonstrated.

The stem of the *Apiocrinus* contained about 150 joints, the body about 50, and the arms and tentacles together about 8000, forming a total of no fewer than 8200 bones in the complete animal. The more perfectly preserved specimens often retain a pink or light purple tinge, doubtless the remains of their original colour.

The period during which the *Apiocrinites* flourished in such great profusion, was comparatively short, as their remains are principally confined to a few inches only in depth on the surface of the Oolite.

Sir Charles Lyell in his Manual of Geology, speaks of a sudden irruption of water charged with mud, which broke the stone lilies short off near the roots: but I would suggest another cause for their partial destruction, to which I believe Sir Charles himself would not object. As proved by Mr. Pearce, the *Apiocrinites were*

*subjected to the action of the waves* after they had fallen down upon the bottom of the sea, which could not have been the case had they been suddenly covered up with a considerable bed of clay. Instead of the catastrophe of mud, it is I think more probable that the clay was *very gradually* deposited; and as it accumulated, it would in process of time, form a sea bottom totally unfit for the attachment of the roots of these animals. They could not fix themselves upon a bed of soft clay, and consequently, although their remains are found thinly scattered through some of the upper rocks, they ceased to exist in this particular neighbourhood, as soon as the change in the sea bottom rendered it unsuitable to their habits. It is most probable, that like the fry of many other animals (the oyster, &c.,) which are fixed to the rocks in the adult stage of their existence, the *young Apiocrinites* were furnished with organs of locomotion, so that they could rove about and suit themselves as to the place of their permanent habitation.

D'Orbigny the French naturalist, speaking of the habitation of the *Apiocrinidæ* says, "All the species being fossil, it would seem difficult to define their mode of existence. If, however, I may judge from the places where they lived, and where I have found them in abundance, still *in situ*, I should say that in the lower coral banks of the different geological epochs, they lived in the great cavities of the coral rocks. Here at least, near Rochelle, my father and I have always found them with their roots, the stem and top being still either in a vertical position, or lying by the side. There is reason to think that they sometimes lived at great depths in the bosom of the ocean, either in places where the currents were but little felt, or in the cavities of the corals, where the waves and currents could not disturb them. There fixed by their roots, their stems erect, their graceful heads crowned with their many flexible arms, they could spread themselves out, and wait for their prey, in a position exactly the reverse of that of the *Asteria*, and other *Echinoderms*, which always have the mouth *beneath*, instead of above them, like the *Crinoides*."

The first recognisable figures of *Apiocrinites* published, were by Luid a Welshman, in 1699; but the French naturalists, Bourguet

and Guettare, about the middle of the next century gave much more complete representations. Walcott, in 1775, in his work entitled "Descriptions of Petrifactions found near Bath," figures the Bradford clay *Apiocrinus* in the name of *Entrochus*. In 1811 we have a full and interesting description of this fossil, with excellent engravings, published by Parkinson, and in compliment to him, it is now known by the name of *Apiocrinus Parkinsoni*. Since his time, many other authors have given attention to the *Crinoides*, more especially Miller, who in 1821 published his elaborate work entitled "Natural History of the Crinoidea," and the late Alcide d'Orbigny whose admirable "Histoire Naturelle des Crinöides," is illustrated with very beautiful engravings. The late Mr. Channing Pearce wrote a description of the Bradford clay and of the *Apiocrinus*, which was read before the Geological Society, May 29th, 1833.

We are indeed most abundantly supplied with books of reference, but allow me to remark, *en passant*, that to the geologist no knowledge of his science is so valuable as that which is the result of his own observation and research.

In the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History" for 1848, Professor M$^{c}$ Coy gave descriptions of a new species, "the *Apiocrinus exutus:*" as however no plates were given, it is difficult to identify the species, and knowing to how great an extent these fossils were liable to changes of form, I am disposed to think that it is a variety only of *Apiocrinus Parkinsoni*. D'Orbigny figures as a distinct species *Apiocrinus elegans*, and as this is a form which occurs frequently in the Great Oolite, and is so much more elongated than *Apiocrinus Parkinsoni*, it may probably be retained as a species; but a larger series of specimens, and a more extended knowledge of these forms, may lead to the conclusion that this too is merely a variety. Some fine examples of the *Apiocrinus elegans* are now exhibited from the collection of Arthur Adye, Esq., of this town. The *Bourgueticrinus ooliticus*, an animal very nearly allied to the *Apiocrinus*, but differing principally in having oval instead of circular plates in the stem, is added to the fauna of the Bradford clay by Professor M$^{c}$ Coy who described it in the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History," 1848.

Of fossil remains which have been found at Bradford, I have 63 species. But I would remark that these are the result of a few visits only to this locality. Professor Woodward during his residence at Cirencester, found no fewer than 107 species near that town. The collection formed by Mr. Pearce is also very rich in these fossils. I have no doubt that any diligent collector living in this neighbourhood could soon obtain an extensive and interesting series.

## List of Fossils from the Bradford Clay.

*Wood.*

Dicotyledonous

*Amorphozoa.*

Spongia

*Zoophyta.*

Anabacia orbulites
Stylina Delabechii ?
Comoseris irradians
——— sp.
Cladophyllia sp.
Thamnastræa scita
——— sp.
——— sp.
Isastræa sp.

(Mr. Kilvert.)

*Crinoidea.*

Apiocrinus Parkinsoni
——— elegans
Pentacrinus sp.
——— sp.

*Echinoidea.*

Cidaris Bradfordensis
Hemicidaris (spines)
Acrosalenia spinosa
Diadema sp.
Pseudodiadema homostigma

*Articulata.*

Serpula triangulata
——— grandis ?

*Bryozoa.*

Terebellaria ramosissima
——— sp.
Diastopora diluviana
Six other Bryozoa, not determined

*Brachiopoda.*

Terebratula digona
——— cardium
——— maxillata
——— flabellum (rare)
——— coarctata
——— furcata (rare)
Rhynchonella spinosa
——— concinna
——— obsoleta
——— varians
——— angulata

*Conchifera.*

Ostrea Sowerbii
—— costata
—— sp. (large)
Exogyra sp.
Placunopsis sp.
Lima duplicata (young)
Pecten vagans
———hemicostatus
Aviculata echinata
——— costata
——— sp.
Mytilus furcatus (Goldf.)
Arca sp.
Four species of Bivalves undetermined.

*Gasteropoda.*

Pleurotomaria sp.
——— ? sp.

*Pisces.*

Pycnodus sp.
——— ? sp.
Lepidotus sp.

These fossils were exhibited to the meeting, as well as a fine collection sent by Arthur Adye, Esq., of Bradford.

# PEDIGREE OF HARDING OF BROUGHTON GIFFORD.

—o—

William Harding, tenant under the Manor 1507.

John Harding, tenant to Robert May 1544. ob. ante 1558. = Alicia ..... tenant 1558.

John Harding, tenant to Henry May 1590. Contributed £25 to the defence of the county 1588. ob. 1624. = Mary tenant 1625.

- Henry Harding = Ann..... ob. 1665. | ob. 1679.
  - 1646 Henry Harding = Margaret Gore. ob. 1668.
    - 1672 Henry Harding = Ann Savage viv. 1682. ob. 1674.
      - William Harding = Joan ..... ob. 1722.
        - William Harding bap. 1680
        - Margaret = Henry Box.
        - Ann = Edward Bailey bap. 1686 | of Bradford.
          - 1752 Margaret Bailey = William Fisher.
            - William Fisher = Susannah Cottle. bap. 1754.
              - Robert Bailey Fisher, clerk, bap. 1785.
      - 1704 Henry = Elizabeth Fennell. ob. 1751.
        - Henry ob. 1774. æt. 67.
        - Margaret bap. 1710. ob. 1723.
        - Ann ob. 1781. æt. 75.
        - Betty = Francis Paradice ob. 1786 æt. 70. ob. 1785.
  - Thomas.
  - John.
  - 1663 George = Mary Cox ob. 1666 of Corston.
- William = Ann..... ob. 1677. | ob. 1680.
  - John viv. 1624.
  - William Harding = Ann ..... ob. 1696. | ob. 1708.
    - 1667 John Harding = Hannah Davis of Nettleton.
      - Joan.
      - 1701 John Harding ob. 1723. = Hannah Dowley of London, ob. 1728.
        - John Harding = Hannah Hodges of High Littleton, ob. 1734. ob. 1761. s.p.
        - William bap. 1708. ob. ante patrem.
      - 1701 1. = Thomas of Holt ob. 1729. = 2. Dorothy Gregory of B.G. widow.
        - William ob. 1738.
        - William ob. 1714
        - Richard Jacob = Catherine Harding of Bath.
          - Stephen Skurray of Beckington. = Mary Jacob
            - 1. Anstey. 2. Wm. Wild. 3. Capt. John Hay. = Catherine Jacob.
            - Samuel Day of Burnett. = Mary Skurray ob. 1846.
              - 1810 Samuel Skurray Day, ob. 1816. s.p. = Hon. Catherine Lister.

# History of Broughton Gifford.

By the Rev. John Wilkinson.

*Continued from* Vol. v. p. 341.

## The Hardings.

THE next most considerable proprietor is Edward Talbot Day Jones, Esq.,[1] of Hinton House, Co. Somerset. These lands came by the Hardings, whose genealogy I have endeavoured to trace through family deeds, Court Rolls, and the Parochial registers of Broughton Gifford, and Hinton Charterhouse. Whatever the labour, it has been well bestowed, for there was an especial obligation to preserve from oblivion the ancestors of that family, to which our place and people are indebted for righteous deeds and alms, which here at least should always be had in grateful remembrance. A few particulars will be sufficient to illustrate the pedigree. The earliest mention of the name occurs in an inquisition held on Guido Palmes, in which one William Harding appears a tenant 1507. The next notice is in the Court rolls of the manor, in which one John Hardinge was (1544) tenant to Robert May; he was also in that year one of the jurors, as well as one of the

[1] The Parish is to be congratulated on still having a Talbot among its proprietors, and one so worthily representing the name. Mr. Jones is a nephew of Lord Talbot de Malahide, who is descended from the same original stock as John the first Earl of Shrewsbury. Both have probably the same remote ancestor. But the Malahide Talbots went to Ireland in the time of Henry II., and the family have continued there ever since. They were summoned by writ to the Irish House of Lords as early as Edward II. They include in their quarterings the original Talbot Arms, Bendy of ten pieces. They have at different times married into the Shrewsbury branch, and the late Earl of Shrewsbury (who died 1852) included an Archbishop of the Malahide branch among the effigies in his chapel at Alton Towers, and even said he considered that family to have a better title to the Earldom than the Ingestrie line. In this he was mistaken. The Ingestrie claim, is, after all, doubtful: but it would be impossible to include the Malahide Talbots among the descendants of the first Earl. There might have been the same common early progenitor, but there was a divergence before the time of the first Earl.

affeerers or arbitrators to fix the amount of fines payable at the court. He died before 1558, for then his widow Alicia was tenant, and ordered "to mend a stile between Barfurlong and Chessel." In 1590 (I see no notice of the name in the interval) John Hardinge was admitted tenant to Henry May, who granted to him, for his own life and that of his son Henry, the moiety of a certain pasture called Barley Leas on payment of £16 fine. The son Henry paid to the lord of the manor half a farthing as chief rent, for certain tenements called St. Mary's hold. From this time the name frequently occurs in the Court rolls, as belonging to those who were of some consideration in the parish. They stand at the head of the list of copyholders and jurymen. Sometimes they got into trouble. In 1621 William Hardinge was presented by the overseers of the fields and the hayward, "for that he refused to give us an account of his sheepe and of the common that should feed them, and with violence withstood us, and yet biforre we drove them to the pound Mr. Edward Long provided the forfeiture which is 3s. 4d. and it is yet remaining in his hand." His friend Mr. Edward Long was undoubtedly at that time the principal resident, so that we may suppose William Hardinge to have been somebody. This was not their only quarrel with the court. I find them allied in their resistance to lawful authority again in 1629, where they are both presented for enclosing ground that "by the custom of the manor ought not to be inclosed," Edward Long in "Bradley field," William Hardinge in "Mounton Ley." Sir John Horton in his memoranda, and his son Thomas, mention different members of the family as renting under them, from 1630—82. William Harding had Parkes, and was succeeded by his grandson John, who also held Norrington and Great Breaches.

Henry Hardinge, William's brother, rented of Sir John, Lightwoods and other lands, which continued in the family, till the time of "Widdow Hardinge" in 1682. They were diligent in the discharge of their Parochial duties, collecting the Royal subsidies and aids, for his Majesty's use, on his restoration, and acting as churchwardens eighteen times between 1690—1738. A tithe case, *Harding against Golding*, 8th May, 1696, refers to this William

Harding. It appears he was farmer of the tithes here, under a lease from William Hicks, Rector; and after various answers, replies, rejoinders, examination of witnesses, hearing of counsel and reading of proofs, the defendant was ordered "to account with and pay to the plaintiff the value of his tithe fruit, his fallen and other apples, the tithe hay of the half acre of land, the cock of hay taken away, and 8d. each calf; the tithe lambs which had fallen, the tithe wool which he shore," and various other titheable things. But this William had other and more profitable pursuits than picking up fallen apples. He was a clothier; and, like many others in this neighbourhood at that time, by the cloth trade he rose, bought land, and made a family. He is himself always described in deeds as a clothier, and probably never aspired to be anything more during a long life; but his grandsons are called gentlemen and belonged to the "country party." His first purchase was from John Long of Monkton in 1650, of various lands part of the Broughton estate, for which he paid £440 only, seeing he had previous claims on them. His next was from Agatha Curtis, widow of Thomas Curtis, also part of the Broughton manor, a license for the alienation (1641) still existing. On this property another William, the clothier's grandson, but himself a gentleman, built a great house. He added to the family estates by purchasing from William Prior, certain lands (the farm in the west of the parish) formerly alienated from the Broughton manor by Sir John Horton (1632). He, and two elder brothers, John and Thomas, were the sons of John and Hannah. The father migrated to Hinton Charterhouse, and there his eldest son John, described as of Symon's Inn, who married another Hannah, succeeded him, purchasing and enlarging (1700) the house in which his father lived, now called Hinton House, and the present seat of the representatives of the family. The three brothers seem to have been alike in their tastes, each of them built a big house, John at Hinton, Thomas at Holt (I leave the historian of that place to identify it), and William at Broughton. Our big house is noticeable for its handsome stair-case, embossed ceilings, and lofty, though small, rooms. It is now occupied by the tenant of the farm. On the death of William in 1738, this, the younger,

but the more opulent, branch of the family, ceased to reside at Broughton.

John, the elder brother, had two sons, John and William, both childless. On the death of the last named John in 1761, intestate, Mary and Catherine Jacob, the two grand-daughters of his uncle Thomas of Holt succeeded, as coheiresses. The property ultimately centered in Mary, wife of Stephen Skurray of Beckington. Their daughter Mary, wife of Samuel Day of Burnett, survived her only son, Samuel Skurray Day, and bequeathed her estates in Broughton and Hinton to Thomas Jones, Esq., who married the Honble. Margaret Nugent Talbot of Evercreech, Co. Somerset, sister of Lord Talbot de Malahide. Mr. Jones died in 1848, leaving two sons and one daughter, Edward Talbot Day, Felix Thomas, and Margaret Ann Mary, now living, and residing with their mother at Hinton House.

I must now go back to Henry Harding, the elder brother of William the clothier, and himself a clothier. In 1652 he purchased of John Long of Monkton (who seems about this time to have been in want of money) certain portions of the Broughton manor. He married Margaret Gore, a Broughton lady, of many namesakes at the present time, coheiress with her sister Mary (the wife of William Hicks, gent.) of William Gore.

I have traced Henry's descendants down to their present representative, the Rev. Robert Bailey Fisher, Vicar of Basildon, Co. Berks. It is noticeable that in both branches of the family male issue failed in the same generation. I have no occasion to remark on any individuals, except on Henry Harding and his two sisters, Mrs. Ann Harding and Mrs. Betty Paradice. The latter, who was the survivor of the three, "in compliance with the desire and to fulfil the intention of her sister," as the monument to the memory of the three in the Church says, "in the year 1782 vested in Government securities £900 stock, which producing an annual interest of £27, is to be applied for ever under the direction of three trustees, appointed for that purpose, as also the Rector and Churchwardens for the time being, to the following charities, viz.:—£20 per annum to a master for the education of 20 poor boys or girls, £7 per annum to be distributed at Christmas among such 10 poor

persons as have not been entered in the Parish book, or received relief of any kind from the Parish for one twelvemonth previous to their making such application." From that time to this, ears that never heard the two sisters have blessed them, and eyes that never saw them have given witness to them.

## Court Leets.

We have seen that the lords of our two manors used to hold separate courts here, the spiritual lord at Monkton, the temporal at Broughton. We have also learnt how the former was lost by disuse and paucity of tenants, and so became merged in its larger and more active neighbour. Of the Monkton Court there remain, as far as I know, no records. The rolls of the Broughton court leet and court Baron date from 1544, Robert May and Sir John Talbot being the lords. This was the date also of Robert May's purchase from Sir Richard Bruges, and in fact the existing records relate solely to that half of the manor which was Catharine Gifford's. Many of the earlier rolls are wanting. There is a lapse of six years after 1554. Then another of eight years. But from that time to the present, there are no more such serious gaps.

I will give such extracts from the court rolls as may seem to have any local interest, and do not range themselves under any other head.

1558. *John Bonham, Esq.* was a freeholder. Was this Leland's host at Haselbury? Leland says, in his itinerary, that the "Bonehomes afore that tyme [before Haselbury manor house was built by Mr. Bonehome's father] dwellied by Lacock upon Avon."

1560. *Michael Quintyn, Esq.* freeholder. And afterwards there is frequent mention of Quintin's lands. In the pedigree of Long by Charles Edward Long, Esq. it is said, that Michael Quinton held Monkton under Sir Henry Longe. This I doubt. The Longs had no part in Monkton, till a much later date.

1571. "The tythingman reports that John Aust and Nicholas Gregory are common brawlers, and have sold beer in measures not sealed (mensuris insigillatis), for which they are fined iv$^{d}$." "Also that Robert Timyse made an assault on William Peirce with a stick

of no value, and drew blood from him, for which he is fined ix$^{d}$." 1582. "Thomas Golding and Edward Somes played at ball (luserunt globis) against the form of the statute, fined 6$^{s}$. 8$^{d}$." 1583. "Pigs are not to range at large, except watched, unless at mast [acorn] time." Mr. Gore is presented for "putting pigs into the fields before the corn was rid" [carried.] 1624. "The custom of Broughton Gifford is that when a tenant do die the day after Michaelmas day that the Executor is to hold it [the tenement], and have the use of his living, untill Michaelmas next following, except the Broad meade and the summer fallow." This presentment is often repeated. 1629. "They present that there are no Butts (metæ, anglicè *Butts*) to practise archery (ad exercendos sagittarios; anglicè *artillery*)[1] within the parish of Broughton Gifford, therefore, the inhabitants must erect proper butts before the end of Lent next, under a penalty of 40 shillings." 1629. "Edward Barrett, one of the residents within the jurisdiction of this court, put dead and putrid flesh (anglicè *carrion*) into the church brooke to the damage of all the inhabitants, for which he is fined 6$^{d}$." "The way across that part of the meadow called Michell meade, which is beyond the brook, ought and is customarily used as a bridle road (cum saccis et fasciculis, anglicè *with sack and sumpter* only), and not with wagons." Notices are frequent of assaults, dung heaps (stercoraria), ditches not scoured out, houses out of repair, drocks (quidam canales, anglicè *thoroughs*) wanted, stiles (climaces) in various directions to be put up, found in decay (to be repaired by the lord), pound breach, trees destroyed, gates to be repaired (Awfield gate seems to have given a deal of trouble), "driver of the fields" (agrophylactes) appointed, boundaries to be set out by arbitration, sawpits unlawfully dug in the street, cattle not pastured according to the order of the stint agreed upon, but above all, cottages built, and gardens enclosed out of the lord's waste;—sometimes as many as nine in one presentment. Unhappily the court, however right in its decisions, had not the power of enforcing them. Sometimes the Homage complain, "we can have no reformation, though we have often presented." At last

[1] "And Jonathan gave his artillery unto his lad." 1. Sam. xx. 40.

they seem to have retired from the thankless duty of finding fault, without finding a remedy; accordingly the more recent presentments are meagre, while the courts are held at long intervals (now every three years), instead of every six months as in the olden time. We are suffering under their failure. Our high poor rates are owing to those very encroachments against which they protested in vain. Had the Homage been properly supported by the lords of the manor and by the stewards, the population, squatting *hibernicé* on the margin of the common, would have been kept down, and the farmers here would not have had to support out of their profits those who contribute nothing by their industry to the agricultural employments of the place. They console themselves by the reflection—"*delicta majorum immeritus luis,*"—meaning by *majorum,* lords and stewards.

I should add that, from some old Bradford papers, it appears that "the tything of Broughton" (as it is called) paid at Michaelmas yearly 16$^{d}$. at the court of the Abbess of Shaston at Bradford. The Abbess, being lady of the manor of Bradford, held a court for the hundred of Bradford, as well as for the borough of Bradford. And Broughton, being in the hundred, made the payment at the hundred court.

## Parochial Registers.

These begin 1665,[1] old style, Edmund Proby, who happily wrote an excellent hand, being Rector. They have been kept with tolerable regularity, excepting the baptisms between 29th November, 1812, and 25th April, 1813. The entries are in separate columns, and appear from the first to have been made singly and contemporaneously with the events recorded. During a vacancy in the incumbency the clerk seems to have made the entries, but generally the clergyman was the writer, signing his own name and sometimes those of the churchwardens at the foot of each page.[2] The induc-

[1] Earlier Registers going back to the 16th century once existed, but are now lost. They were here in 1786, for the then Rector made some extracts from them at that date. In 1831 they were gone, as appears from a Parliamentary return then made. I have made every inquiry for the missing volume, but as yet without success. The loss is serious, and scandalous too.

[2] In accordance with a constitution made by the Archbishop and Clergy of

tions and readings in of the several Rectors are recorded up to the middle of the last century, with the exception of Mr. John Rogers, 1742, where a leaf has been cut out. Good Doctor Proby seems to have been seized with illness 1675, and not to have attended to the Register after that time. His name re-appears at the bottom of the page for 1680 together with "Phillip Carpenter, minister" (curate). In the interval the clerk's hand is observable, but not very legible. Charles Michell appears as minister 1682, and continues officiating during the remainder of Dr. Proby's incumbency (he was buried January 3rd, 1685), and also during the incumbencies of Anthony Beeby and Nathaniel Resbury, till the induction of William Hickes 9th September, 1689.

This last Rector is more full than any other in his comments and notices on subjects of interest within his parochial sphere, whether strictly ecclesiastical or secular, or even physical. We are most thankful to him; he certainly provided for, if he did not anticipate, the demands of the parochial historian. He resigned in the spring of 1733, and it is curious to trace the declining vigour and boldness in the formation of his letters during forty-three and a half years. When the pen at last dropt from his hand, it was with evident difficulty and with much blotting, that for once more, he traced largely (as if his sight failed him) his own name and those of the churchwardens. In very different style indeed are the decided, rather small, and clearly defined letters of "William Hickes, Rector, and William Harding and Edmund Lewis, Guardians," in 1690. To judge him by his registers and the memoranda there, he was a keen, observant man, not unkindly, but tenacious of his own rights and of the law, very bitter against dissenters in the way of discipline, but very zealous too in his endeavours to compel them to come in by more spiritual ministrations. He was not without a touch of humour, was somewhat of a gossip, and believed in ghosts and apparitions. Like most active minded men, he was given to emulation. Does Dr. Proby tell you that he baptised, three sets of twins,

Canterbury 1597, that parchment register books should be provided, and transcripts made in them from the paper books previously in use: the correctness of the transcripts and future entries being certified by the Clergy and Churchwardens at the foot of each page.

Charles and Lucy Gerrish, Christopher and Henry Winne, Martha and Mary Lester, within less than six weeks, between 26th Dec., 1686 and 2nd Feb., 1687? Mr. William Hickes, not to mention various doubles, rejoices in two triplets, three sons of John and Hannah Flower in 1708, and three sons of Abram and Jane Cleve in 1720. I regret to add that none of these survived many days. He tells you, 1696, of "Susannah an unlawfully begotten daughter of Judith Bull, widow." Mr. Hickes's meaning is clear, but the widow's selection of the name of "a daughter of Israel in whom was found no dishonesty" is almost ironical. He is not so perspicuous, when speaking of "*Illegal* marriages" (of which he gives a list), "to pay 6d. more at Christmas." Are these couples who ought to have married before? Some of them are ticked off as having paid, but full half seem to have declined payment, which indeed amounted to self condemnation. There are lists of the "births of Dissenters' children not baptised into the Church," from 1699. "1696. William Chantry, sen. and Ann Goar, widow, were married. This couple made about 160 years. The man 75, the woman about 80." "1702. Frances Twiford or Nash, married to one Walter Nash, but never lived together." 1729. "Marriages. John Tomkins of the paroish of Holt and Ester Stevens of the paroish of Broghton were maryed by licence, May 8th. The man was about 65 years old, and was sick 3 or 4 weeks. The woman about 25 years. He scarce ever saw her till they came to Church to be married, nor spoke a word to her above his sign to mary her, but by another person, and it was agreed upon but the night before mariage, and were maried the next day, and he dyed the next day after mariage. So that the woman was a maid, wife, and widow within 24 hours." The further revelations of the plain-spoken Rector concerning Mrs. Tomkins, do not admit of publication. But if Mr. Hickes be rich in his marriages, he is glorious in his burials. He tells you 1701 that Mary Kedman "was in full health, about 17 years old, and dyed suddenly in the churchyard at the burial of another." 1711. "Isaac Bull was buried, Aug. 13. He was thrown of his hors on Lansdown and dyed the next day. His mother he curs'd at his going out and she wish'd that he might break his leg or ever be-

fore he came home. He mockt her, calling her snocking . . . and other like reproachful words." Lansdown fair was then and is now held Aug. 10th. "1715. Elizabeth Aust, widow of Arthur Aust. She died suddenly while she talking to her cosen's Hunt's wife and in his house." The years 1723, 4, 5, 7, were deadly from the small pox, which then raged in the parish. 1727. A clinical baptism, followed by death: "Isaac Gay (of Anabaptist parents) about 24 years old baptised in his bed, being supposed near his departure, and dyed 9 days afterwards." 1727. "Mrs. Mary Bilson who came from London and liv'd in Broghton for cure of a distemper in the breast above 1 year and a half, her husband kept a great number of cows at Totna court by London, and was buryd Dec. 16." 1728. "Edmund Lewis, anciently of Broghton, was buried at Semington, where he last lived in a house of his son's, Fe. 21. He pined away in a kind of sorrowful despair." About 1714 seems to have commenced the Rector's exercise of Church discipline. He then tells you, "Steven Redman dyed Fe. 5, and was bury'd in his garden;" and in 1727, "Mary, widow of Steven Redman, was bury'd in her orchard." From this time (1714) there is hardly a page without mention of some "buried without the office," or "without Christian prayers of the church;" and at the end of the book he has a list headed, "Burials of the prophane and unbaptised Dissenters not buryd with the office of the dead, and of such as very seldom or never come to the Public Worship of God at Church." Here are pilloried among others: "1719 John Geerish one that contemned and neglected the Public Worship of God everywhere for six and twenty years, a daily drunkard and blasphemous common swearer." "1723 Jane Ellis a company keeper with Wm. Peirce (whose wife was living at Bradford), a dissenter and prophane talker." Others are mentioned as "pretended" wives. He now calls them "Anabaptists," some "dissenters of no sect," and "ill livers." Whatever the offences of these unhappy condemned, it does not appear that, living or dead, they were brought before any other tribunal than that set up in the Rector's parlor, with himself for prosecutor, judge, and jury. Assuming that substantial justice was done,

however irregularly, and that the offenders deserved all they got, one can only regret that their surviving relations did not think so, and that public opinion did not support the Rector in his rigorous measures. These certainly, well intentioned as they were, did not meet with that vulgar criterion of wise counsels—success. In spite of the Rector's discipline, perhaps because of it, the people became more and more embittered, not only against him (which would have been a temporary misfortune), but also against the whole race of Rectors and the Church which they personified, a calamity yet enduring and likely to endure. Instead of availing themselves of "the office and the Christian prayers of the Church," as good Mr. Hickes intended, they founded Dissenting chapels and enclosed burial grounds of their own. Parsons as well as farmers, say, "*Delicta majorum immeritus luis.*"

There are some rather interesting entries in connection with Bishop Burnet in 1711. "Mary Nutt (of 16 years of age) baptised July 18, and confirmed by the Bishop immediately at the Font. His lordship abiding at the Font during the service of baptism." "Mary, widow of Robert Collet, was baptised Jan. 6,[1] aged 50 years." "The said Mary Collet was confirmed by Bishop Burnet July 21, 1711." "Dr. Gilbert Burnet Lord Bishop of Sarum preached in the Church of Broghton Tuesday July 21, 1711." This is a pleasing illustration (and there are many such elsewhere) of Bishop Burnet's diligence in visiting every part of his Diocese. His custom was to make some market town his head quarters, entertaining the clergy there, and making excursions from thence to the neighbouring parishes. If he were expected, and a congregation waiting to hear his earnest and powerful preaching, no roads, no weather, no floods detained him. He risked his life in these excursions, as readily as John Wesley. The next Bishop who visited us was the late Bishop Denison, when, at the re-opening of the Church, in October 1850, he preached a sermon which will long be in the memories of those that heard it. The

[1] Old style being used, Mary Collet was confirmed *before* she was baptised. Her want of baptism was doubtless not then known, when discovered it was supplied.

present Bishop of Salisbury has visited the parish more than once, and confirmed here, Feb. 25th 1858. The event has been duly and circumstantially chronicled in the Parish Register for the information of posterity.

### Houses.

There are 165 houses in all, of which 16 are vacant. No new houses have been built of late years (except the Rectory), nor are the old ones always repaired. They are often allowed to fall down, or are pulled down. The inhabited house duty amounts to £3 8s. The number of houses chargeable with it (being rated at £20) is 4. The number of cottages coming under the operation of the small tenements act (rated at, or under £6) is 140, and the whole rateable value of this description of property is £411 9s. 6d. The payment on a shilling rate is £10 12s. rated at a reduction of 25 or 50 per cent. So that the average charge on each cottage is a fraction more than 1s. 6d. The labouring population are very indifferently lodged. The cottages are abundant, but the dwelling rooms are few and small (the weavers devote the best lighted and largest apartments to their shops), the sleeping accommodation is not such as to admit of the decent separation of ages and sexes. Wells are infrequent (notwithstanding the excellent water within a few feet of the surface), nor are the offices convenient or proper. The drainage is defective. This state of things is no more than might be expected in a parish, where the landed proprietors, being non-resident, want that interest in the people, which would naturally arise from personal communication. The poor here are not neighbours to the rich. In this respect we are no worse off than a large proportion of out of the way parishes, but we have disadvantages of our own. With hardly an exception, the cottages (originally for the most part encroachments on the commons) belong either to the poor occupiers themselves; or to proprietors, who are hardly removed from the labouring class; or to the farms, with which they are let. The owners or the managers want either the means or the will (generally both) to promote domestic comfort. Though there are so many cottages and some vacant, yet rents are not low;

three small rooms and 10 or 15 perches of garden ground fetch £4 a year. The explanation is, that a large proportion of the cottages for hire are owned by one person, who also keeps a beer shop and general store of such articles as the poor require. He works the rent against the shop, and the shop against the rent, so that he is able to keep up prices in both commodities.

## Population.

The earliest official enumeration of the population, with houses and occupations, was in 1801, and the results for this parish in that year, and in every succeeding tenth year up to the present time, are as follow :—

| Year. | Houses. | | Population. | | | | Occupations of Families. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inhabited. | Uninh. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Families. | Agricul. | Trade or Manuf. | Other Occup. |
| 1801 | 114 | 1 | 282 | 331 | 613 | 114 | 35 | 77 | 2 |
| 1811 | 125 | 4 | 291 | 365 | 656 | 187 | 62 | 120 | 5 |
| 1821 | 139 | 1 | 393 | 383 | 776 | 145 | 43 | 99 | 3 |
| 1831 | 149 | 5 | 360 | 375 | 735 | 184 | 58 | 64 | 62 |
| 1841 | 156 | 9 | 378 | 363 | 741 | — | — | — | — |
| 1851 | 156 | 11 | 353 | 339 | 692 | — | — | — | — |

In the return for 1831, it is evident that the families, engaged in trade or manufactures, and in other occupations, are not classified on the same principle as in the preceding returns. In 1841 the birth places were given, and of the 741 then living here, 725 were born in Wilts and only 16 elsewhere. In 1841, 1851, the families and their occupations are given generally in the census abstracts, but not in detail for each parish. I estimate our families now to be 148, of whom 63 are agricultural, 33 weavers, 52 of other or of no occupation. The present population may be given at 612. The proportion then of acres to a person is 2·6, of persons to a house 3·7. Throughout the county generally these proportions are 3·4, 4·9, respectively.

The population is steadily decreasing. The cause is decline of employment for the hand-loom weavers. We dwell pretty well

together. About 320 skirt Broughton common, then the tide flows down "the street" to the church, and over the brook. The two outlying portions are about 50 round Norrington common, and about 12 at Challeymead. The houses edging the two commons are taken out of them, some with, mostly without leave or license. The population is not of a variable character. Whatever our exports, our imports are very few. The present generation, with many before them, are Broughton born and bred: with very few exceptions, the names occurring in the earlier court rolls and parochial registers are the existing names. This remark applies to the labouring class, who have been induced to remain by the possession of small cottages and by the operation of the law of settlement, rather than to their employers. The chief names now, and in all known previous periods, in this parish, are—Mortimer of whom there are now 75, Keen 49, Cantelo 26, Gore 21, Wakely (or Weakly) 20, Harding 16, Bull 15, Collet 12. Our Mortimers are of "an honourable house," and if they have not the lands, they have the name of Ralph Mortimer who came in with the Conqueror and got 131 English lordships for his trouble. Like Jack Cade they are mostly "clothiers," and "are able to endure much:" but they do not pretend "to dress the commonwealth and turn it, and set a new nap upon it," though they have more right than he to say, "My father was a Mortimer," and quite as much to claim Plantagenets for mothers, and Lacies for wives.[1] They are not ignorant of their high place in the Battle Abbey Roll. Speaking in contempt of the Keens, the "head of the Mortimer family," old John,[2] once said to me, "*They* came in with the plundering Danes, *we* with the Normans." Nor is this improbable. If the *Mortimers* be so called from a town in Normandy,[3] *Keen* is from the Anglo

[1] 2 Henry VI. Act 4. sc. 2.

[2] Old John used to attend church most regularly, with his white head and prayer book, though his relations were all Dissenters. Once he strayed into the chapel. The minister looking straight at him exhorted his congregation to pray for whited sepulchres, who carried their prayers in their pockets, instead of in their hearts.

[3] I am aware of the derivation implied by "Rogerus de Mortuo mari." This is as old as 1306: but I believe it to be a mere after-thought, like that which in grammar derived the English possessive case from the possessive of the

Saxon root *Kene* strong. The derivations of the rest may not be uninteresting as a specimen of the origin of English surnames. *Cantelo* is written in the old registers Cantle, and such also is the existing pronunciation. Cantle or Cantel is one of our oldest words, meaning a corner or piece of anything.[1] Now a portion of our common is to this day called the *corner*. There is the original seat of the Cantelos. They are the Cantles of that ilk. *Gore* signifies in old deeds a narrow slip of ground, so that, as a surname, this word also comes from the locality. *Weakley* is from a personal quality, just as Long, Longman, Thynne, Little, &c. *Harding* is to be similarly accounted for, *ing* being simply an affix denoting a patronymic. Harding is the son of Hard, as Birmingham is the residence of the descendants of Beorm (Beorm-inga-ham). *Bull* requires no more explanation than Walter le bouf, Bartholomew le swan, and Peter le cuckoo, which occur in the *inquisitions* about 1340. *Collett* is from the Eastern Saint, Nicholas, who in a French form has given names to many families since the Crusades, Nicol, Nicolet, Collet, Collette. Thus, in this small parish, we exemplify Camden's comprehensive remark, that "we have borrowed names from every thing, both good and bad."

There have been 122 marriages celebrated in the parish church during the 20 years ending Christmas 1857. Of these 76 belong to the first ten years, 46 to the second. The 6 and 7 of William IV. c. 85 evidently began to tell on the number of church marriages during the latter period. During the first ten years, 12 males were under age, and 21 females; or 31·58 and 55·56 per cent.

masculine personal pronoun, *the King's palace—the King his palace*, forgetting that the *Queen's* palace could not be thus accounted for, and ignorant of the good old Saxon inflection. Heralds too have many such after-thoughts. One of the most curious is the derivation of Arundel from the swallows (*hirondelles*) in the arms of that family, which, however, unquestionably took its name from the town in Sussex. So our Mortimers had their name from a place in Normandy, and are so described as early as the Conquest. Camden says there is not a single village in Normandy, which has not surnamed some family in England.

[1] "No part, ne cantel of a thing." *Chaucer*. And the well known passage in Shakespeare (1 Henry IV. Act. 3. Sc.. 1).

> "See, how this river comes me cranking in,
> And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
> A large half-moon, a monstrous *cantle* out."

respectively. During the latter ten years 5 males were under age, and 13 females; or 21·74 and 56·52 per cent. respectively. Taking all the 122 marriages, few are between those whose united ages make up 50 years. Thus we add another proof to the conclusion derived from general enumerations elsewhere, as to the early age of marriage in the agricultural districts. How can it be otherwise? A young man at 20 earns his 9 or 10 shillings a week, and he never will earn any more. Why should he not marry at once, and make his young woman happy? If he cannot support his wife and family, from sickness or other cause, there is the Parish bound to do so for him. Such is the reasoning of our youths, who have never studied political economy. As ratepayers, we grumble; as moralists, we acquiesce.

The marriage ceremony is conducted about here in a manner which is not pleasing. It is a ceremony and no more. There are no pretty bridal customs, no strewing of flowers, no favours, no stocking or slipper-throwing, no nosegays. That we retain the ring is owing to the requirement of the rubric (they dispense with it at the Registrar's office), and we may thank the milliners for the artificial orange blossoms. Nobody comes to church, but the bride and bridegroom, walking down the "street," arm in arm, followed by one or two couples more, who are "keeping company." Parents never think of gracing the union with their presence. On one occasion indeed the bridegroom (but he came from South Wilts) did observe an ancient custom. He was married on a Sunday, during service, and gave his bride the nuptial kiss in church before the whole congregation; following therein the rubric of the manual for the diocese of Sarum, "Surgant ambo, sponsus et sponsa, et accipiat sponsus pacem (the pax) a sacerdote, et ferat sponsæ [sic], osculans eam, et neminem aliam, nec ipse nec ipsa."

The same remark applies to games and amusements; we have next to none. There were indeed, ten years since, the remains of a Michaelmas revel. Bushes were hung out at unlicensed houses, and the whole thing had degenerated into a mere drinking bout. The excise officers and the police extinguished it. Bull-baiting lingered here longer than elsewhere: there is a tradition of it on

the common. So there is of cock-fighting: the pit is said to have been where the Rector's cucumber frame now stands. The moral odour of the place still hangs about it: the only thing he ever missed were 5 cucumbers stolen one Sunday morning. The chief village dissipation takes place at the Whit-sun meeting of the Benefit club. The neighbouring fair at Bradford Leigh used to be much frequented, and was generally accompanied by mischievous midnight revelry. This holiday gave a mnemonic date to "the simple annals" of domestic life. I have heard old people reckon events, "come next Bradford Leigh fair." I have known a *skimmington*. A mob, with tongs, gridirons, saucepans, or anything they could get, surrounded the house of one who was said to be an unfaithful husband, and made most unmelodious music. *Kattern* cakes are carried about for sale on St. Katherine's day, November 25th. It seems a pure matter of vulgar merchandise. There are no rhymes, no bowl, no jollity, no maidens making merry together and looking out for good husbands by help of the patroness of spinsters. We do not here realise Goldsmith's pleasing picture,

> "When all the village train from labour free,
> Led up their sports beneath the spreading tree."

We have no "merry wakes, May games, and Christmas triumphs," of course no christening customs, but not even a harvest home. We are rather dull. The reason I suppose to be the early and continued prevalence here of a stern Puritan feeling, anxious to disengage itself from all observances, whether innocent or not, which could be traced up, as many of these, to Roman Catholic times. Whatever the necessity, still we may be allowed to regret

> "that many precious rites,
> And customs of our rural ancestry,
> Are gone, or stealing from us."

The general sanitary report ought to be favourable. On the whole we are healthy. The only exception is the common, and this is of man's making. The common is the highest, and might be as healthy as any part of the parish. But, because it is a common, it is nobody's business to improve and drain it. In former times, fevers used to be periodical there, even now any disorder is of a far more virulent character there than elsewhere. During my incumbency a scarlet fever

broke out in the parish during the autumn of 1851. In three months there were 17 deaths from that cause alone, and of these every one occurred on the common. Children were attacked elsewhere, but not one died elsewhere. While on the common, one in every twenty of the whole population perished. These facts were earnestly represented in the proper quarter by the medical officer[1] for the district and by myself, but in vain. The victims belonged to the lower orders only, children of poor labourers and weavers. Some of these suffered severely, 2 and 3 taken out of one family. The cause was patent. While the soil elsewhere was firm and healthy, the superfluous water being filtered through the gravel or carried off by drains; on the common, where the subsoil is clay, it was a rotten sponge, which would hardly bear the weight of man or beast.

As specimens of longevity there are in the Burial Register 1852, 3, five *consecutive* entries of Broughton people, whose united ages amount to 381 years, making an average of 76·2 each. But for the circumstance that these entries follow each other, the average longevity would not be so remarkable. I may add that these five include one 60, and do *not* include two deaths which occurred in the same year and in which the united ages were 180 years.

During the last seventeen years (the limit of the Baptist chapel entries), there have been buried at church 142, at the Baptist chapel 144, in all 286; which make 16·8 per annum, or 2·4 per cent. on a population of 700. During the last ten years there have been buried at church 94, at the Baptist chapel 86, in all 180; which make 18 per annum, or 2·7 per cent. on a population of 650. The imported and exported burials would so nearly equal each other, that no perceptible difference in the results would arise from taking them into the calculation. That this rate of mortality is high will appear by comparing it with a statement lately made by the Registrar General. He says that on an average of ten years (1841—

[1] The following is the return made by the medical officer for the Quarter ending the year. "Broughton Common where scarlet fever has prevailed since 17 October, 1851, and proved fatal to eleven children, is very badly drained and *is the most unhealthy place in my district.*" Six more died in the beginning of the following year.

50) the mortality was at the annual rate per cent. of 1·5 in three English districts, 1·6 in fourteen, 1·7 in forty-seven, 1·8 in eighty-seven districts. That the disadvantageous contrast is owing to our undrained common, there is no reasonable doubt.

### Agricultural Industry.

The general quality of our land is well adapted for agricultural purposes. It is *strong* land, the surface soil being deep, with gravel or sandy clay for subsoil. There is no brash rock, not even stone to mend the roads with, though much in the immediate neighbourhood to the north. Some few acres lying near the clay may burn in a dry season, but generally no drought is felt. Our growth is not early, as in shallower and drier soils, but strong and steady, when it does come. The Monkton pastures used to be of good note in Smithfield, from the very feel of the beasts. There are no more "proofey" fatting grounds in Wilts. "The graziers told me," says John Aubrey, "that the yellow meadowes are by much the better, and those white flowers (ladysmocks, *cardamine, ranunculus aquaticus*), are produced by a cold hungry water." All *our* meadows are yellow with gold cups.

The number of acres at present arable is about 254, of pasture 1207. About 72 acres have been broken up since the Tithe Commutation Act. But the appearance of our pasture, in ridge and furrow, the ancient mode of carrying off the surface water, tells the tale of the land having been once under the plough. Our forefathers here were evidently corn farmers, while we are dairymen and graziers. Domesday book shows that in Broughton proper there were only 20 acres of grass ground; while in Monkton there were four acres of meadow and the pasture was five furlongs long and two broad; and this property was increasing in value, while Broughton was decreasing. Wherever we get a glimpse at the condition of the soil, up to the sixteenth century, we find a steady preponderance of arable. There were no means of transport, no passable roads, generally no navigable rivers, no canals. Each district was necessarily self-supporting, raised its own corn, fed its own hogs in the wood, made by women's labour its own

clothing. The home market was the only market. Landlords and farmers were content to raise corn, because it paid as well or better than anything else. The government was content, because the people were employed and fed. The opening of new markets for wool, both at home and in Flanders, by the developement given to the clothing trade at the commencement of the 16th century, brought about a great change in the management of the land. Landlords found that, English wool being up, it was much more profitable to breed sheep than to grow corn. Accordingly they turned their arable into pasture, they enclosed the commons (which were generally arable), threw several small farms into one, and became large flock-masters. This, like all other industrial changes, operated to the peculiar disadvantage of those who were lowest down in the particular department of labour affected, and who could not turn to other pursuits even had any been offered to them. The landlord was founding a house and a fortune, the labourer was losing all. The instincts of nature and the claims of affection alike impelled him to rise. He joined 1536 the "Pilgrimage of grace," or 1549 the Devonshire and Norfolk insurrections, and, being led by those who had ecclesiastical grievances to redress, whatever they thought of the agricultural, well nigh turned back the tide of the Reformed religion in this country. The Tudor sovereigns, and Parliament at their instance, did all they could to help the labourer. Many statutes, prosecutions in the courts, and Star Chamber fines,[1] endeavoured to restrain the proceedings of the landlords in turning arable into pasture, and thereby throwing men out of work. But self interest was too strong for legislation, especially with landlords for legislators and magistrates. Enclosing and grazing went on, to the great suffering of the people for the time. I cannot forbear copying, from Froude's History, a very graphic description of grievances, embodied in a petition to Henry VIII., from a discontented district, which might well have been

[1] Sir Anthony Cooper was fined by the Star Chamber no less a sum than £4000, for converting arable into pasture, in Charles the First's time. But this excessive punishment may have been partly from political motives, partly to fill an empty exchequer.

our's. The burden of complaint is, "scarcity of victual by reason of great and covetous misusages of the farms." The petitioners say:—

"Gentlemen, merchant adventurers, *cloth-makers*, goldsmiths, butchers, tanners, and other artificers and unreasonable covetous persons, do encroach daily many more farms than they can occupy in *tilth of corn*; ten, twelve, fourteen, sixteen farms in one man's hands at once, when in time past there hath been in every farm of them a good house kept, and in some of them three, four, five, or six ploughs kept and daily occupied, to the great comfort and relief of your subjects, poor and rich. For when every man was contented with one farm, and occupied that well, there was plenty and reasonable price of every thing that belonged to man's sustenance by reason of tillage. Forasmuch as every acre of land tilled and ploughed, bore the straw and chaff beside the corn, able and sufficient with the help of the shakke in the stubbe to succour and feed as many great beastes (as horses, oxen, and kine) as the land would keep. And further by reason of the hinderflight of crops and seeds tried out in cleansing, winnowing, and sifting the corn, there was brought up at every barn door, hens, capons, geese, ducks, swine, and other poultry [sic], to the great comfort of your people. And now, by reason of so many farms engrossed in one man's hands, which cannot till them, the ploughs be decayed, and the farm houses and other dwelling houses; so that where there was in a town twenty or thirty dwelling houses, they be now decayed, ploughs, and all the people clean gone, and the churches down, and no more parishioners in many parishes, but a neat herd and a shepherd instead of threescore or fourscore persons."

Well might Sir Thomas More say, in his Utopia, that an English sheep was a more ravenous animal than a lion or wolf, and devoured whole villages. Another turn in the trade is noted by Aubrey: but this complaint comes from the landlord class, while the labourer is well off. "The falling of rentes," he says, "is a consequence of the decay of the Turkey trade, which is the principal cause of the *falling of the price of wooll*. Another reason which conduces to the falling of the prices of wooll is our women wearing so much silk and India ware as they doe. By these means my farme at Chalke is worse by £60 per annum than it was before the civill warres. Sir William Petty told me, that when he was a boy, a seedsman had £5 a year wages, and a countrey servant maid between 30 and 40 shillings. But now wages are deare in the countrey, from the gentry living in London, and the dayly concourse of servants out of the countrey to London."

Our commons are Broughton common (*the* common), Norrington common, Challeymead, and Amblecroft. The law for the use of

the two former is, that a tenant may put on them in summer whatever stock he can maintain on his own land in winter. But in practise they are stocked at any season when the ground will bear the tread of cattle. With regard to the two latter, I find the following entries in the court manor rolls. 1568. "They [the homage] say that Nicholas Gyrish now tenant of Challeymeade has no right to common with any animal at any time between the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula [August 1.] and the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary [February 2.]" The meaning is that the tenant of Challeymead is precluded from using that land as common during the period when it is commonable to the other tenants in Broughton. That period is after stated in the court rolls as above, but it is now from the 13th of August to the 13th of February. From 13th August to October 20th for horses and cows, from October 20th to February 13th for sheep. "They say that all the tenants of this village have a right of common in the eastern part of Abey [Avon] in Michelmead near Broadmead." This must allude to the meadow now called Amble-croft, which is subject to common on the same condition as Challymead.

Arable commons seem to us agricultural anomalies, but they were the customary sort of thing to our ancestors. In old deeds and terriers, there is frequent mention made of "common fields," all of which are now enclosed, and in the court rolls there are such presentments, as these :—1629, "that the tenants of this manor do not make their furrows, (lacunas suas, anglicé gripings) in the common fields of Broughton, as they ought according to the penalty imposed by will of the court." Again, "every tenant of this manor ought and should furrow (lacunare, anglicé gripe) his land in the common fields of Broughton Gifford, whether it be sowed or not; it is therefore ordered that every tenant do furrow his land before the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist (18th October) next, under a penalty of 10s. for each offender." No doubt, the object was to keep the ground dry during the winter, and we see now in our pasture very plain "gripings."[1]

[1] The word is good Anglo Saxon for a small ditch to carry off the water.

All these common fields are now enclosed. I have no certain information of the when, and the how. But from the change in the description of the glebe land in a terrier dated 1783, as compared with one about 1700, I suppose the inclosures to have been made in the interval. In all the earlier terriers, portions of the glebe land are described in acres, and half acres, and landyards (perches), lying dispersedly and uninclosed in lots and furlongs,[1] bounded by the lots of other people. But in 1783 the land is put together, as it is now.

In the years 1848, 9, and 50 (a period of agricultural and manufacturing depression), an endeavour was made to enclose the existing commons, under 8 and 9 Vic. c. 118, and other amending acts. The measure was recommended on the following grounds:— 1. The rate-payers would benefit. Some 35 additional acres would be rateable. The poor rates would be lowered by the rent received from the allotment gardens (which the act required to be laid out for the poor), and by the greater ability of the poor to maintain themselves without parochial relief. 2. The poor would benefit. Additional labour would be provided, for the enclosed lands would very generally be broken up. Allotment gardens would be laid out. These would be managed by "allotment-wardens," the incumbent, and three parishioners (one being churchwarden) elected by the rate-payers, under the following regulations: the quantity not to exceed a quarter of an acre per family; the rent not to be under that given for farming land in the neighbourhood, with the addition of all rates and taxes; no tenement whatever to be erected; and any other regulations which the wardens may make not inconsistent with the act. It would seem that these rules would abundantly guard against abuse, and that anything like the Irish cottier system would be impossible. But if not, the discretionary powers of the wardens, prompted by self interest, would provide an instant remedy. It would have been well, if the commons had been enclosed long ago. There is already an Irish cottier population, which is altogether owing to the erection of dwelling houses on

[1] A furlong is a section of an open or commonable field prior to an enclosure taking place.

pieces of land, gained by old encroachments on the common. 3. The improvement in the health of the adjoining population. In winter Broughton common is hardly passable, even in summer the wet rises under your feet. The subsoil is clay. Towards evening, a fog settles over the whole. A low fever breaks out occasionally.[1] The drainage, for which there is every facility, would be an effectual remedy. In all old documents this common is called Broughton *Marsh*. 4. The expenses of the enclosure would be small. They have been estimated by a most competent surveyor at £250, including new roads, footpaths, fences, and other works, together with legal and valuing charges. These expenses would be met by the sale of frontages and odd corners, which would fetch an "accommodation" price. 5. The tenants were most favourable. Without an exception, all the principal tenants signed an address to their landlords in favour of the measure. One of the largest renters said, that if he had twenty hands, he would hold them up for the enclosure. 6. The landlords were favourable. The requisite form of proposal to the Inclosure commissioners was signed by persons representing interests far more in value than the act required. Probably few measures, involving the rights and feelings of many, were ever proposed with a greater amount of agreement.

The following is the disposition of the arable land in the summer of 1858.

| | ACRES. |
|---|---|
| Wheat - - - | 97 |
| Barley - - - | 20 |
| Oats - - - | 18 |
| Beans - - - | 24 |
| Peas - - - | 10 |
| Turnips - - - | 20 |
| Sweeds - - - | 20 |
| Mangold - - - | 25 |
| Green crops - - | 20 |
| | 254 |

Of the pasture, about 700 are shut up for hay, leaving 507 for feed.

[1] A melancholy proof of the truth of these representations was given by the mortality in the autumn of 1851, as I have already shown.

During the last ten years agricultural improvement has been largely developed in this district. The application of artificial manures to arable land has much increased. Now, as a general rule, a farmer will drill in superphosphate, or guano, and burnt ashes, with his roots. Such practise was formerly quite exceptional. In the field, new and improved implements have been introduced: no one chooses now to be without Bentall's broad-share, to work his stubbles and clean his land. I have seen the flail displaced by the threshing machine with horse power, which in its turn has given way to the travelling steam engine. The ear misses the tapping on the barn floor, but I do not think the labourer misses the work. He used to destroy the machine; he has come round to think flourishing a big stick round his head to be rather slow. He finds that a saving of labour one way increases production, which provides labour another way.

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As to stock we have some very handsome cows, of the most approved breeds. There is a pack before my windows which will match with any in Wilts. We reckon that a fair cow will give about seven quarts of milk a day, one time with another; or 475 gallons for (say) 275 days in the year. Our cheese has a very good name. The estimate of produce is 4 cwt. per cow per annum per three acres. Or, a pack of 50 cows on 150 acres will produce 10 tons of cheese in a year. This does not mean that a cow will consume all the grass and hay of three acres, for other things will be maintained; but cows, and in fact all stock, require change, in order to do well.

Our live stock in the summer of 1858 may be thus roughly returned:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Horses - - | 32 | Graziers - - | 40 |
| Colts - - | 10 | Wethers - - | 100 |
| Milch Cows - | 270 | Young Sheep - | 300 |
| Calves - - | 50 | Ewes and Lambs | 200 |
| Oxen - - | 30 | Swine - - | 250 |

Garden allotments were provided for the labouring poor by the Rector in 1852. The results of this system are greatly dependent on the quantity of land held by each occupier. No family should

have more than a quarter of an acre. The labourer must not be tempted to turn small farmer. He will do himself no good by any such ambition. He cannot possibly successfully compete with the capital, organization, and machinery of the regular farmer. But, *gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas.* He aspires to be his own master, and if you give him the chance, he will try it on, and ruin himself in the attempt. Such is the struggle for land that the labourer very much exaggerates the good which 40 perches do him. If he were to keep an account of the labour expended on his ground, and value that labour at the rate which he himself receives from the farmer, he would find that his pig, his potatoes, and his other produce cost him dear. But then, there is the occupation of odd hours, the something for the wife and children to do, the independent position, the procuring vegetables which are not to be purchased, the interest in working for oneself, the pride in the results however painfully attained, the health gained—all this is not estimated by the political economist, but it is worth paying for, if happiness be a good. So perhaps the labourer is right after all.

Our home supply of labour is generally sufficient all the year round. There is some excess of supply over demand in the winter; and, during the pressure of the hay and corn harvests, some turn their hands to out-door work, who are not usually so employed. Wages are paid in hard cash. There is nothing like the truck system, said to exist in some localities, of so much tail corn, wood, &c., to make up scanty money payments.

### Manufacturing Industry.

Our hand-loom weavers, whose numbers are rather more than half our agriculturists, work at their own homes, in their weaving "shops," many hours for little money. When in full employment they are fourteen hours a day at it, hands, arms, legs, and feet in full play. A good weaver can turn out four, five, or six yards per day, for which he receives 10d., 8d., or 6d. per yard. But this is not all profit. He has to pay perhaps two children, at least one to change shuttles for him. Another child "quillies." Besides, he is subject to deductions for all faults. Nor is he thus employed every day. If

trade be very brisk, he may reckon on five days of such work each week: often he has to be content with three, or none. On the whole, it may be questioned whether he is better off than his agricultural brother, as regards means of living: in respect of strength and health, he is certainly in a worse condition. Nor is the prospect before him re-assuring. That he has so long held his own against the steam power-looms of the factory is a marvel to all observers, a strong evidence of his skill, endurance, and energy. Time was, when the weaver kept his hackney or pony on the common, and drove backwards and forwards with his "goods" to his master at Trowbridge in style. Now he is compelled to trudge a-foot, driving a pair of hand-trucks before him; and is glad enough to bring back a "chain" with him, after hanging about master's office all day for it. Within the last few years, the description of cloth thus manufactured has entirely changed. It used to be all "broad." Now none is so. The power-looms do all this. Our cloth is "narrow," "fancy stuffs" for summer wear, jacketings, trouserings, and waistcoatings. That the hand-loom weaver retains this slender portion of the trade is greatly owing to the circumstance, that the master manufacturer doubts as yet, whether it be worth his while to lay out his capital in the purchase of looms and machinery, specially adapted to this kind of cloth. Were his orders greater, and likely to be permanent, he would imitate his Yorkshire *confrere*, enlarge his mill, and do all there. With this indifferent present, and worse future before him, why does not the weaver turn his hand to something else? Why not become an agricultural labourer? Employment on the land is increasing and will increase. This is easier said than done. Transplanting full grown trees is an operation attended with very poor success. Indoor and out-door habits, the loom and the plough, the shuttle and the sickle, the soft hand and the hard hand, cannot be interchanged at pleasure. The female Spitalfields silk weaver dares not even do the household work about her own house: her hand would be "furry," would catch the delicate threads like briars, and the "goods" would be spoilt. The nervous system must be cared for, though of course not so carefully, where wool is the material. Be-

sides, no employment requires a longer education or greater natural powers of observation, than that of the agricultural labourer. Small wits may sneer at him as uncultivated; but the eye, the hand, and the judgment, which can mark out a field into ridges, turning up a furrow straight as an arrow from end to end, the intelligence which can detect so well something ailing in the stock from the touch of the skin, the appearance of the eye or hair, when to an ordinary observer there is nothing calculated to excite attention; these things demand considerable natural powers, improved and strengthened by sharp observation. I have officiated both in town and country, and I consider the agricultural labourer a more agreeable conversationist than his civic brother; his range of observance is larger, his employment is less special, his topics have more general interest.

### Parochial Economy.

The Parish is in the Bradford Union, and the average number of persons in receipt of relief is 52, of whom 43 are out-door, and 9 in-door paupers. So that 8·7 of the population are receiving relief. The allowance per week per head of the entirely destitute is 2s. 6d. The rest are lower, according to their means. I am not aware that any degradation is attached to the receipt of parish pay. That is an old fashioned idea which has passed away with the wearing of pauper badges. We should all get on the parish pay book, if we could. The indignity and the allowance would be pocketed together. Such is human nature. Happily human nature provides the remedy also. The same self interest which prompts the demand of the recipient, sharpens the investigations of the paymaster. Alter either side of the proportion, and you give selfishness play on the other side, and do what you can to bring ruin on both sides. Before the Poor Law Amendment Act our rates were nearly double their present amount. The rate-payer was on the road to insolvency. Out of his hard earned profits he had to maintain a weaving population who did not care to do, perhaps could not do, such out-door labour as he could supply. The poor were gradually becoming poorer, as is always the case with those who are taught to rely on others. Why should they work?

They could have 1s. 6d. per week per head from the justices, for the asking, and with a long family that was better than wages. "Broughton would not long have been Broughton, at that rate," a farmer once said to me. We are mending now, though still there are things against us. The rate-payers are better able to live. The poor acknowledge that they are better off. I know a family which used regularly to receive 9s. per week under the old system, but have maintained themselves ever since, and feel happier, to their own surprise. We are still held back by the cottier weaving population on the skirts of the commons, and by two adjoining "close" parishes. There being no cottages in these parishes, the labourers there dwell here, and so come on our rates when they are in want, though in no way contributing by their industry to our wants.

### Means of Communication.

We have the remains of an old pack road. It enters our parish from the west, by a hedge one mile and a half in length (said to be the longest in the large parish of Bradford): it crossed the brook close to Mill farm by a bridge, which fell in while a horse was crossing about 1812, and the foundations of which are now visible. From this point the road diverged, one branch going to the ford over the Avon above Monkton, the other passing Holmbrook to Shurnell. Both branches are easily traced, particularly the one by Monkton. On crossing the river, this last turned to the east, and even now exists in all its integrity of deep holes and sharp turnings round the corners of fields, with the greatest possible respect for private boundaries and rights, with none whatever for the public convenience. Such crooked paths as these are signs of peaceful times. The straight Roman roads are memorials of a conquest, and of forced labour; *væ victis* was all the answer given by the Roman engineers to the remonstrances of the British proprietor. They were made as much by the sword, as by the spade.

In the year 1762 an act was passed "for repairing, widening, turning, and shortening the road leading from Forrard's common, in the parish of Bradford, through Holt and Melksham to Homan's

stile in the parish of Lacock; and for completing a communication between the said road and the Bath turnpike road on Kingsdown hill." Hence arose a great change in our means of communication. The road which now runs along the south of the parish, between Holt and Melksham, was then cut; so also was the road across the common. The then existing roads were improved. For the new road a portion of the glebe was taken, which Mr. Robert Addams Hickes, the then rector, thus commemorates in a terrier dated 1783. "N.B. About 20 years ago on making a Turnpike road from Melksham to Holt, Bradford, &c., rather more than an acre and a half was taken from the glebe through part of which the road passes. The turnpike commissioners valued this ground at £50, gave a bond for this money to Mr. Hickes the incumbent, and agreed to pay the interest of this sum, viz. 50s. per annum, to Mr. Hickes and his successors for ever." The commissioners were too much for good easy Mr. Hickes and his successors. The whole transaction was illegal. They had no power to give a bond instead of money. Their paper was not the "Government securities" required in the act. And so loss has come on the "successors." The "50s. per annum for ever" is now 20s. Had the £50 been invested as directed by the act, it would have realised about £3 per annum; were the land available to let, it would be worth about £4 10s. The commissioners "*for ever*" was terminated a few years since by the Home Secretary. The trust was insolvent. The repairs of the roads were thrown on the parish, but the toll-gates remain to pay the bondholders. So that the unhappy rate-payers are doubly taxed: they pay tolls for the use of the roads, which they also repair. Lord Palmerston, as Home Secretary, interfered, by a provisional order, reducing the rate of interest from 5 to 2 per cent., and winding up the whole concern within 20 years. The grievance, arising from the intermixture of trusts and their insolvency in this neighbourhood, is probably not surpassed elsewhere.

Our roads, turnpike *quâ* tolls, parochial *quâ* repairs, are six miles in extent. They cost us £120 a year. Of this the carriage is about £50, the material £20, the labour £50. The Wilts,

Somerset and Weymouth Railway runs through the south of the parish for a distance of rather more than two miles. The Devizes line (rather less than half a mile in the parish) effects a junction at the western extremity.

Among the means of communication, causeways and bridges ought to be included. We have (I ought to say, we had) a "causey," "the street" we call it, between the common and the church. It was an object of solicitude to our ancestors. The representations of the homage are frequent in the court rolls. This is one of them. "1629. The causeway (*via strata, vocata* the causey) between the marsh and Broughton Gifford church is greatly out of repair, and ought to be repaired by the inhabitants of Broughton before Michaelmas under a penalty of 40s." The "*via strata*" no longer deserves the name. An enterprising surveyor, some thirty years since, signalised his year of office by employing the labouring poor, during a slack time, in taking up some lengths of the paving stones and breaking them to pieces; consequently we have to walk in the dirt. Portions remain, the energies of the surveyor having happily been turned in another direction.

Of bridges, we have two, Church bridge over the brook, and Monkton bridge over the river. Of the former (under the name of Parsonage bridge), I observe these entries in the court rolls. "1568. It belongs to the whole village (*totæ* [sic] *villæ*) of Broughton to repair the bridge called Parsonage bridge before the feast of St. John the Baptist next, under a penalty of £10." The same presentment is made, with the substitution of "all the tenants" for the "whole village," 1582, 4. In 1624 there is this entry. "Parsonage bridge being new built is not thoroughly finished, and is to be amended by the parish." The largeness of the penalty shows the importance attached to this bridge, which in fact is the only direct outlet to the west.

Our other stone bridge, Monkton, was the subject of much inquiry a few years since. The bridge was "*valde in decasu*," as the court rolls would say, the crown of one arch having fallen in, and the parapet on one whole side being down; the question arose, who was to pay for the repairs? The occupiers of the adjoining lands

on either side did not care for the preservation of the bridge, they did not want horse ways and foot paths across their grounds. There were others who thought the destruction of the bridge would be a subject of much regret; it was a handsome structure, with four arches, in a most convenient position for the public, being the only means of crossing the river between Melksham and Staverton, and equidistant from either, being also the direct line of communication between Broughton Gifford, Atworth, Chalfield, Whitley, and Monkton Farleigh on the north, with Whaddon, Hilperton, Semington, Seend, Bulkington, Keevil, and Steeple Ashton on the south of the river. They determined therefore, in order to fix the liability of repairing on some one, to bring the question before the Quarter Sessions. The law was clear that the highway must not be lost to the public, and that the county must repair, except there were legal proofs of the liability of others. The court very properly resolved to make every inquiry on this head, before throwing the burden of the repairs on the county. Investigations elicited that Monkton bridge was built in 1725. The owner of Monkton has a map of the estate, and at a line denoting the bridge is this note:—"A foot bridge built with stone, Anno 1725, in the place where a tree laid across had before afforded a passage to foot travellers across the river." The tree must have been a noble stick, for the river is there twenty-six yards wide. In 1737 an order was made on the hundreds of Bradford and Melksham, not exceeding £25 each, for the repairs. At this time the justices in Quarter Sessions were empowered under the Statutes 22nd Henry VIII. and 1st Ann to make assessments on every parish or place within their jurisdiction towards the maintenance of bridges. And this separate rating continued until 12th George II., when the several rates were consolidated and a general county rate substituted. Hence a common saying about here, when any mischief was done to the bridge, "There's something for the two hundreds to pay." It was discovered also that the bridge had been repaired by the late Mr. Thomas Bruges of Melksham, a magistrate, in 1811 and 1819, but nobody knew at whose expense. The upshot of the whole matter was, that the county, being unable to fix any legal liability else-

where, undertook the repairs, and executed them most substantially in 1856.

### Ecclesiastical and Religious History.

"Gundrada,[1] with her kinswoman Albreda de Bosco Roaldæ, gave the chapel of Broctune with its lands and tithes to the Abbey of Shaftesbury."[2] Whether any remains of this chapel exist, it is hard to say; but certainly portions of the existing structure are of the beginning of the 13th century. An early English church of much plainness appears to have been built here, without tower or porch. About the middle of the 15th century it was extensively remodelled. But the changes which the building has undergone will best appear from the following sketch, for which I am indebted to Mr. Edward Kite.

"Ground Plan.—Chancel, Nave, Western Tower, Chantry Chapel on the south side with a connected Porch, (forming together a South Aisle), and North Aisle.

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[1] From the manner in which this lady's name is mentioned, it would seem that she is a historical personage, and ought to be known. I suppose her to have been either the wife, or the daughter of William the Conqueror. Matilda and Gundrada are the Dano-Norman and Flemish names of the same individual: indeed the component parts of either name are synonymous with those of the other, though in inverse order. Gundrada, the Conqueror's daughter, was the wife of William de Warrene, the founder of Lewes Priory, to which our neighbouring Priory of Monkton Farleigh was subordinate. She died in child-birth at Castle Acre in Norfolk, 27th May, 1085, and was interred in the Chapter House of Lewes Priory. Her tomb was found in Isfield Church in Sussex, covering the remains of Edward Shirley, Cofferer to Henry VIII., who is supposed to have appropriated it on the dissolution of the Monasteries. The ornaments were Norman, and the inscription, though mutilated, showed the names of Gundrada and St. Pancras, the patron saint of the Priory. Ellis's introduction to Domesday, and Mr. Blaauw's papers in Archæol. xxxi.

[2] Hutchins' Dorset in Shaston Monastery. King John by charter confirmed to the Church of St. Mary and St. Edward at Shaston in free demesne all those lands which Emma the Abbess proved (dirationavit) to belong to her, in the presence of King Henry his grandfather and his barons at Ealing. Among the rest—"The chapel of Broctone with its lands and tithes, given by Gundrada with her kinswoman Albreda de Bosco Roaldæ." All these were proved by Abbess Emma. "Given by the hand of Henry de Welle, Archdeacon of Wells at Norh . . . 23 May A.R. 7. 1205."

| | | Length. | Width. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Measurements— | Chancel | 23 ft. 2 in. | 14 ft. |
| | Nave | 44 ft. 6 in. | 14 ft. |
| | Tower | 12 ft. | 11 ft. |
| | Porch | 10 ft. 10 in. | 9 ft. 2 in. |
| | Chantry Chapel | 20 ft. 6 in. | 10 ft. 8 in. |
| | North Aisle | 41 ft. 8 in. | 11 ft. 2 in. |

"Chancel.—The east window, of three lights, is of a late character, in the south wall a Priest's door with trefoil-head; on the east side of this a square headed two light window of Decorated date, the tracery forming an inverted trefoil; a stone seat formed in the recess of the window, which may have served as sedilia; close to this eastward is a trefoil-headed piscina. On the west side of the Priest's door is a narrow light, also trefoil-headed. The Chancel Arch, which is of two chamfered orders, springs from semi-octagonal shafts. In the north wall a late window of two lights. Ceiling plastered over, but the roof externally of good pitch.

"Nave.—This is divided from the North Aisle by a series of five pointed arches, of the Early English style, springing from three massive circular piers and two responds. The arches are of two chamfered orders with hoodmoulds. Roof of plaster.

"Tower.[1]—The Tower is of three stages, and terminates with a row of continuous battlements. On the north side is a square turret, also embattled, and rising to the height of the tower. The buttresses are of three sets-off and terminate at the stringcourse, between the middle and upper stages; the turret also decreases in size, with a set-off, at this point. Two boldly carved gurgoyles look out from the wall, at the base line of the parapet, on each side of the tower. In the west wall is a square headed doorway, with a three light window immediately above it. The upper stage exhibits four windows of two lights with a transom a little below the centre.

[1] On the south side of the tower are two dials; one, much the older, has Roman characters and no index: the other, below, has Arabic numbers, a gilt sun, and the mottos, "*Umbra videt umbram*," "*Vive hodie*," not indicating a very religious spirit, but happily in a tongue unknown to the vulgar.

The arch connecting tower and nave is without shaft or capital; the moulding is of two chamfered orders, the inner of which dies into the wall at the impost.

"North Aisle.—This is lighted by three windows, two of which are of three lights and in the north wall, the other is of two lights with a square head, and at the east end. One of the former contains some remnants of stained glass in the tracery. A crowned figure occupying one of the central compartments is evidently intended to represent the Virgin; she is seated and wears a cope, the hands are crossed on the breast, the hair dishevelled, and the head surrounded by a circular nimbus; the cope is lined with ermine and reaches to the feet, the edges are ornamented with embroidery, and the morse or clasp, by which it is fastened at the neck, is clearly visible. Two figures on each side of this, in smaller compartments, apparently represent angels, but the instrument or symbol, which they bear in their hands, has not been identified. Many traces of crowns may also be seen on separate quarries, also the head of a crozier, which belonged to a figure of considerable size. The roof of this aisle is of plaster,[1] and nearly semicircular; it is divided by moulded ribs into fourteen compartments, at the intersection of the ribs are bosses. In the centre of the north wall is a low doorway, now blocked up. Roof gabled.

"Chantry Chapel.[2]—This is divided from the Nave by two arches of similar character to the Chancel arch. Beneath the east window, which is of three lights, square headed, was formerly an altar, the piscina attached to which still remains perfect. In the south wall a three light window, and to the west of this a narrow trefoil-headed lancet. The roof is gabled.

"South Porch.—This is merely a continuation of the Chantry Chapel westward; the roof of the chapel appears to have been originally flat with a parapet, but on the erection of the Porch both were gabled, in order to correspond as nearly as possible with the North Aisle. From the existence of a staircase in the west

[1] "The church was ceiled 1720."—Mr. Hickes.

[2] In Mr. Hickes' memoranda, this is called *Horton's Ile*, because (I take it) the Hortons sat there, it being the aristocratic portion of the church: though it may have been built by a former lord.

wall, it may perhaps be inferred that a Parvise, or Priest's chamber, once existed over the Porch, but no trace of a window by which it was lighted is now to be seen. In the east wall are several small oblong apertures (now blocked up) by means of which a view of the Chantry altar was obtained from the interior of the Porch. Two large stones built into the wall over the outer doorway are carved in low relief, and represent, each an angel bearing a blank shield, and placed in a cinquefoil-headed niche with crockets and a curiously formed finial; from the points of two pinnacles which terminate the shafts of the first canopy, springs a second cinquefoiled arch enclosing the finial of the first and forming a sort of double canopy. (Query, if, on the shafts of one of these, are some *shears* represented, which would connect a clothier with any alterations made in the church at an early date.) On either side of the Porch is a stone seat.

"The earlier portions of the building appear to have been the Chancel Nave, North Aisle, and Chantry Chapel. The Chancel retains several features of "Early English" date; the arcade dividing the Nave from the North Aisle, also of "Early English" date, proves the existence of a North Aisle at an early period. The Tower and Porch appear to have been both erected at the same date: the former is a good specimen of plain Perpendicular work. It may be referred to about the middle of the 15th century. At the same date, perhaps, the Chancel arch was re-built, also the arches connecting the Nave and Chantry Chapel, and the greater portion, if not the whole of the Church, fresh roofed. Possibly some of the walls may also have been repaired, or re-built, and windows of Perpendicular character inserted to correspond with the newly built portions."

It may be added to Mr. Kite's account, that the present Porch might have been originally the basement floor of a belfry, and that the steps (which are now a puzzle) led to some upper apartment in it; that long afterwards, when the Tower was built, the belfry was turned into a South Porch, the large entrance made, the floor of the upper apartment removed, but the steps from the basement allowed to remain; and at the same time the west end of the belfry and the east end of the South Aisle were cased over with ashlar.

It may also be remarked that the ovolo mouldings of the circular pillars are not alike, two together. The hood moulding which supported the roof loft on the north is very clear. The steps which led to it on the south were brought to view, when the Church was restored. This was in 1850, under the superintendance of Mr. T. H. Wyatt, Diocesan architect, and at a cost of £321, which was provided, without any rate, by grants from the Incorporated and Diocesan Church Building Societies, and by private subscriptions. It was high time. The area was divided into thirteen enclosures,[1] corresponding to the principal farms, of different sizes, but all so high, that the clergyman at the communion table could not see his congregation, nor they him. The accommodation for the poor was confined to a singing gallery,[2] which completely filled up the western arch and window, and to some few seats under it. Another gallery closed another window in the North Aisle. The Church being then made rather dark, five attic windows (one for the preacher's special benefit over the pulpit) were inserted in the roof, which they extensively weakened. The damp and decay were such, that *fungi* were growing on the altar steps. The paths were uneven and unsafe: here a hard stone had resisted the tread, here a soft one was hollowed. Some walls were split. The heavy sounding board was like to tear itself by its own weight from its holdings, and overwhelm the unhappy preacher in his pulpit. The bases of the large circular pillars were cut away to fit in the pews, the foundations (originally shallow) were undermined by vaults (the fee for burying in church was only 13s. 4d. a century since).

[1] "Mr. Weekes built a new seat of deal. December 1726." (Mr. Hickes' memoranda.) This may have been the beginning of the lofty pew system, which in 1850 was defended here on the authority of Scripture: "when thou prayest, enter into thy *closet*, and when thou hast shut thy *door*."

[2] "1708. This year the gallery was erected and built. Towards the same Thomas Horton gave four pounds one shilling and sixpence. William Hickes, Rector, gave ten shillings. The whole cost was twelve pounds." (Mr. Hickes' memoranda). The neglect of the labouring poor was based on an intelligible principle. One of the chief tenants said to the Rector, 1850, that the church was for the use of the rate-payers, and that, if it were held that money was to be spent for the advantage of those who did not contribute it, he would be an anti-church rate man.

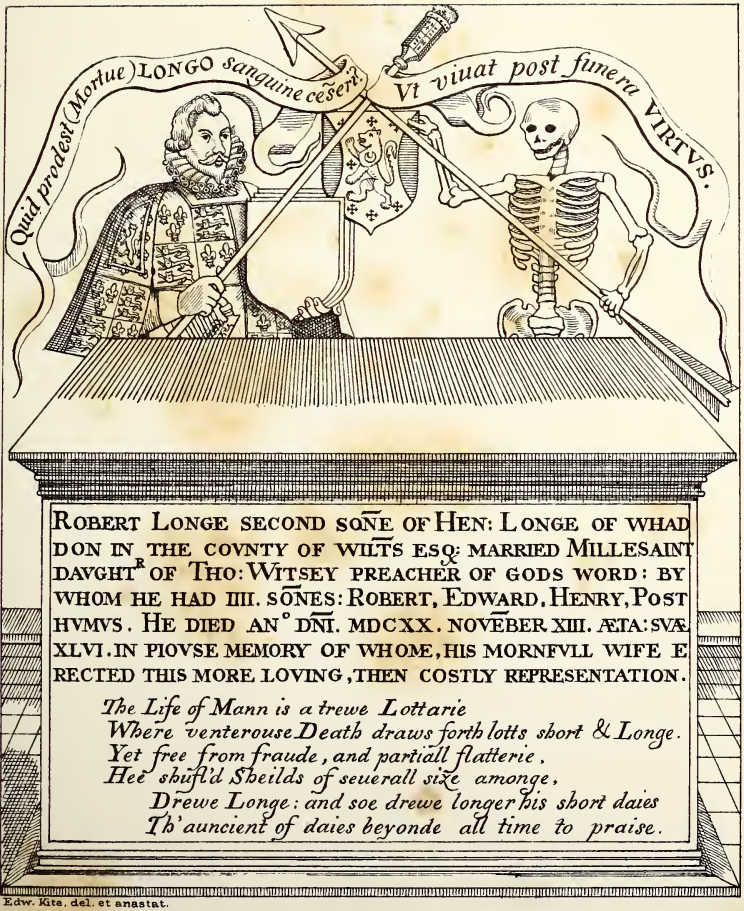
The whole interior was burrowed. Some of the vaults were filled with water. That the roof stood was a mercy: it certainly would have gone, but that the pillars on the south, which are much out of the perpendicular, incline inwards. Had the pressure been the other way, the roof must have been split asunder. We have now set all right, except the roof. That we leave to the next generation. The plans for it are in the parish chest, and I hope my successor will carry them into execution.[1]

We have a brass, of which an engraving is annexed. The lines are quaint, but touching. The age of Robert Long is stated as 46, but this must be an error. Some Long papers in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 15,561) contain most careful statements of the births of all the eleven children of Henry Long and Mary May. Robert, the sixth child, was born 10th Nov. 1574, and was consequently 48 at his death on 13th Nov. 1622.

Of bells we had one of renown;[2] everybody said there was not such another between this and Hungerford, where was its fellow. There is a constant tradition that this bell was given to the parish of Broughton Gifford by the parish of Melksham, on consideration of a right of holding a fair here on our common being transferred to Melksham, and that there was a large admixture of silver (some said gold) in its composition. However this may be, its charms, provoking temptation, proved, as with other beauties, its own ruin and that of others. On the marriage of the late clerk's son, some of his young bachelor friends, fresh with beer from the marriage feast, locked themselves up in the belfry, determined to try the tones of the bell to the uttermost, and for this purpose, not contented with the bell rope, they struck the bell itself with a sledge hammer. It rang magnificently its own knell. Split and frac-

[1] Mr. Hickes was the Church restorer of the last century. He enumerates, the "Reading desk altered 1725, the iles of the Church new laid 1726, the gallery built 1708, Church ceiled 1720, Church walls adorned with Scripture sentences, the ten commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Apostols' creed or belief, and King's arms Done 1724."

[2] "Church Goods. 1553. Certificates of Anthony Hungerford, William Charington [Sherington] and William Wroughton, Knights." (Augmentation office, Carlton Ride.) * * * * * "Broughton. Delivered to Michel Quinton and to Thos. Redman by indenture iij belles." The sign of our village ale-house has been (time out of mind) "The Bell."




Edw. Kite. del. et anastat.

BRASS OF ROBERT LONGE, A. D. 1620;
*IN BROUGHTON GIFFORD CHURCH.*

tured, it was sold and re-cast. Whilst being broken up a quarter of a cwt. of it was stolen. The thief was convicted, and died soon afterwards. In Lombardic characters on its circumference was the inscription, "*Ave Maria gracia plena Dominus tecum.*" A cast of this was taken, and deposited in the Museum of the Oxford Archæological Society. There was a smaller bell, also cracked, as rumour says, at another and more aristocratic wedding, that of the lord of the manor with Jane Lewis in 1732. It had this inscription, "William Harding, Nicholas Gore, Churchwardens 1665. W P RP." Our two present bells were cast by Llewellyn of Bristol, 1850.

In the parochial register there is a "Memorandum. That the Communion Plate of silver was given to the Parish of Broghton by Mr. John Horton, gentleman, of the said Parish, June the eleventh, Ano. Dni. nri. Jes. Xtri. 1731." This refers solely to the paten, which has the date 1731, and a shield bearing a single buck's head, the proper coat of the Derbyshire Hortons. The cup is older, having the date 1546 scratched on its cover.

Of our church-yard there is nothing to say, but that it *had* a hatch once as Mr. Hickes takes care to record, adding, "1698 Memorandum. This year was the wall on the west and north of the Church-yard built by Tho. Big and Will. Sertane, Churchwardens. But Sertaine, being tenant to the next ground, out of covetousness took in above two foot of the Church-yard, for the outmost bounds of it were in the midel of the ditch, where it was bounded with posts and rails which stood in or about the midel of the ditch that remains still." Let all removers of ancient landmarks beware. Their misdeeds may be imperishably recorded against them, while they fancy that the memory thereof has perished.

Under the head of *Church Temporalities*, I should mention that Henry Longe of Wraxhall (thrice Sheriff of Wilts) gave, by his will, dated 1st May, 1490, (among similar bequests to every church in the neighbourhood), to the church of Broughton 13s. 4d. for vestments.

I also give this extract from *Nonarum Inquisitiones*. "Parish of Broughton Church. The Presentation of Robert le Couk, Walter de Gore, Robert Martyn, and Roger le Yong, parishioners of the church aforesaid: who present on their oath that the said church

is taxed at £10, and that the ninth part of grain, wool, and lambs is worth this year, in the parish aforesaid, £8 and not more; that the rector of the church aforesaid hath by gift to his church 40 acres, which are worth per annum 13s. 4d., the tithe of hay and other small tithe, (which) are worth per annum 26s. 8d. There is no chapel situate within the said parish: nor are there any other temporalities than those declared above; nor is there any one living within the said parish who gets his living otherwise than by agriculture and store of sheep: and therefore cannot be taxed for a fifteenth. This Presentation was made at Marleberg before Robert Selyman and his fellows, assessors and setters of the ninth aforesaid, 3 April, 15 Edward III. 1341. In witness whereof the parties hereto have severally affixed their seals to this Indenture. Dated on the day, at the place, and in the year aforesaid."

The explanation to be given of the assessment is this. The feudal military system, however available for home defence, was not adapted to the prosecution of those foreign wars in which Edward III. engaged. These demanded money, money was procurable only by taxation, taxation was imposable only (as all the Edwards found) by the authority of Parliament and Convocation, for civil and ecclesiastical property respectively. From the date of the Statute *de tallagio non concedendo*, 1297, which had been extorted from the necessities of the first Edward by the firmness of Archbishop Winchelsea and the Earls of Hereford and Norfolk, it had been unlawful (though the thing had been occasionally done) to raise supplies, either by aid or by tallage, on the sole authority of the King. The Parliament was the more liberal in granting legal aids, through jealousy of royal tallages. The amount assessed was a fractional part of the value of moveable property, and was called a subsidy. In 14 Edward III. Parliament granted a ninth and a fifteenth. In the same year the clergy granted a tenth for two years. But, notwithstanding this liberality, they were assessed to the ninth. Archbishop Stratford remonstrated, and redress was given. A commission was issued to the Royal Commissioners, instructing them to ascertain, on the oaths of some of the principal inhabitants, the value of the ninth of such moveable goods as corn,

wool, and lambs; if this ninth should exceed the amount of the assessment made, 1291, in Pope Nicholas' *valor* (called in this inquisition "the tax"), the larger sum was to be collected; if, on the contrary, the ninth should be less than the *valor*, then the lower sum should be collected, and an account given of the deficiency. Thus the parishioners here say, that the assessment in the *valor* was £10; but that their return is £8 only, the difference (forty shillings) being owing to the exemption, from such taxation, of the glebe worth 13s. 4d., and the tithes worth 26s. 8d. The fifteenth appears to have applied only to towns and cities, and therefore was not to be assessed here.

The valuation of Pope Nicholas continued in force, till, the first fruits and tenths being transferred to the Crown, a new survey was made by commissions issued by the King under an act of Parliament, 26 Henry VIII. c. 3. This, which is still in force for payment of first fruits and tenths, is called *Liber regis*, or *valor ecclesiasticus*. The return of this parish is as follows: "Rectory of Broughton Gifford, with the fraternity there. Henry Yong, Rector.

| | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Value per annum .. .. | | | 20 | 8 | 0 |
| Deductions. | | | | | |
| Annual pension to the Abbot of Malmesbury .. | 6 | 8 | | | |
| Procurations to the Archdeacon .. .. | 7 | 7¼ | | 13 | 3¼ |
| Balance .. | | | 19 | 14 | 8¾ |
| Tenth thereof. . | | | | 39 | 5¼" |

My next extract[1] is from the report of the Commissioners appointed to survey Chantry property in the Diocese of Sarum in

[1] One copy of the report of the Chantry Commissioners (from which this extract is taken) is in the Cathedral muniment room at Salisbury. *Rechyn* is the same as *Reches*, like *housen* for *houses*, the regular Anglo-Saxon plural termination. The Reches were the Roches of Bromham, of which family Sir John Roches Kt. died seized of lands and tenements here in 1401, and his niece Edith Roches married Harry Tropenell of Great Chalfield.

the second year of Edward VI. "Parish of Broughton. William Rechyn gave one messuage in Broughton with a close adjoining to the same, 4 acres of arable land in the Common-field, half acre of Meddowe in Broad-mede, for and to the maintenance of the yerelie anniversary within the saide Churche; all which premises be in the tenure of one Johan Diddell widdowe, and payeth, over and besides the yerelie goinge oute, to the chefe lorde of Broughton 10s. 6d."

There are five terriers in the Diocesan Registry relating to the glebe house and lands, all written by the rectors, and signed by them and the churchwardens for the time being. Three of them are dated 1671, 1677, 1783. Two are without any date, but from internal evidence they may be assigned to 1600 and 1700. In the first, signed by "Johannes Bold, Rector, and Mychaell Cuffe, Nicholas Gore, Churchmen," the "som total is 36 acres arrable, 8 of Pasture, and 2 acres of Meadowe." In the next, 1671, it is reduced to "37 acres and 3 yards by estimation, 37 acres and 1 yard by measure, and the annual value £30." Very high for that time, when the tithe of the whole parish was only £60. In 1677 the quantity is still further reduced to 36 acres and 3 yards. The same in 1700. In 1780 the "glebe lands were measured, and a plan taken of them by order and at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Hickes the present incumbent." This account is curious, as shewing that the lands, which in all preceding terriers are described as lying very dispersedly (an acre lot here and a quarter acre lot there), are thrown more together; and also, as marking the change which had taken place in agriculture. In 1600 out of 46 acres, 36 were under the plough, and only 10 in grass. In 1780 the whole was in grass. After saying that this total was 34A. 2R. 12P., Mr. Hickes in his terrier of 1783 accounts for the deficiency as compared with previous terriers, by the land taken for the turnpike road before mentioned.

The present condition of the glebe marks another change in agricultural practice. Though none has been broken up of late years, 20 acres are now arable. It has been drained, and the whole is in high condition.

Of the Church house there are these memorials. Court roll 1568. "The jurors say that the house called the Church house was built

and founded upon a piece of waste ground belonging to the lords of this village." 1629. "Also they present that the Church house is situate and built on the waste of the lord of this manor, and, as they have heard, was the house of the parishioners, and 60 years and more since was at their use and disposal; but during 30 years and more the lords of this manor have held it and disposed of it." The purposes for which the Church house was used having been superseded by the more orderly, though less festive operation of rating, we find Mr. Hickes making in the parish register this instructive entry. "In Novemb. Ano. Dni. 1732, a House called the Church House, which had two chimnys, one at each end, was pulled down, and the stones and timber used in the rebuilding the House near the Parsonage House [Church farmhouse]. This House reached from the Lower Stile (going to the brook) to the rails eastward, as may [be seen] from the stoone wall left for bounds of the Church yard. This Church House was built by one Thomas Cockson, as appeared by a stoone in the wall of the said house next the Church yard side, in which was engraven a Pedlar's Pack, and on each side a cock. Some poor people liv'd in it in the memory of man, who liv'd in the year sixteen hund. eighty and nine, and in particular cas I have been inform'd by some that could remember it, the father of John Oatridge, which John Oatridge had a leg cut of, and mended shoes in a house belonging to Esqr. House, in the lower end of the field near the brook, and was buried in May 1706, which House was pulled down about year seventeen hundred and eleven or twelve. About this Church House, after it was pulled down, were noises in the night, like throwing the timbers about one upon another and upon the stones that lay near, by Mrs. Hunt and her two daughters that liv'd just by. Likewise in the Farm House (lying by the Parson's House, in which then liv'd one Robert Newman), while the Church House was pulling down and after, they heard the treading of one going up and down stairs. Also a noise of throwing the stones that were brought from the said Church House into their Barton, from one heap to another."

There was an old Rectory house here, built probably about 1600. Having fallen into a state of extensive decay, it was pulled down

1849, and the present one built on the same site, from the designs of Mr. T. H. Wyatt.

The following are the institutions of Rectors, according to Sir Thomas Phillipps' printed lists, as corrected by comparison with the originals:—

| A.D. | Patron. | Rector. |
|---|---|---|
| 1308 | Abbess of Shaftesbury | Nicholas de Lavington. |
| 1314 | Ditto | John de Selewode. |
| 1322 | Ditto | Peter de Wymborn. |
| 1326 | Ditto | Walter de Kemeseye (exchanged for Patney). |
| 1328 | Margaret, Abbess of S. | Wm. de Abendon (from Patney). |
| 1336 | Abbess of S. | John de Ombury: by exchange from Fenny |
| 1337 | The King, for the Abbess | Ralph Northern (revoked). [Sutton. |
| 1337 | Ditto | Thomas Tremer. |
| 1347 | Ditto | Stephen Avebury. [Olneye.) |
| 1349 | Abbess of S. | Peter le Wyse (exchanged with Ralph de |
| 1399[1] | Ditto | Thomas Polton, vice Johannis Croxsale. |
| 1400 | Ditto | Wm. Stoke, vice Thomas Polton. |
| 1400 | Ditto | Wm. Frank. |
| 1407 | Ditto | John Teffonte, by resignation of Wm. Frank. |
| 1412 | Ditto | Wm. Aas, by resignation of John Teffonte. |
| 1419 | Ditto | John Lawrence, on death of Wm. Aze. |
| 1422 | Ditto | John Fovent, on resignation of John Law- |
| 1424 | Ditto | Wm. Whitmer, vice J. Fovent. [rence. |
| 1429 | Ditto | Richard Olyver, by exchange with Wm. |
| 1434 | Ditto | Wm. Notte. [Whitmer. |
| 1438 | Ditto | Rob. Tonge, exchanged with Wm. Notte. |
| 1438 | Ditto | John Daldeyn, vice Rob. Tonge. [Daldeyn. |
| 1443 | Ditto | Stephen Mourepath, on resignation of John |
| 1446 | Ditto | Rich. Rede, on death of Stephen Mourepath. |
| 1447 | Ditto | John Seymour, on death of R. Rede. |
| 1457 | Ditto | John Parke, vice John Seymour. |
| 1457 | Ditto | Roger Favel, vice J. Parke. |
| 1459 | Ditto | Nicholas Peresson, on resignation of R. Favel. |
| 1487[1] | Ditto | Richard Estmonde, on death of Nicholas Godfrith. |
| 1504 | Ditto | Thomas Chafyn, on death of R. Estmonde. |
| 1509 | Ditto | Thomas Gronow, on resignation of T. Chafyn, |
| 1513 | Ditto | John Goldvye, exchanged with T. Gronow. |
| 1523 | Ditto | Henry Younge, on death of J. Goldvye. |

[1] There are evidently in this list 2 *lacunæ*, one between 1349 and 1399, and another between 1459 and 1487. There is an entry in the Institutions, "1361. Brutton. Patron, Bishop. Rector, Wm. Byde." This may belong to Broughton, and the Bishop may have appointed by lapse. But it is also to be observed, that the Institutions are wanting from 1366 to 1375. Parts also of the years 1474, 5, are lost, as also 1481 to 1484 inclusive.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1568 | The Queen | John Bolde, on death of H. Younge. |
| 1600 | Ditto | John Bold, on resignation of Doctor Bold. |
| 1621 | The King | Paul Hood, on death of last Rector. |
| 1632 | Ditto | Robert Thompson, on death of Paul Hood. |
| 1633 | Ditto | Edmund Proby, on death of R. Thompson. |
| 1684 | Ditto | Antony Beeby, on death of Edmd. Proby. |
| 1687 | Ditto | Nathaniel Resbury, on death of Ant. Beeby. |
| 1689 | Ditto | Wm. Hickes. |
| 1733 | Ditto | James Webb, on resignation of Wm. Hickes. |
| 1742 | Ditto | John Rogers, on death of James Webb. |
| 1742 | Ditto | Griffin Scurlock, by cession of J. Rogers. |
| 1742 | Ditto | James Sparrow, on death of G. Scurlock. |
| 1763 | Ditto | Robert Addams Hickes, by resignation of J. Sparrow. |
| 1788 | Ditto | Wm. Walker, on death of R. A. Hickes. |
| 1812 | Ditto | Charles Strong, on death of Wm. Walker. |
| 1848 | The Queen | John Wilkinson, on resignation of C. Strong. |

That they lived and died are almost the only records of my predecessors. In consolation for our obscurity, the poet tells us that

"The world knows nothing of its greatest men."

Some lived long and peacefully in troublous times. The two centuries pre-eminently fraught with change to the Church of England were the 16th and 17th. But these were precisely the periods of the two longest incumbencies in the whole list, Henry Younge was rector here 45 years, all through the Reformation: and Edward Proby 51 years, all through the Great Rebellion.

Dr. Proby was not, however, resident all that time. He was ejected by the Commonwealth, but lived to come back with the King. He was of the family of Proby, which coming from Chester (Lancastrian again), settled at Elton, Co. Huntingdon. Our rector was the third son of Sir Peter Proby, Lord Mayor of London 1622, and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Thoroughgood of Chivers, Co. Essex. The present representative of the family is the Earl of Carysfort. The following account of Dr. Proby's connection with Jesus College, Cambridge, has been most kindly sent me by Dr. Corrie the present Master.

"Edmund Proby was admitted Pensioner of Jesus College, Cambridge, in the year 1617: took the degree of B.A. on 23rd May, 1620 (as "Edmundus Proby, Londinensis"), and proceeded M.A. February 28th, 1624. His name does not appear among the Fel-

lows of the College, but by his will, dated July 6th, 1674, he devised the sum of £1200 to Jesus College, with the view of founding Two Fellowships in that House:—one for Divinity, the other for Civil Law. He provided that, in case the College should decline to accept his bequest, then the £1200 should be laid out by his executors in the purchase of an Impropriation, the proceeds of which should be applied, from time to time as they accumulated, to buy up other Impropriations, with a view to uniting them to the vicarages to which they might severally belong. By a codicil to his will, dated 10th May, 1676, in which he takes notice of his former bequest to Jesus College, he directed that the £1200 above mentioned might be applied to found Two Bye-Fellowships, without prescribing any conditions, except that these Fellows should not be entitled to any emoluments beyond what the investment of £1200 might produce, giving the College power, in case the Fellowships were declined, to apply the £1200 in the first place to the purchase of the Impropriate Tithes belonging to any vicarage in the gift of the College, so as to unite the tithes to these vicarages. 'And, also, for the buying in of Advowsons, of Rectories, and Vicarages, and settling the same in such legal manner as that the same might be presented unto and disposed from time to time, for ever, by the said College.'

"It appears that soon after the death of Dr. Proby, the £1200 was paid over to certain Trustees for the purposes expressed in the Codicil: and that four Advowsons were purchased within the fifty succeeding years. But in the 9 George II. an act passed by which Colleges were restrained from purchasing Advowsons, if the number of livings in their gift equalled *half* the number of the Fellows of the College. Jesus College being thus precluded from any further applying the proceeds of Dr. Proby's bequest in the manner they had hitherto done, they had to obtain an act of Parliament to enable them to invest those proceeds in public securities, with a view to accumulating a fund, out of which they might augment the income of their smaller livings: and to that purpose the proceeds of Dr. Proby's legacy are at present devoted."

It only remains to add that Dr. Proby was buried, 3rd January,

1684 (old style), on the north side of the chancel, and that the following inscription, surmounted by his arms deeply cut, is on his tomb stone:—

"Spe certa resurgendi in Christo sub hoc
Marmore depositæ sunt exuviæ Reverendissimi
Edmundi Proby S.T.P. filii natu tertii
Petri Proby de Elton in comitatu Huntingdoniæ
Equitis Aurati qui per annos quinquaginta
Et ultra fere duos hujus Ecclesiæ Rector,
Tandem A°. Dni 1684 Ætatis suæ 86°
moriens obdormivit."

John Seymour (mis-spelt, in Sir Thomas Phillipps' Institutions, Sowdon and Southern) was elected Fellow of All Souls, Oxon, 1447; installed Canon of Windsor 1470: died 1500. He was a benefactor to Windsor, and his obit was kept on September 4th.[1]

Mr. Hickes has so fully described himself in the parochial registers,[2] that he has well nigh been his own biographer. It has been mentioned that he was careful to maintain his rights. Of course, next to "Anabaptists and Dissenters of no sect," tithes were the most frequent cause of dispute. Of tithe-payers no one seems to have been more disputatious than Golding. Not satisfied with his defeat in his cause with the rector's farmer of the tithes, William Harding, he in 1720 entered the lists with the rector himself. Golding occupied different lands, some subject to tithe, others (Hutton's land) where the tithe was (as he said) compounded. He kept "divers cows" on all his lands; and every year, some few days before they calved, drove them on Hutton's land, where they calved, leaving nothing but "dry, barren, and unprofitable cattle" and no "fatted calf" to the parson. The defendant did not deny the fact, but disclaimed any design to injure the rector: it was his custom, he said, to keep his cattle during the winter season in

[1] Ashmole's Berks iii. 251. History of Windsor. A list of the canons by Thomas Frith (himself a canon.) "Johannes Seymour, Coll: Omn: An: Oxon. Socius electus 1447. Installatus 1470. Rector Ecclesiæ de Broughton in Wilts. ob. 1500. Benefactor, cujus obitus celeb. 4 Sept."

[2] "Ille velut fidis arcana sodalibus olim
Credebat libris; neque, si malè cesserat, usquam
Decurrens alio, neque si benè: quo fit, ut omnis
Votivâ pateat veluti descripta tabellâ
Vita senis." Hov. Sat. II. i. 30.

houses and stalls until the inclement weather abated, that always on the approach of spring and calving time, he drove his cows from their houses and stalls to the best ground he could get, to preserve the calves. He failed, however, in convincing the court that his motives were purely bucolic, and was ordered "forthwith to come to an account with the plaintiff." The rector was more successful in the enforcement of his material, than of his spiritual rights. The law could reach men's cattle, but not their consciences.

The means of education were partly provided here for the labouring population, as we have seen, by good Mrs. Paradice in 1782. Further facilities were afforded in 1850 by the erection of commodious school and class rooms.

## Natural History.

### Land.

We lie in an extensive valley, which measures eight miles across. Kingsdown is on the north, the line of hill trending away towards Corsham (thus separating us from the Box valley), and Monks park; then (the river Avon intervening) follow, Bowden, Sandridge, Rowde, Roundway Hills, and the projecting hog's back of Seend, on the east; Salisbury Plain, the heights of Bratton, Edington, and the White Horse of Westbury are on the south; the hills about Farleigh-Hungerford, Westwood, Bradford (the river escaping here through a narrow opening), Winsley, and Conkwell, close us up westward, and connect themselves with Kingsdown.

The surface of the parish presents no commanding eminences, and yet cannot be called a flat. There is scarcely a field from which the water does not readily fall, and yet there is nothing which can be called a hill. Old deeds so call Norrington common, which cannot be more than 50 feet above the level of the river.

In the south, including the railway, the upper soil is a fine mould, resting on a bed of gravel, which again rests on Oxford clay, increasing in consistency according to depth. These beds are of varying thickness. The mould, *geologicè* brick earth, is three or four feet thick before it touches the gravel: which again is as thick, before the clay is reached. Sometimes, where the ground

begins to rise from the river meadows, the gravel is much nearer the surface. In the northern and higher part of the parish, further from the river, there is no gravel. The subsoil is also clay, but of a different character to that beneath the gravel, more porous and sandy; having beneath it, at a considerable depth, the same Oxford clay. Here, also, the upper soil is of varying thickness; and, as the gravel in the south, so the clay here, comes near the surface, when the ground increases in elevation. The gravel is known to geologists as "Mammalian drift," from its frequently containing remains of those animals. It consists of debris and rolled fragments of those secondary rocks which belong to the lower, middle, upper oolite, and cretaceous groups, particularly great oolite, forest marble, cornbrash, Kelloways rock, calcareous grit, coral rag, Kimmeridge clay, green sand, chalk, and chalk-flints. All these materials were furnished in the immediate neighbourhood, by those hills which I have mentioned as encircling our happy valley. This gravel contains great numbers of Ammonites and Belemnites out of the Oxford clay, much rolled and worn, also many land and fresh water shells. It has been extensively quarried in the parish, for the purpose of ballasting the lines of railway to Salisbury and Weymouth. So, a scientific traveller, meeting with these remains at a distant station, will know where they come from. There are irregular thin seams of sand in this drift, containing several species of Rhizopods, or Foramenifera shells, exceedingly minute, but very beautiful under a microscope. They are often injured by rolling, but their very preservation shows that the deposit must have been very quietly formed.[1] At the bottom of the gravel, and on the surface of the Oxford clay, are found (wherever the railway cutting is sufficiently deep) numerous vertebræ and femora of Saurians. There also, in a portion of the glebe, were lying a fractured portion of a gigantic deer's horn, and a beautiful piece of ivory tusk, 2 ft. 4 in. long, with an average circumference of 9 in., as white as on the day when it parted from its owner. It was

[1] For the names of these shells and for a section of our geological system, I refer to Mr. Cunnington's interesting paper in vol. iv. p. 131 of the Magazine. The sand seams are, it strikes me, rather too thick in the wood-cut there.

placed in the museum of the Bath Institution. Many more such remains would be brought to light, were the cuttings made for scientific, rather than for utilitarian purposes. Descending we come to the Oxford clay, which is full of large *septaria*, masses of stone intersected by *septa* or seams of calcareous matter, which others have called, from their appearance, "tortoise stones," but which we, with our dairy associations, name "cheeses."

The moral and physical influences of the geology of this district on man, is a subject which has engaged the attention of John Aubrey. "According to the severall sorts of earth in England (and so all the world over) the *indigenæ* are respectively witty or dull, good or bad. In N. Wiltshire (a dirty clayey country) the *indigenæ* or aborigines speake drawlinge; they are phlegmatique, skins pale and livid, slow and dull, heavy of spirit: hereabout is but little tillage or hard labour, they only milk the cowes and make cheese; they feed chiefly on milke meates, which cools their braines too much, and hurts their inventions. These circumstances make them melancholy, contemplative, and malicious: by consequence whereof, come more law suites out of N. Wilts, at least double to the Southern parts. And by the same reason they are generally more apt to be fanatiques; their persons are generally plump and feggy; gallipot eies, and some black; but they are generally handsome enough." This is a melancholy picture of the state of things here 200 years since. We have not been able, in the interval, absolutely to "alter the sort of earth" on which we live; but we hope that by clearing away the forest, by draining, by more tillage, and by general agricultural improvement, (to say nothing of moral and intellectual agencies), we have considerably modified its ill effects, and are the better in body and in mind accordingly.

### Water.

Avon, Even, Sevon, or Severn, is the appropriate name of rivers whose course is smooth and gentle;[1] and our part of the lower

[1] "There is a gentle nymph not far from hence,
That with moist curb sways the *smooth Severn stream*,
Sabrina is her name."—*Milton's Comus.*
"Oh, could I flow like thee! and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme:

Avon (so called to distinguish it from the upper or Warwickshire river, though not happily, for there is another Avon in Wilts, lower still) does not belie its ancient British designation. The stream is not anywhere rapid: except at Monkton ford, it passes on, with a gentle current of a mile an hour, at a depth of 10 or 15 feet, between banks 3 feet high which it has cut for itself through the rich alluvial soil.

"Rura, quæ Liris quietâ
Mordet aquâ, taciturnus amnis."

The easiness of its flow may be estimated from the fact, that between Bradford and Bath, about 12 miles, the Canal which runs by the river side is without a lock. The water is apt, whenever increased by freshets or floods, to cover the level meadows by its side. In 1852 the floods were unprecedented, both in height and frequency. That of June 9 was the highest within memory. This was followed by others, on August 11, September 6, November 8 which lasted till the 16th, being at its highest on the 12th at 11 p.m. when the water ran into the Bear Inn at Melksham. On the 24th the river again rose to an extraordinary height. These floods lay about 80 acres in this parish under water.

As to its source, our Avon, a North Wiltshire river, rises very appropriately in the territory of Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, one of our North Wiltshire members. There are two small streams, often dry in summer, one coming from Weston-Birt, the other from the hollow below the town of Tetbury; they meet at the head of the lake in Estcourt Park, where they are joined by a copious source of water always running. The lake, a picturesque piece of ornamental water, about a mile long, was formed by damming up the lower extremity of the valley, about 60 years since, by the grandfather of the present proprietor. This may be taken to be the source of the river Avon. The boundary line between the two counties of Gloucester and Wilts passes through the middle of the lake, and follows the right bank of the stream for about a mile till

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Though deep, yet clear; though gentle yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full." *Sir John Denham.*

Pliny drew the comparison between life and a river. Sir H. Davy has beautifully extended it in prose (Salmonia), Mrs. Hemans in verse.

it touches Foss bridge, where Acman street, part of the Roman road or Fosse way from Bath *(Aquæ Solis)* to Cirencester *(Corinium)*, crosses the stream, and marks the boundary South westward for nearly two miles more. On its emerging from the lake, the river is wholly in Wilts, whilst in the womb of the lake, Gloucestershire must be allowed to claim half the honours of its birth. Winding through a narrow and tortuous valley it reaches, in five miles, Malmesbury, where it is joined by Newnton stream, a not inconsiderable brook, from Badminton through Easton Grey: in six miles, still tortuous, it reaches Dauntsey; four more carry it to Christian Malford; one more to the Great Western Railway; three more to its junction with the Marden, a stream receiving various contributions from the western slopes of the Marlborough Downs, communicating with the lake at Bowood and flowing by Stanley Abbey: two miles with a wide loop take it to Chippenham; five more, with many a bend, to Lacock Abbey, four and a half more somewhat straighter to Melksham, two and a half, also pretty direct, to Monkton. In all, thirty-three miles from Estcourt lake to Broughton.

About seven miles south-west of Cirencester on the Roman way, where it crosses the Thames and Severn canal, in the parish of Kemble, is the source of the river Isis, or rather of the Thames. Both rivers rise in the same stratum, stone corn-brash or bastard Oolite. The water-shed between the two sources *(divortium aquarum)*, turning the Avon to the south and the Thames to the east, is a spur of the Cotswold range, thrown out from the main line by way of Rodmarton, into the clay vale, bounded by Minety to the east and by Somerford to the west.

It has been held by Bergmaun that, in mountain chains running north and south, the western slope is most abrupt, while in chains running east and west the southern slope is the steepest.[1] Whatever be the correctness of this law, here there is certainly an example of it. The direction of the Cotswold range is S.S.E. by N.N.W. and its steepest side looks west, while the inclination on

[1] The most striking example of the great geographer's theory is the Scandinavian mountain chain, with its scarped precipices facing the Atlantic.

the eastern slope is mostly easy. The spur in question is no exception; the ascent from the vale of Minety is gentle and continuous.

The river scenery changes, gradually increasing in interest. Here the stream, strongly coloured by the alluvial deposit through which it eats its way, flows between meadow banks; a few miles lower down, towards Bath, it passes through deep and green valleys; further on still, at Clifton, through rock and wood. With us its beauty is of a more tranquil, though never of a tame character. The reaches, now straight now winding, the volume of water, the dipping willows and bulky elms by the side, the banks gay with the purple loose-strife, bull-rushes, and broad-flags; the sheltered nooks of the surface, paved with the platter-like leaf, and yellow flower of the water lily; the level meadows dotted with large grazing beasts, sheep and horses; the gentle slopes which lead the eye to the distance beyond, the sharp angular outline of Roundway, the more curved lines of Sandridge and Bowden Hills, the straighter barrier of the Plain, the crowned heights of Monkton Farleigh; in the mid distance, the different farm homesteads, the factory chimnies and Church tower of Melksham, reminding of the business of this life and the happiness of a better,—

> "In the mixture of all these appears
> Variety, which all the rest endears."

The parish is otherwise well watered. The brook, from which it takes its name, flows through its south-western part. Broughton brook rises in the southern slope of Kingsdown, behind Monkton Farleigh House, close to the Monks' Well. The water is thence conveyed in pipes to a large cistern, supplying once the Monastery and now the great house on its site. It is then lost for a time "underneath the ground," but re-appears again in different spots on the hill's side, "where the morn's sun doth look," in Park wood, in a large fish pond, at Rushmead, till "the struggling water breaks out in a brook,"[1] crossing the road leading from Monkton Farleigh to Wraxhall and dividing those two parishes; crosses the road again below Little Chalfield Poor House, passes Little Chalfield and Great Chalfield, skirts a hazel wood, cuts its way deep in the alluvial soil

[1] Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Faithful Shepherdess,' before quoted.

through the meadows, between a double file of pollard withies, reaches Broughton church in a course of about seven miles, and is finally lost in the Avon near some fine elms at Monkton. About six furlongs to the north of the church, it is joined by another and smaller stream, which rises near Mr. Long's manor house at Wraxhall, also on the southern slope of Kingsdown, whence it struggles on its way between hawthorns, withies, nuts, and now and then a pollard oak, most "unwedgeable and gnarled with very knotty entrails" indeed, the eccentricities of whose growth would be remarkable on a transverse section, till it mingles with its future associate, a fine pollard standing sentinel at the point of junction.

## Climate.

The climate of a district in this part of England chiefly depends on its elevation above the sea level, its slope or the aspect which it presents to the sun's rays, the prevalent winds, the nature of the soil, the degree of agricultural improvement, the direction of the mountain ranges, and the fall of rain.

Our elevation is not considerable. The top of the church tower is only 192 feet above the level of the sea.[1] The slope of the surface is to the south. The prevalent winds are westerly. Kingsdown shelters us to the north. The temperature, as influenced by all these causes, would be mild. The scenery is that of Somersetshire, and the climate, both in regard of heat and moisture, would be the same, were it not extensively modified by the mountain ranges, the character of the soil there, and the winds which come thence, Marlborough downs and the high table land of the Plain, both with a porous soil, and within ten miles, to the east and south. The Cotswolds to the north are not more than fourteen, as the wind travels, and their offsets come within three. The Subsoil of that district near us is *Cornbrash.* These causes sharpen, as well as purify our atmosphere. Neither do we have as much rain as might be expected from our position on the map. Mountain ranges no

[1] This information is derived from the Ordnance Map Office, Southampton. As they are not published, I give, on the same authority, some other heights in this neighbourhood, Westbury down 752 feet, Monument on Farleigh down (top) 733, Steeple Ashton church (top of pinnacles) 358, Bromham church, do. 437, Seend church (top of tower) 348, Trowbridge spire (top) 286: all above the level of the sea.

doubt attract the vapours generated in warmer regions, condense, and discharge them in rain. But this influence depends much on two circumstances: the height of the mountains themselves and their consequent power of attraction, and their proximity to the Atlantic, that great reservoir of moisture for the whole of Western Europe. The hills about us are insignificant compared with others which lie between them and the sea. Rain usually comes, in these latitudes, from the west and south-west, that is from the ocean. But in that direction lie the Purbeck and Dorset heights, Blackdown, Dartmoor (Causand Beacon is 1792 feet), Exmoor (Dunkery Beacon 1668), Quantock 1000, Mendip 1100 (levying all those contributions from the Bristol Channel with which we should otherwise be favoured). The highest portions too of the Cotswolds are at a distance, on the northern portion of that range, near the Warwickshire Avon; Cleeve Hill 1134, Broadway Beacon 1086, are 45 miles off in a straight line. These circumstances may perhaps account for the popular reputation which this valley has of being dry and healthy.

A Barometrical record has been kept for the three years ending with 1853. The observations were taken at 8·30 a.m., and, when the weather seemed to require it, the instrument was watched during the day. I subjoin a table of the readings.

| Months. | 1851. | | | 1852. | | | 1853. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Means. | Maxima. | Minima. | Means. | Maxima. | Minima. | Means. | Maxima. | Minima. |
| January | 29·59 | 30·20 | 28·88 | 29·95 | 30·22 | 28·91 | 29·56 | 30·06 | 29·15 |
| February | 29·75 | 30·30 | 29·30 | 29·89 | 30·80 | 29·11 | 29·52 | 30·05 | 28·85 |
| March | 29·60 | 30·24 | 28·57 | 30·03 | 30·62 | 29·29 | 29·78 | 30·04 | 29·40 |
| April | 29·73 | 30·03 | 29·31 | 30·02 | 30·70 | 29·52 | 29·67 | 30·19 | 29·20 |
| May | 29·92 | 30·38 | 29·43 | 29·84 | 30·30 | 29·51 | 29·77 | 30·05 | 29·54 |
| June | 29·97 | 30·29 | 29·55 | 29·63 | 29·85 | 29·16 | 29·78 | 30·08 | 29·50 |
| July | 29·80 | 30·06 | 29·41 | 29·94 | 30·08 | 29·78 | 29·80 | 30·17 | 29·25 |
| August | 29·95 | 30·27 | 29·65 | 29·20 | 30·21 | 28·79 | 29·94 | 30·80 | 29·11 |
| September | 30·09 | 30·48 | 29·27 | 29·74 | 30·38 | 28·96 | 29·88 | 30·32 | 29·20 |
| October | 29·76 | 30·29 | 28·83 | 29·82 | 30·24 | 28·80 | 29·53 | 29·96 | 28·95 |
| November | 29·81 | 30·35 | 29·27 | 29·46 | 30·10 | 28·72 | 29·29 | 30·46 | 29·57 |
| December | 30·41 | 30·44 | 29·35 | 29·56 | 30·01 | 28·90 | 29·83 | 30·25 | 29·22 |
| Annual Means. | 29·865 | | | 29·756 | | | 29·748 | | |

I am enabled, through the kindness of the late Mr. Belville of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, to give his observations there during the same period.

| Months. | 1851. | | | 1852. | | | 1853. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Means. | Maxima. | Minima. | Means. | Maxima. | Minima. | Means. | Maxima. | Minima. |
| January | 29·75 | 30·33 | 29·15 | 29·71 | 30·35 | 29·01 | 29·64 | 30·18 | 29·02 |
| February | 29·99 | 30·40 | 29·41 | 29·95 | 30·64 | 29·08 | 29·60 | 30·17 | 28·96 |
| March | 29·70 | 30·37 | 28·68 | 30·10 | 30·72 | 29·18 | 29·86 | 30·15 | 29·36 |
| April | 29·82 | 30·13 | 29·36 | 30·04 | 30·30 | 29·51 | 29 79 | 30·24 | 29·22 |
| May | 29·98 | 30·46 | 29·57 | 29·87 | 30·21 | 29·57 | 29·83 | 30·12 | 29·44 |
| June | 29·99 | 30·34 | 29·50 | 29·64 | 30·00 | 29·18 | 29·80 | 30·11 | 29·50 |
| July | 29·80 | 30·11 | 29·42 | 29·93 | 30·11 | 29·66 | 29·82 | 30·19 | 29·20 |
| August | 30·00 | 30·34 | 29·50 | 29·73 | 30·20 | 29·02 | 29·88 | 30·29 | 29·11 |
| September | 30·12 | 30·57 | 29·39 | 29·83 | 30·44 | 28·87 | 29·90 | 30·36 | 29·02 |
| October | 29·81 | 30·33 | 29·03 | 29·76 | 30·43 | 28·74 | 29·63 | 30·04 | 28·91 |
| November | 29·86 | 30·45 | 29·30 | 29·53 | 30·14 | 28·86 | 30·02 | 30·49 | 29·64 |
| December | 30·22 | 30·51 | 29·50 | 29·66 | 30·29 | 28·99 | 29·85 | 30·33 | 29·16 |
| Annual Means. | 29·920 | | | 29·812 | | | 29·801 | | |

A few obvious remarks occur on a comparison of the above tables.

At Broughton Gifford during 1851 the means were lower for every month, except December, when ·19 higher. The maxima were invariably lower. The minima lower every month except August, when ·15 higher.

At Broughton Gifford during 1852 the means lower every month except January, July, and October, when respectively ·24, ·01, ·06 higher. But the means run each other very close this year, except in August, when there is a difference of ·53 in favour of Greenwich. The maxima lower every month except February, April, May, and August, when respectively ·16, ·40, ·09, ·01 higher. The minima lower every month except March, April, July, September, October, (nearly half the year), when respectively ·21, ·01, ·12, ·09, ·06 higher.

At Broughton Gifford during 1853, the means lower every month except August, when ·06 higher. Maxima lower every month except August, when ·51 higher. Minima lower every month except January, March, May, July, September, October, December, (more

than half the year), when respectively ·13, ·04, ·10, ·05, ·18, ·04, ·06, higher.

The general conclusion, to which this comparison leads, would seem to be, that on the whole the climate of Broughton Gifford is less hot, and less dry, than that of Greenwich; heat and moisture being the principal causes of variations in the weight of the atmosphere, and consequently of the mercury's rise or fall in the tube of the barometer. If there be any exception, it would be that the atmosphere appears less heavy at Broughton Gifford in August. A comparison of the annual means for the three years at the two places supports this general conclusion, and shows the amount of difference between Broughton Gifford and Greenwich. In 1851, 1852, 1853, the readings were lower here respectively ·055, ·056, ·053. The great similarity, and almost uniformity of the figures is remarkable, and is a sort of test of the accuracy of the observations in both places. The mean of three years is almost identical with that for any one year, being ·0546 (rather more than 1-20th of an inch), which figures express the regular depression of the atmosphere at Broughton Gifford (as far as can be inferred from three years observations) below that of Greenwich.

This may be taken to be a favourable testimony to the climate here, for Kent (it should be remembered) is one of the driest, and, in summer, one of the hottest counties in England. There are few places where the barometer ranges higher than at Greenwich. Were the comparison made between the general climate of England and that of Broughton Gifford, the result would be greatly in our favour.

True, the years 1852, 1853, (particularly the former), were very exceptional in their atmospheric character. But then they were exceptional in the West, as well as in the East of England. It may be worth while, as they have never been published, to mark a few of these meteorological discrepancies for 1852, as observed at Greenwich. The general annual Barometrical mean, as deduced from a comparison of thirty consecutive years ending 1844, is 29·870. In 1852 it was 29·812, and this in spite of the dryness of that year's spring, when the barometer ranged far above the average. But

as we proceed in the year, we soon find the cause of its low annual mean. During the five last months of the year it was continually depressed below 29. On August 11th the mercury was depressed here to 28·79. On November 16th it was at 28·72. The alternations in the rise and fall of the mercury were violent and rapid. It sometimes rose ·8 in eight hours, and was often highest, and the weather finest, just before the greatest fall. In November there was only one fine day, the 18th, the day of the Duke's funeral. The whole atmosphere was charged with electricity, thunder and lightning were continual. This was owing to the disturbance of the equilibrium of the atmosphere by excessive evaporation; for during all this bad weather the range of the thermometer was far above the average. The winter of 1834 was thought remarkable for its high temperature; the thermometer in December being 55°. But in November 1852 it was 61°·8, and in December 56°. The mean for those months, on an average of thirty-five years, has been observed to be 43°·62, 39°· 41; but in 1852 it was 48°·6, 46°·7.

The exceptional character of the weather in 1852 appears further from the measurements of the rain gauge. The average annual fall of rain at Greenwich is about 24 inches. But in 1852 it was 35·52 inches; and that again in spite of the dry spring; in March and April only 0·525 inch fell, one-sixth of the usual quantity. As we proceed in the year, the figures soon begin to mount up. On the 7th and two following days of June, 2·34 inches fell, more than on any three consecutive days for at least twenty-six years. On August 11th more than 1 inch. During August and the three following months 18·81 inches fell, an amount never before observed in Kent. In November alone there were upwards of 6 inches. The inundations all over the country were excessive. Of those here mention has already been made.

### The Flora of Broughton Gifford[1]

Is not without interest to the Botanist. The following is an enumeration of some of the more interesting plants that have been

[1] For this Parochial Flora my best thanks are due to Mr. Thomas Bruges Flower.

observed, from time to time, in the neighbourhood, and is now drawn up, not because it will be found to contain any very remarkable species, but in the hope that it may be the means of attracting the attention of those persons who may feel desirous to pursue the study of this interesting science, to the Botany of their own immediate district.

*Ranunculaceæ.*

Clematis vitalba, L.
Anemone nemorosa, L.
Ranunculus aquatilis, L.
R——— ficaria, L.
R——— auricomus, L.
R——— acris, L.
R——— repens, L.
R——— bulbosus, L.
R——— arvensis, L.
Caltha palustris, L.

*Nymphæaceæ.*

Nuphar lutea, S.

*Papaveraceæ.*

Papaver dubium, L.
P——— rhæas, L.
Chelidonium majus, L.

*Fumariaceæ.*

Fumaria officinalis, L.

*Cruciferæ.*

Capsella Bursa pastoris, D.C.
Armoracia rusticana, B.
Draba verna, L.
Cardamine pratensis, L.
C——— hirsuta, L.
Barbarea vulgaris, B.
Nasturtium officinale, B.
Sisymbrium officinale, S.
Erysimum Alliaria, L.
Cheiranthus Cheiri, L.
Brassica campestris, L.
Sinapis arvensis, L.
S—— alba, L.
S—— nigra, L.

*Violaceæ.*

Viola odorata, b. alba. A.
V— sylvatica, F.
V— tricolor, L.

*Caryophyllaceæ.*

Silene inflata, L.
Lychnis flos-cuculi, L.
L—— diurna, S.
L—— Vespertina, S.
Arenaria serphyllifolia, L.
Stellaria media, W.
S——— Holostea, L.
S——— graminea, L.
S——— uliginosa, M.
Cerastium aquaticum, L.
C—— glomeratum, S.
C——— triviale, L.
C——— semidecandrum, L.

*Linaceæ.*

Linum catharticum, L.

*Malvaceæ.*

Malva sylvestris, L.
M— rotundifolia, L.

*Hypericaceæ.*

Hypericum perforatum, L.
H——— quadrangulum, L.
H——— hirsutum, L.

*Aceraceæ.*

Acer campestre, L.

*Geraniaceæ.*

Geranium pratense, L.
G—— molle, L.
G——— lucidum, L.
G——— robertianum, L.

*Celastraceæ.*

Euonymus europæus, L.

*Leguminiferæ.*

Ulex europæus, L.
Ononis arvensis, L.
Medicago lupulina, L.
Melilotus officinalis, L.
Trifolium repens, L.
T——— pratense, L.
T——— procumbens, L.
Lotus corniculatus, L.
L— major, S.

Vicia cracca, L.
V— sativa, L.
V— sepium, L.
V— hirsuta, K.
Lathyrus pratensis, L.

*Rosaceæ.*

Prunus spinosa, L.
Spiræa Ulmaria, L.
Geum urbanum, L.
Agrimonia Eupatoria, L.
Potentilla anserina, L.
P——— Tormentilla, S.
P——— fragariastrum, E.
Rubus fruticosus, A.
R—— rhamnifolius, W. and N.
Rosa canina, L.
R— arvensis, L.
Poterium Sanguisorba, L.
Cratægus Oxyacantha, L.
Pyrus malus, L.

*Onagraceæ.*

Epilobium hirsutum, L.
E——— parviflorum, S.
E——— montanum, L.

*Haloragiaceæ.*

Callitriche verna, L.

*Lythraceæ.*

Lythrum salicaria, L.

*Curcurbitaceæ.*

Bryonia dioica, L.

*Crassulaceæ.*

Sedum Acre, L.

*Saxifragaceæ.*

Saxifraga tridactylites, L.
Chrysosplenium oppositifoliun, L.

*Araliaceæ.*

Adoxa moschatellina, L.
Hedera Helix, L.

*Cornaceæ.*

Cornus sanguinea, L.

*Umbelliferæ.*

Conium maculatum, L.
Helosciadium nodiflorum, K.
Bunium flexuosum, W.
Pimpinella Saxifraga, L.
Sium angustifolium, L.
Œnanthe crocata, L.
Æthusa cynapium, L.
Silaus pratensis, B.
Pastinaca sativa, L.
Daucus carota, L.
Torilis anthriscus, G.
Scandix pecten, L.
Anthriscus Sylvestris, H.
Chærophyllum temulentum, L.

*Caprifoliaceæ.*

Sambucus nigra, L.
Viburnum opulus, L.
Lonicera Periclymenum, L.

*Rubiaceæ.*

Galium verum, L.
G—— palustre, L.
G—— Mollugo, L.
G—— Aparine, L.

*Valerianaceæ.*

Valeriana officinalis, L.
Fedia olitoria, V.

*Dipsaceæ.*

Dipsacus sylvestris, L.
Knautia arvensis, C.

*Compositæ.*

Helminthia echioides, G.
Trincia hirta, R.
Apargia hispida, W.
A———autumnalis, W.
Hypochæris radicata, L.
Sonchus arvensis
S——— oleraceus
Crepis virens
Hieracium pilosella, L.
Taraxacum officinale, W.
Lapsana communis, L.
Cichorium Intybus, L.
Arctium lappa, L.
Carduus nutans, L.
C——— acanthoides, L.
C——— lanceolatus, L.
C——— arvensis, C.
Centaurea nigrescens, A.
C——— scabiosa, L.
Eupatorium cannabinum, L.
Tanacetum vulgare, L.
Artemisia vulgaris, L.
Gnaphalium uliginosum, L.
Filago germanica, L.
Tussilago Farfara, L.
Senecio vulgaris, L.
S—— crucæfolius, L

Senecio Jacobæa, L.
S—— aquaticus, H.
Inula conyza, D.C.
Pulicaria dysenterica, G.
Bellis perennis, L.
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum, L.
Matricaria chamomilla, L.
Achillea Millefolium. L.

*Jasminaceæ.*

Ligustrum vulgare, L.
Fraxinus excelsior, L.

*Convolvulaceæ.*

Convolvulus arvensis, L.
C———— sepium, L.

*Scrophulariaceæ.*

Veronica arvensis, L.
V——— serpyllifolia, L.
V——— beccabunga, L.
V——— Chamædrys, L.
V——— hederifolia, L.
V——— agrestis, L.
V——— polita, L.
Euphrasia officinalis, L.
Rhinanthus Crista galli, L.
Scrophularia nodosa, L.
S———— aquatica, L.
Linaria vulgaris, M.

*Verbenaceæ.*

Verbena officinalis, L.

*Lamiaceæ.*

Lycopus europæus, L.
Mentha aquatica, L.
M—— arvensis, L.
Origanum vulgare, L.
Ajuga reptans, L.
Ballota nigra, L.
Lamium album, L.
L——— purpureum, L.
Galeopsis ladanum, L.
G——— tetrahit, L.
Stachys sylvatica, L.
Prunella vulgaris, L.
Scutellaria galericulata, L.

*Boraginaceæ.*

Myosotis palustris, W.
M——— arvensis, L.
Symphytum officinale, L.
Cynoglossum officinale, L.

*Primulaceæ.*

Primula vulgaris, L.
P——— veris, L.
Anagallis arvensis, L.

*Plantaginaceæ.*

Plantago major, L.
P——— media, L.
P——— lanceolata, L.

*Chenopodiaceæ.*

Chenopodium album, L.
C———— Bonus Henricus, L.
Atriplex patula, L.

*Polygonaceæ.*

Polygonum amphibium, L.
P———— persicaria, L.
P———— Hydropiper, L.
P———— aviculare, L.
P———— convolvulus, L.
Rumex crispus, L.
R—— obtusifolius, L.
R—— acetosa, L.
R—— acetosella, L.

*Euphorbiaceæ.*

Euphorbia helioscopia, L.
E————peplus, L.
Mercurialis perennis, L.

*Urticaceæ.*

Urtica urens, L.
U—— dioica, L.
Parietaria officinalis, L.
Ulmus montana, Sm.

*Amentiferæ.*

Quercus robur, L.
Fagus sylvatica, L.
Corylus Avellana, L.
Populus tremula, L.
Salix alba, L.
S——viminalis, L.

*Iridaceæ.*

Iris Pseudacorus, L.

*Lilliaceæ.*

Hyacinthus nonscriptus, L.

*Tamaceæ.*

Tamus communis, L.

*Alismaceæ.*

Alisma Plantago, L.
Sagittaria sagittifolia, L.

*Araceæ.*

Lemna minor, L.
Arum maculatum, L.
Sparganium ramosum, L.

*Juncaceæ.*

Juncus conglomeratus, L.
J—— effusus, L.
J—— glaucus, L.
J—— acutiflorus, L.
J—— bufonius, L.
Luzula campestris, B.

*Cyperaceæ.*

Scirpus lacustris, L.
S—— sylvaticus, L.
Carex vulpina, L.
C—— vulgaris, F.
C—— acuta, L.
C—— panicea, L.
C—— pendula, L.
C—— glauca, S.
C—— precox, L.
C—— riparia, C.

*Gramina.*

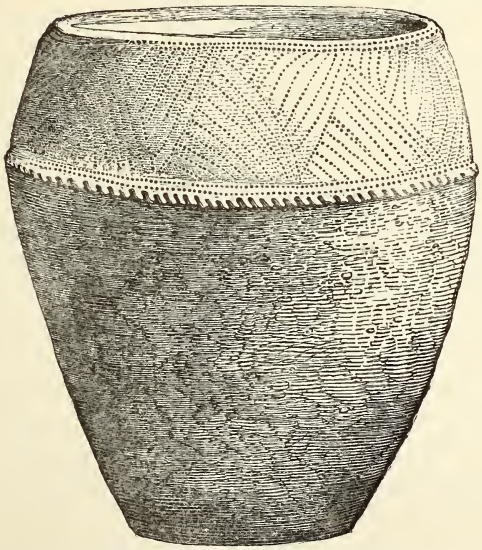
Anthoxanthum odoratum, L.
Phleum pratense, L.
Alopecurus pratensis, L.
A———— geniculatus, L.
A———— agrestis, L.
Agrostis canina, L.
A——— vulgaris, W.
A——— alba, L.
Arundo phragmites, L.
Aira cæspitosa, L.
A— flexuosa, L.
Avena pratensis, L.
Arrhenatherum avenaceum, B.
Holcus lanatus, L.
Catabrosa aquatica, P.
Glyceria aquatica, S.
G——— fluitans, L.
G——— rigida, S.
Poa annua, L.
P— pratensis, L.
P— trivialis, L.
Briza media, L.
Cynosurus cristatus, L.
Dactylis glomerata, L.
Festuca ovina, L.
F—— duriuscula, L.
F—— pratensis, L.
Bromus giganteus, L.
B—— asper, L.
B—— sterilis, L.
B—— mollis, L.
Brachypodium sylvaticum, B.
Triticum repens, L.
Lolium perenne, D.
Hordeum pratense, L.

*Filices.*

Polypodium vulgare, L.
Scolopendrium vulgare, S.

# Account of a Barrow on Oldbury Hill, Wilts:

Opened by Mr. Cunnington, F.G.S., February, 1858.



Funereal Urn, found in a barrow on Oldbury Hill, Wilts. In the Museum of the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society, from a photograph by Marshman.

In the early part of the present year, a man engaged in digging flints on this hill suddenly struck his pickaxe into a hollow space, which proved to be the interior of a large urn. It was slightly mutilated by the blow, but was carefully lifted out and taken charge of by Mr. Clarke of Bourton, who kindly presented it to me. I have since restored the broken part with Portland cement, (a material admirably adapted to the purpose,) and the urn now forms part of the collection of the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society. I subsequently visited the spot where it was found, and had the barrow re-opened. More than half of it had been turned over by the workmen in search of flints, but the following details were obtained. It is a large low circular barrow

of 50 feet diameter, and about 2 feet high; situated on sloping ground on the eastern side of Oldbury Camp, about twenty yards from the exterior of the camp, and due east from Lord Lansdowne's obelisk. The interment, which consisted of burnt bones, was in a cist 18 inches deep, and 18 inches wide, and a few feet from the centre of the barrow. That it was eccentric is probably owing to the materials of the barrow having gradually sunk on the sloping ground. The bones were those of an adult, but no weapon or implement was found. The urn was inverted over the ashes. It is of rude early British make, is 16 inches high, and 14 inches broad in the widest part. Like many others of this date, it is rudely ornamented round the upper portion, with zig-zag rows of indented dots, the interspaces of the angles being filled up with diagonal lines of similar dots, alternately sloping to the right and left, except in some instances where the workman has made some sad blunders in his design, and has filled up several consecutive angles with lines in the same direction. It was not turned in a lathe, and is formed of coarse clay, containing minute fragments of flint. The bottom of the urn was so near the surface, that a horse treading on the spot would certainly have put his foot into it. Ashes of wood, and fragments of bones of the domestic animals, were found throughout the barrow.

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# Wiltshire Tradesman's Tokens.

By William Boyne, F.S.A.[1]

THE small coinage of England from the earliest times was of silver; transactions requiring money of inferior value were carried on by means of black mail, turneys, Abbey-pieces, crockards, dotkins, staldings, and other base foreign currency, as well as by

[1] The following paper is extracted, with the Author's permission, from his work called "Tokens issued in the 17th century in England, Wales, and Ireland, by Corporations, Tradesmen, &c.;" by William Boyne, F.S.A. Smith, Soho Square, £2 2s. Some additions have been made, from a List published in 1846 by J. Y. Akerman, Esq., F.S.A.: and from some other sources of local information. *Editor.*

English leaden Tokens, all of which were illegal, and against the circulation of which many severe laws were enacted by our earlier Kings. Silver money was coined as low in value as the penny, three-farthings, half-penny, and farthing ; all these were in common use, but from their small size and weight—the silver half-penny of Elizabeth weighing only four grains—they were extremely inconvenient and were easily lost. Small change of a more useful size and weight was required, even though it must consist of a baser metal. In the reign of Elizabeth, pattern-pieces were struck, and a proclamation drawn up, legalizing the circulation of copper money ; but owing to the difficulties the Queen had experienced in restoring the standard of silver money, which had been much debased during the extravagant reign of Henry VIII., her aversion to a base currency was so great, that the project was abandoned without trial. Pennies and half-pennies of small size, however, were issued in 1601 and 1602 for circulation in Ireland, and authority was granted by Elizabeth, to the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Bristol, to issue a Corporation farthing Token.

The need for small change being urgent, leaden Tokens, generally of mean workmanship, continued to be issued by tradesmen until 1613, the eleventh year of the reign of James I., who then delegated his prerogative of striking copper money to John, Baron Harington, for a money consideration ; the patent however was granted for farthings only.

On the accession of Charles I. to the throne in 1625, the patent for the coinage of farthings was renewed. The privilege was grossly abused by the patentees, who issued them in unreasonable quantities, and of a merely nominal intrinsic value, the coins weighing only six grains each. They encouraged the circulation by giving twenty one shillings in farthings for twenty shillings in silver ; by this means many unprincipled persons were induced to purchase them, and would force five, ten, and even twenty shillings' worth of them at a time on all with whom they had dealings. In a short time, not only the city of London, but the whole kingdom, and especially the counties adjacent to the metropolis—Kent, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk—were so burdened with them, that in many

places scarcely any silver or gold coin was left, the currency consisting entirely of farthing Tokens. The issue of this patent was one of the many arbitrary acts of the first two Stuart Kings, which tended to destroy the attachment of the people to the Royal Family. It is remarkable that among nearly 9500 Tokens [described in the work mentioned in the Note to the previous page], the name of Charles is found on only 44. The numerous families named Smith, who issued above one hundred Tokens, have not a single Charles amongst them. James, being a Scripture name, has been more fortunate, though it is not so common as might have been expected.

The accumulation of the patent farthings in the hands of small tradesmen, caused the latter so great a loss, from the refusal of the patentees to rechange them, that in 1644, in consequence of the public clamour, they were suppressed by the House of Commons, which ordered that they should be rechanged from money raised on the patentees' estates. Apparently an authorized currency was then intended, as two pattern farthings were struck, one of which is dated 1644; the design however was never carried out, men's minds being then too much occupied with the Civil War between the King and the Parliament.

The death of the King put an end to the exclusive prerogative of coining copper and brass; Tokens (such as those which form the subject of this Article) immediately began to be issued, and were circulated without authority, and, as stated on some of them, for "necessary change." As they were received again by the issuer when presented, they were far preferable to the patent farthings. The earliest date on Tokens is 1648.—(A few were probably struck previous to the King's death.)

During the whole period of the Commonwealth, no copper money was coined by the government, except a few farthings, which are very rare, and were probably only patterns for an intended coinage. Silver money continued to be issued of the value of two-pence, one penny, and half-penny. That the government of the Commonwealth was as unpopular as that which it had overthrown, is evident from the Tokens, which were undoubtedly an index of public opinion:

whilst after the Restoration the Royal Arms, the King's Head, and other insignia of Royalty, are exceedingly common.

The spelling of words in the inscriptions is most irregular, owing partly to the unsettled state of English orthography at that period, and partly to the ignorance of those who struck the coins.—Thus, "on," is often spelled ONE; "HENNERE" for Henry, "ST. EEDS" for St. Neot's: "OLFA-TREE" for olive-tree; "HORSES SHOW" for horse-shoe: &c.

The coining of the Tokens seems to have been performed by the Issuers themselves. In the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. xxvii. page 499, there is an account of the discovery of a Token-press and dies, found at Chesterfield.

For the convenience of rechanging the numerous varieties of Tokens, tradesmen kept boxes with several divisions, into which those of the various tradesmen and corporations were sorted, and when a sufficient number were collected, they were returned to the issuers, to be exchanged for silver.

The devices on Tokens are very numerous, and may be classed under twelve divisions.

I. The arms of the Incorporated Trade Companies of the city of London. These were generally adopted by persons of the same trade throughout the country. The colours of the Arms are not shown on the Tokens, and parts of the bearings are often omitted, with other inaccuracies. In addition to the Trade Companies, numerous individual tradesmen issued them, as Coalman, Comfit-maker, Pipe-maker, &c.: as well as Bailiffs, Churchwardens, lords of the Manor, Mayors, Members of Parliament, overseers of the Poor, one Rector and one Esquire.

II. The Arms of Cities, Towns, Abbeys, the Nobility, and private families.

III. Merchant's marks. In early times, when few persons could read, these curious marks must have been very useful, to enable work-people and others to distinguish bales of merchandise by the particular mark stamped on them. They appear to have been in use from the twelfth century. Common devices of this kind are, a cross, the figure 4, a heart, a circle, and the initials of

the issuer. Many merchant families adopted for armorial bearings their trade-marks in a shield. They are partially used by shipping merchants at the present day.

IV. Taverns and Shop Signs. The earliest Tokens having been issued by publicans, they have, on that account, been frequently called Tavern Tokens. The usual device is the sign of the Inn. The oldest were often of a religious character, as the Holy Lamb, the Salutation of the Virgin (which had degenerated at that period into two men saluting each other), the cross keys, &c.

V. Articles of Dress sold by the issuers; as hats, caps, neck-whisks, piccadillies, leggings, &c.

VI. Implements of Trade, Agriculture, and War; as hammers, croppers' shears, teazle-brushes, scissors, windmills, swords, &c.

VII. Animals: as oxen, antelopes, cranes, peacocks, lobsters, &c.

VIII. Articles of domestic use: as blackjacks, tankards, grid-irons, cleavers, tennis bat and ball, &c.

IX. Heraldic signs: as a phœnix, griffin, portcullis, Catharine-wheel, three legs of Man, &c.

X. Conveyances: as coaches, waggons and packhorses, fishing boats.

XI. Views of Public edifices: as churches, castles, bridges. These are mostly unlike the structures represented.

XII. Punning Devices on the issuer's name, after the manner of *canting* heraldry. As examples, there are Bush (a thornbush), Cox (two cocks), Harbottle (a bottle on a hare), Samson (Samson standing), Yate (a gate, still pronounced *yate* in the North), &c.

The earliest dates are 1648, 1649 and 1650; but Tokens of these years are scarce. After 1650, until 1660, they are more plentiful: and nearly the whole of them are farthings: half-pennies are few in number, and there are no pennies. Those of a date subsequent to the Restoration of Charles II. are the most abundant; half-pennies are very common among them; and there is a good number of pennies. The years 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668 and 1669 are the most prolific, in particular 1666 (the year of the great Fire of London); whilst in 1670, 1671, and 1672 they again became scarce; of the latter year there are very few.

The Tokens were in circulation exactly a quarter of a century; they originated with a public necessity, but in the end became a nuisance; they were issued by nearly every tradesman as a kind of advertisement, and being payable only at the shop of the issuer, they were very inconvenient. The Government had for some time intended the circulation of Royal copper money, as we have pattern-pieces of half-pennies and farthings of the year 1665; but it was not until the year 1672 that the farthings of Charles II., of a similar size to those of the present day, were ready for circulation. Tradesman's Tokens were then put down by a stringent Proclamation dated 16th August 1672. A few attempts were made to continue them, but the threat of Government proceedings against the offenders effectually suppressed them, and we hear no more of them in England. In Ireland the latest circulation was in 1679.

On the Tokens the initial of the surname is usually placed over those of the Christian names of the husband and wife: though sometimes the wife's initial is at the top, sometimes the three initials are in a line, the middle one being the surname, and at other times the surname is at the bottom. For the convenience of printing, the three initials are placed in one line.

The contractions used are, *O.* for the Obverse side of the Token, *R.* for the Reverse; the mark = signifies that what follows it is in the field or central part of the Token; 1, ½, and ¼, signify Penny, Half-penny, and Farthing, showing the size of the piece.

## Wiltshire.

Among the Wiltshire Tokens, which are all of an ordinary character, there are no Pennies. They commence early, one of them (John Gage of Bradford) bearing the date of 1649, and they continue to 1671, almost the last year Tokens were permitted to circulate. There are corporation-pieces of Marlborough and Salisbury.

### ALDBOURNE.

1. *O.* IOHN . ADEE . OF . ALBORN = I . A. ¼
   *R.* IN . WILTSHIERE . 1656 = Three rabbits feeding.
2. *O.* RICHARD . CLARK . IN = 1658. ¼
   *R.* ALBORN . WILTSHER = R . E . C.

AMESBURY.

3. *O.* JOHN . MOORES . OF = HIS HALFE PENNY. ½
*R.* AMBROSBURY . 1667. = I . M . D.

BARFORD. [*Mr. Akerman.*]

3.* *O.* MARY . BRINE . IN = The Arms of the Ironmongers' Company. ½
*R.* BARFORD . 1667 = In the field HER . HALFPENNY and a cinquefoil.

BISHOPSTONE.

4. *O.* I . CLARK . BISHOPSTON = I . C. ¼
*R.* IN . WILTSHIERE . 1656 = The Mercers' Arms.

BRADFORD.[1]

5. *O.* WILLIAM . BAILY . MERCER = The Mercers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . BRADFORD . 1668 = A NAG'S HEAD. W . B.

6.[2] *O.* WILLIAM . CHANDLER = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . BRADFORD . [16]63 = W . C.

6.* *O.* WILLIAM . CHANLER = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . BRADFORD . 1650 = W . C.

7. *O.* DANIELL . DEVERRELL = A crown. ¼
*R.* IN . BRADFORD . 1663. = D . D.

8. *O.* JOHN . GAGE . OF = The Mercers' Arms. ¼
*R.* BRADFORD . 1649. = I . G.

9. *O.* PAULE . METHWIN = A chevron ensigned with a cross pattée, in base a heart.[2] ¼
*R.* IN . BRADFORD = A cross between P . M.

CALNE.

10. *O.* JAMES . BARTLETT = A crown. ¼
*R.* OF . CALNE . 1669 = I . B.

11. *O.* STEPHEN . BAYLIE = The Mercers' Arms. ¼
*R.* OF . CAULNE . 1669 = S . S . B.

12. *O.* JOHN . DASH = The Tallowchandlers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . CALNE . 1669 = I . P . D.

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[1] Several towns in England having the same name, it is difficult to apportion the Tokens bearing that name. Under the name of Bradford there are tokens in Yorkshire, Wilts, and Somerset. By searching Parish Registers, and by other kinds of inquiry, Mr. Boyne has done his best to distinguish them. To Bradford in Yorkshire, he assigns the following: Wm. Bancks.—John Cooke 1666.—John Cook and Josiah Farrand.—John Durham 1667.—Wm. Hopkinson. —Thos. Ibbotson.—John Preston 1666.—Jacob Selbee 1665.—To Bradford (near Taunton) Co. Somerset, Will. Serle 1659. Those in the text, to Bradford, Wilts, now called Bradford-on-Avon. It will be seen by reference to Wilts Archæological Magazine, vol. v. p. 50, that some of the Tokens there considered to belong to Bradford in Wilts, are among those assigned by Mr. Boyne to Bradford in Yorkshire. *Editor.*

[2] See wood-cut in Wilts Mag. vol. v. 50. This is the merchant's mark of the issuer of the Token, not the coat of arms of the Methuen family. *Editor.*

13. *O.* ARTHUR . FORMAM = HIS HALF PENNY. ½
*R.* CHANDLER . OF . CALNE = A . I . F.

14. *O.* JOHN . FORMAN = Two Tobacco-pipes crossed.[1] ¼
*R.* IN . CALNE = I . A . F.

15. *O.* JOHN . JEFFREYS = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* OF . CAUN . 1668 = I . M . I.

16. *O.* WIL . JEFFREY . ELDER = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . CALNE = W . I.

17. *O.* GRACE . LAWRENCE = An Anchor. ¼
*R.* OF . CAULN . 1669 = I . G. L.

18. *O.* WITHERSTONE . MESENGER = Three rolls of bread. ¼
*R.* OF . CALNE . BAKER = W . M . M.

19. *O.* JOHN . NORMAN = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . CAULNE = I . M . N.

20. *O.* AT . THE . GLASS . HOUSE = A warehouse with turret on the top. ¼
*R.* IN . CALNE . 1669 = A . I . S.

CASTLE COMBE.

21. *O.* JEREMIAH . BERRY = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* OF . CASTLE . COMBE . [16]68 = I . E . B.

22. *O.* THOMAS . BERY . MERCER = T . I . B. ¼
*R.* IN . CASTLE . COMBE . [16]66 = A castle.

CHIPPENHAM.

23. *O.* WILL . ADYE . MERCER = W . E . A. ¼
*R.* IN . CHIPENHAM . 1665 = W . E . A.

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[1] The pipes on this and other Tokens are of the kind called by the vulgar, "Fairy Pipes," which were made at the commencement of the 17th century. They are frequently found in ploughed fields, whither they have been carried in manure. They are generally without stems, but when perfect are about eight inches long, thicker in the stem than modern pipes, with small heads almost egg-shaped. In some districts they are found with the maker's initials at the bottom of the head. By some they are believed to have been made long prior to the reign of Elizabeth, during whose reign tobacco was first introduced; there are certainly reasons for supposing that the custom of smoking is more ancient than the introduction of tobacco. When half of the great tower of Kirkstall Abbey, Co. York, fell down in 1779, a number of these "fairy pipes" were found imbedded in the mortar, and it is known that the most modern part of the tower was built in the reign of Henry VII.; and after the Abbey was dismantled at the Reformation, there was no access to the upper part of the tower. Several were lately found at Newcastle in the Castle midden, on removing the houses built on that ancient accumulation. These pipes are called in Ireland "Danes' pipes." One was found in a Danish Cairn in 1855. See Ulster Journal of Archæology, iii p. 320.

24. *O.* JOHN . EDWARDS = I . E. ¼
*R.* OF . CHIPPENHAM . 1665 = LINEN DRAPER.

25. A variety larger, having an ornamented knot between I . E.

26. *O.* SAMUELL . ELLIOTE = Two swords crossed, and a carbine. ¼
*R.* OF . CHIPPENHAM = S . A . E . 1668. [1666. *Akerman.*]

27. *O.* SAMUELL . GAGE . OF = Three doves (Tallow chandlers' Arms). ¼
*R.* CHIPPENHAM . 1668 = S . E . G.

28. Akerman gives one dated 1653.

28.* *O.* JOHN . HEORMAN . 1671 ¼
*R.* OF . CHIPPENHAM.

29. *O.* HENRY . LAMBERT . IN ¼
*R.* CHIPPENHAM . MERCER = H . S . L.

30. *O.* JOHN . STEVENS . OF = I . M . S. ¼
*R.* CHIPPENHAM . 1652 = I . M . S.

31. *O.* JOHN . WEBB = The Tallow chandlers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . CHEPPENHAM = I . I . W.

32. *O.* JOHN . WILLSHEARE . OF = CHIPPENHAM. ¼
*R.* ANDREW . WILCOX . 1668 = MERCER.

## CLACK. *(Parish of Lineham.)*[1]

33. *O.* ROBERT . GOODMAN = A pair of scales. ¼
*R.* OF . CLACK = A crescent moon.

34. *O.* FRANCIS . ROGERS = The Mercers' Arms. ¼
*R.* OF . CLACK . 1658 = F . I . R.

## COLLINGBOURNE.

35. *O.* BARNABAS . RUMSEY = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* OF . COLLINGBORNE . B . R. = 1667.

## CORSHAM.

36. *O.* WILLIAM . GIBBONS.

36.* *O.* RICHARD . BLACKMORE = 1565.
*R.* OF . COLLINGBORNE = R . E . B. [*From the Rev. W. C. Lukis.*]

37. *O.* EDW . SALWAY . CLOTHER = A pair of shears. ¼
*R.* IN . CORSHAM . WILTS = E . K . S.

38. *O.* EDITH . A$^{D}$ . DA$^{D}$ . WOODMAN = A still. ¼
*R.* MERSER . IN . CORSHEM = D . M . W.

## CRICKLADE.

39. *O.* THOMAS . DEIGHTON = A cross placed on steps. ¼
*R.* MERCER . IN . CRICKLAD = T . S . D.

[1] This is not quite certain, as the name of Clack occurs in Yorkshire. *Editor.*

40. *O.* ANTHONY . WORME. ¼
*R.* CRICKILAD · CARRIER = A . A . W.

## DEVIZES.

41. *O.* STEPHEN . BAYLY · OF = A mermaid. ¼
*R.* DEVIZES · MERCER = S . B . 1668.

42. *O.* JOHN . FREY . OF = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* THE . DEVISES = I . F.

43. *O.* JOHN . FRY . 1664 = An open hand. ¼
*R.* IN . THE · DEVISES = Two pipes crossed. I . F.

44. *O.* FRANCIS . GOULDING = A castle. ¼
*R.* IN . Y^e^ . DEVISE . GROCER = The Grocers' Arms.

45. *O.* EDWARD . HOPE = A ship. ¼
*R.* OF . THE . DEVIZES . 1652 = An anchor.

46. *O.* JOHN . HAMMOND = I . S . H. ¼
*R.* OF . THE · DEVIZES · 1652 = Three clasped books.

47. *O.* GRACE . NAISH . OF . THE = A castle. ¼
*R.* DEVIZES . 1652 = Three cloves.

48. *O.* FRANCIS . PARADICE = The Tallow chandlers' Arms. ¼
*R.* CHANDLER . IN . Y^e^ . DEVIZES = F . M . P . 1669.

49. *O.* JOHN · SLADE · GROCER = A sugar-loaf. ¼
*R.* IN . THE · DEVIZES . 1668 = I . S.

50. *O.* RICHARD . SLADE = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . THE . DEVIZES . 1663 = R . S.

51. *O.* WILLIAM · SOMNER . OF = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* THE . DEVIZES · GROCER = W. S . 1652.

52. *O.* WILLIAM . STEVENS = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . THE . DEVIZES . 1663 = W . A . S.

53. *O.* RICHARD . WATTON . 1666 = R . W. and two mullets. ¼
*R.* GROCER . IN . Y^e^ . DEVIZES = R. W.

54. *O.* RICHARD · WOTTEN = R . W. ¼
*R.* GROCER . IN · DEVISES = R . W.

## DOWNTON.

55. *O.* PHILLIP . ROOKE = A rook. ½
*R.* IN . DOWNTON . 1670 = HIS HALF PENY · P . R.

## GREAT BEDWYN

56. *O.* JOHN · BUSHEL . OF . GREAT = Three doves (Tallow chandlers' Arms). ¼
*R.* BEDWIN · MERCER . 1669 = I . E . B.

## HARNHAM.

57. *O.* JOHN . VENABLES . AT . HARNHAM = A shuttle. ½
*R.* NEAR . SARUM . 16.. = HIS HALFE PENY . I . A . V.

## HIGHWORTH.

58. *O.* RICH . BATSON . HIGHWORTH = R . B. ¼
*R.* EDWARD . FORDER = E . F.

59. *O.* LEONARD . BOLL . IN = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* HIGHWORTH . GROCER = L . B.

60. *O.* JOHN . ELTON . IN = A paschal lamb. ¼
*R.* HIGHWORTH = I . C . E. A dog?

61. *O.* THO . HARTWELL . OF . HIGHWORTH = A crown . ½. ½
*R.* THO . HARTWELL . OF . ABINGDON = A lion . ½.

62. *O.* EDMUND . HIDE . IN . HIWORTH = A bear with chain. ½. ½
*R.* RICH . LEADER . IN . HIWORTH = A greyhound running. ½. *(Heart shape.)*

63. *O.* EDMUND . LEWIS . BRAZEAE = The Armourers' Arms. ½
*R.* IN . HIGHWORTH . 1669 = HIS HALF PENY . E . K . L.

64. *O.* WILLIAM . MATHEW = W . M ¼
*R.* IN . HIGHWORTH . 1659 = A lion rampant.

65. *O.* THOMAS . OSBORNE = ———— Arms. ¼
*R.* OF . HIGHWORTH . 1653 = T . O.

66. *O.* JOHN . TOMES = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* OF . HYWORTH . 1652 = I . T.

67. *O.* RICHARD . WILLIAMS = A pair of spectacles. ¼
*R.* WILLIAM . FRANKLIN . OF . HYWORTH . = W . F.

## HILMARTON.

68. *O.* ARTHUR . NORMAN. ¼
*R.* HILMARTIN . 1669.

## KINGSWOOD.[1]

69. *O.* EDWARD . TANNER = 1658. ¼
*R.* IN . KINGS . WOOD = E . D . T.

70. *O.* THOMAS . WALFORD = The Cloth-workers' Arms. ¼
*R.* OF . KINGS . WOOD = T . P . W.

## LAVINGTON.

71. *O.* JOHN . HAYWARD = A ship. ¼
*R.* IN . LAVINGTON . 1663 = I H.

72. *O.* ROBERT . HAYWARD = A ship. ¼
*R.* IN . LAVINGTON . 1668 = R . H.

[1] Kingswood occurs in several counties.

LACOCK.

73. *O* RICHARD . GRIST = A pair of scales. ¼
*R.* IN . LACOCK . 1669 = R . G . G. [Another: with lion rampant. *Akerman*]

LUDGERSHALL.

74. *O.* (*No legend*) A castle. ¼
*R.* OF . LUGGASALE . 1665 = W . I. conjoined.

MAIDEN BRADLEY.

75. *O.* GEORGE . AUDREY.
*R.* IN . MAIDEN . BRADLEY = G . A.

76. *O.* JAMES . ISHER = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* OF . BRADLEY.[1] 1669 = I . I.

MALMSBURY.

77. *O.* EDWARD . BROWNE = A man standing by a still. ¼
*R.* OF . MALMESBERY = E . M . B.

78. *O.* SAMUELL . CHAPP . IN = Arms obliterated. ¼
*R.* MALMESBERY . 1665 = S . M . C.

79. *O.* PHILLIP . EDWARDS = The Tallowchandlers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . MALMSBURY 1659 = P . M . E.

80. *O.* THOMAS . EVANS. *R.* MALMSBURY . IN . WILTS.

81. *O.* ELIAS . FERRIS . APOTHECARY = The Apothecaries' Arms. ½
*R.* IN . MALMSBURY . 1669 = HIS . HALF . PENY . E . A . F.

82. *O.* JOHN . GOLDNEY . IN = I . M . G. ¼
*R.* CLOTHYR . MALMSBURY = I . M . G.

83. *O.* NICO . JAFFRIS . WOOL = A woolcomb. ¼
*R.* MALMESBURY . ABYE = N . M . I.

84. *O.* RICHARD . PLAYER. *R.* MALMSBURY.

85. *O.* JOHN . SANSUM = A pump. ¼
*R.* OF . MALMSBURY . 166.. = I . I . S.

86. *O.* THOS . TANNER . CARIER = A woolpack ¼
*R.* IN . MALMESBURY = T . O . T.

87. *O.* ROB . THOMAS . OF = A bull. ¼
*R.* MALMESBURY . [16]64 = R . H . T.

88. *O.* RICH . THORNER . IN = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* MALMESBURY . [16]64 = R . T.

89. *O.* WILLIAM . WAYTE = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . MAMSBURY . 1651 = W . W.

90. *O.* WALTER . WOODMAN = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* CARIER . MALMESBURY = W . M . W. in monogram.

MARLBOROUGH.

91. *O.* A . MARLBROUGH . FARTHING = A castle. *large* ¼
*R.* IN . Y^e^ . COUNTY . OF . WILTS . 1668 = A bull.
The bull and castle are part of the bearings of the Arms of the Borough of Marlborough.

[1] There are several Bradleys in various parts of the country.

92. *O.* JOHN . BAYLY = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . MALBROW = I . N . B.

93. *O.* HENRY . COLEMAN = A pair of scales. ¼
*R.* IN . MARLBOROUGH . 1657 = H . E . C.

94. *O.* WILLIAM . CRABBE = A man making candles. ½
*R.* OF . MALLBROUGH . 1668 = W . M . C.

95. *O.* EDWARD . DELAMAINE = Crest; a hand . E . D. ¼
*R.* OF . MARLBOROW = 1665.

96. *O.* JOHN . HAMMOND . OF = A clasped book. ¼
*R.* MARLBOROUGH . [16]66 = I . K . H.

97. *O.* THOMAS . KEENE = Three doves. ¼
*R.* IN . MARLEBROUGH = T . K . 1652.

98. *O.* JOHN . MORGAN . 1656 = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* AT . MALBURROW = I . M.

99. *O.* JANE . PEARCE = The Ironmongers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . MARLBOROW = I . P.

100. *O.* WILLIAM . PUREUR . PINN = The Pinners' Arms. ¼
*R.* MAKER . IN . MARLRBOW = W . D . P.

101. *O.* THOMAS . SHIPPERE = The Mercers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . MARLBOROUGH = T . A . S.

102. *O.* RICHARD . SHIPRE = The Salter's Arms. ¼
*R.* OF . MOULBROUGH = R . S.

103. *O.* OLIVER . SHROPSHIRE = An angel. ¼
*R.* IN . MARLBROUGH . 1665 = O . S.

104. *O.* JEREMIAH . SLOPER = A sugar-loaf. ¼
*R.* IN . MARLBROUGH = I . E . S.

105. *O.* JOHN . SMITH . IN = Two tobacco-pipes crossed ¼
*R.* OF . MARLBROUGH . 1665 = I . K . S.

## MELKSHAM.

106. *O.* A . A . OF . MELKESHAM = The Mercers' Arms. [*Ambrose Awdry*] ¼
*R.* I . A . OF . STEEPLE . ASHTON = 1665. [*John Awdry*]
[Another dated 1668. And one, RICHARD . LUKEY. *Akerman.*]

## MERE.

107. *O.* THOMAS . GAMBLIN 1665. ¼
*R.* IN . MEERE = T . G.

108. *O.* RICHARD . PITMAN = A man making candles. ¼
*R.* OF . MEERE . 166.. = R . I . P.

109. *O.* ROBERT . PITTMAN . OF = HIS . HALFE . PENNY. ½
*R.* MEERE . DRAPER . 1668 = The Drapers' Arms.

110. *O.* WILLIAM . ROGGERS A horse ambling. ¼
*R.* IN . MEERE . 1666 = W . R . conjoined.

## PURTON.

111. *O.* JOHN . EARMER = I . F . E. ½
*R.* OF . PYRTON . 1668 = HIS . HALF . PENY.

112. *O.* JOHN . FARMAR . 1656 = A roll of tobacco. ¼
*R.* IN . PYRTON = The Grocers' Arms.

## RAMSBURY.

113. *O.* JOHN . STON . OF = A man making candles. ¼
*R.* RAMSBURY . 1655 = I . M . S.

114. *O.* WILLIAM . WHITE = The Haberdashers' Arms.
*R.* IN . RAMSBERY = W . R . W.

## ROLLSTONE. (Near Amesbury.)

115. *O.* JAMES . SWAN . IN = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* ROLSTON . GROCER = I . S.

## SALISBURY.

116. *O.* FOR . THE . MAIOR . OF . THE . 1652 = A double-headed eagle dis- ¼
*R.* CITTY . OF . NEW . SARUM = Arms of the City; four bars. [played.

This is curious in having a double-headed eagle for Mint-mark on both sides; on other pieces, these marks are usually stars, mullets, cinquefoils, etc., which are not worth describing.

117. *O.* GEORGE . CLEMENS = A dragon. ¼
*R.* IN . SARUM . 1664 = G . A . C.

118. *O.* HENRY . COLE = A Saracen's head. ¼
*R.* OF . SARUM . 1655 = H . C.

119. *O.* WILLIAM . COURTNEY . BOOK = Two angels supporting an open book. ½
*R.* BINDER . IN . SARUM . 1670 = HALF . PENY.

120. *O.* THOMAS . CUTLER . JUNIOR = HALF . PENY. ½
*R.* IN . SARUM . 1666 = T . I . C.

121. *O.* THOMAS . CUTLER . SENIOR = HIS . HALF . PENY ½
*R.* IN . SARUM . 1666 = Two snakes entwined. T . C.

122. *O.* CHISTOPHER . EGG = The Ironmongers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . SARUM = C . E.

123. *O.* GODDERD . ELLIOT . IN = Arms of the Elliot family; a fesse. ¼
*R.* SARUM . GROCER . 1666 = The Grocers' Arms.

124. *O.* IN . SARUM . 1667 = G . E . F. ½
*R.* HIS . HALFE . PENNY = Two snakes entwined.

125. *O.* EDWARD . FAULCONER = The Skinners' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . NEW . SARUM = E . M . F.

126. *O.* EDWARD . FRIPP = —— Arms. ½
*R.* IN . SARUM . 1668 = HIS . HALF . PENY.

127. *O.* JOHN . GILBERT . AT . THE = A bell. ¼
*R.* BELL . IN . NEW . SARUM = I . H . G.

128. *O.* GEORGE . GODFERY = A rat. ¼
*R.* IN . SARUM . 1659 = G . G.

129. *O.* GEORGE . GODFERY = A rat. ¼
*R.* RAT . KILR . IN . SARUM = G . G.

130. *O.* ROGER . GODFREY . IN = A knife and cleaver. ¼
*R.* NEW . SARUM . 1666 = R . E . G.

131. *O.* JOHN . HALE = A lion rampant. ¼
*R.* GROCER . IN . SARUM = I . H.

132. *O.* JOHN . HANCOCK . IN . NEW = I . H. ¼
*R.* SARUM . APOTHECARY = The bust of a Turk.

133. *O.* NICHOLAS . HASKOLL . 1658 = The Ironmongers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IRONMUNGER . IN . SARUM = N . H. conjoined.

134. *O.* THOMAS . HAYTOR . OF . SARUM = The Cordwainers' Arms. ½
*R.* HIS . HALFE . PENY . 1666 = T . H.

135. *O.* JONATHAN . HILL . 1668 = HIS . HALFE . PENY. ½
*R.* IN . SARUM = I . E . H.

136. *O.* WILLIAM . JOYCE = A camel couchant. ¼
*R.* IN . SARUM . 1652 = W . I.

137. *O.* CHRISTOPHER . LEGG = The Ironmongers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . SARUM = C . L.

138. *O.* EDWARD . LISTER . IN . SARUM = The Sun. ½
*R.* AT . WINCHESTER . GATE = HIS . HALF . PENY.

139. *O.* EDMOND . MACKS = A mitre. ¼
*R.* OF . SARUM = E . M.

140. *O.* FRANCIS . MANNINGE = A goat. ½
*R.* IN . SARUM . 1664 = F . I . M.

141. *O.* EDWARD . MASON = A naked boy. ¼
*R.* ..... SARUM . 1658 = E . E . M.

142. *O.* HENRY . MATTERSHAW = A cook's knife. ¼
*R.* IN . SARUM . COOKE . 58 = H . P . M.

143. *O.* RICHARD . MINIFIE = The Skinners' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . SALSBURY = R . M.

144. *O.* THOMAS . PARISH . IN = I . D . P. ¼
*R.* CHEESE . CROSE . SARUM = The Grocers' Arms.

145. *O.* GEORGE . PAGE . GROCER = A dove with olive-branch. ¼
*R.* IN . SARUM . 1656 = G . K . P.

146. *O.* EDWARD . PENNY . IN = The Butchers' Arms. ½
*R.* SARUME . 1671 = HIS . ½ . TOKEN.

147. *O.* CHARLES . PHELPS . OF = The Skinners' Arms. ¼
*R.* SARUM . CONFECTIONER = C . S . P.

148. *O.* I . POORE . AT . BARNETS = A cross calvary. ¼
*R.* CROSS . IN . SARUM = I . S . P.

149. *O.* VAUGHAN . RICHARDSON = A dolphin. ¼
*R.* KATHERINE . STR . IN . SARUM = V . U . R . 1668.

150. *O.* SIMON . ROLFE = Arms of the Rolfe family; three ravens. Crest; [on a helmet a raven. ½
*R.* IN . SARUM . 1666 = HIS . HALF . PENY.

151. *O.* ARTHER . SANDERS = A squirrel. ¼
*R.* OF . SARUM . 1656 = A . S.

152. *O.* JOSEPH . SAXTON = St. George and the dragon. ¼
*R.* IN . SALSBURY = I . S. conjoined.

This and Minifie's are the only Tokens where the City is called SALSBURY.

153. *O.* THOMAS . SHERGOLD . OF . SARUM = A crown. ½
*R.* HIS . HALFE . PENNY . 1666 = T . S.

154. *O.* CHRIS . WILLMOTT = A lamb. ¼
*R.* IN . SARUM . 1666 C . W.

154*. *O.* . . . . CLOTHIER. *R.* OF . SALISBURY. ¼

## SHALBOURN.

155. *O.* JOHN . BRADILL . LENARD . LEE = A bear. ½
*R.* IN . SHLATBOURN. [16]71 = ½

## STEEPLE ASHTON.

156. *O.* ROB . JFEFREYES = A church ¼
*R.* STEPLE . ASHTON = R . M . I. [*See Melksham.*]

## STRATTON *(St. Margaret).*

157. *O.* JOHN . CANN = The Mercers' Arms. ¼
*R.* OF . STRATTON . 1652 = I . C.

There are places named Stratton in several counties.

## SWINDON.

158. *O.* WILLIAM . HEATH = W . E. ¼
*R.* IN . SWINDON = W . E.

159. *O.* HENRY . MUNDAY . CHANDLER = The Grocers' and Tallowchandlers' Arms. ½
*R.* HIS . HALF . PENY . IN . SWINDON = H . M. 1669.

160. *O.* HENERY . RESTAL = Two tobacco-pipes crossed. ¼
*R.* IN . SWINDON . 1656 = Three sugar-loaves.

161. *O.* HENERY . RESTALL = Two pipes crossed. ¼
*R.* IN . SWINDON . 1664 = Two pipes crossed.

162. *O.* JOHN . SMITH = The Bakers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . SWINDON . 1664 = I . C . S.

163. *O.* WILLIAM . WEBB = Two pipes crossed. ½
*R.* OF . SWINDON . 1669 = HIS . HALF . PENY . W . W.

164. *O.* AMOS . WILKINS . IN = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* SWINDON . IN . WILKSHER = A . W.

165. *O.* AMOS . WILKINS . AT = The Mercers' Arms.
*R.* SWINDON . IN . WILTS = A . M . W.

## TINHEAD *(Parish of Edington).*

166. *O.* JOHN . BERRY . OF = The Mercers' Arms. ¼
*R.* TINHEAD . 1668 = I . A . B.

## TROWBRIDGE.

167. *O.* TROWBRIDG . IN . WILTIS = E . D. [*probably Edward Davis, Ed.*] ¼
*R.* TROWBRIDGE . IN . WILTIS = H . D.

168. *O.* ROBERT . DARCKE . 1669 = An anchor. R . D. ¼
*R.* IN . TURBRIDGE . IN = WILLTS.

169. *O.* WILLIAM . SMITH = Two pipes crossed. ¼
*R.* IN . TRUBRIDGE = W . S.

170. A variety with TUB . BRIDGE as the name of the town. ¼

171. Another reading TREUBRIDGE. ¼

172. *O.* ROBERT . WITCHELL = A fleur-de-lys. ¼
*R.* IN . TROWBRIDGE = R . W.

## WARMINSTER.

173. *O.* JOHN . BUCCHER = A heart crowned. ¼
*R.* IN . WARMISTER . 1651 = I . B.

174. *O.* JAMES . ELIATT = An open hand. ¼
*R.* OF . WARMISTER = A cock.

175. *O.* JOHN . SLADE . 1667 = A heart. ¼
*R.* IN . WARMISTER = I . S.

176. *O.* THOMAS . TOOMER = A dove with olive-branch. ¼
*R.* OF. WARMESTER. 1651 = T . T.

## WESTBURY.

177. *O.* WILLIAM . COCKELL . OF . WEST = The Merchant Tailor's Arms. ¼
*R.* BURY . COUNTY . IN . WILTS = W . S . C. [16]58.

178. *O.* THOMAS . HANCOCKE = A cock. ¼
*R.* IN . WESTBURY . 1656 = A hand.

179. *O.* WALTER . HAYNES = The Grocers' Arms. ¼
*R.* OF . WESTBURY = W . H.

180. *O.* JOHN . MATRAVERS . IN = A fleur-de-lys. ¼
*R.* WESTBURY . 1669 = I . E . M.

181. *O.* FRANCIS . PASHENT = The Tallowchandlers' Arms. ¼
*R.* OF . WESTBURY . 1668 = F . K . P.

## WESTPORT [*Malmsbury*].

182. *O.* GILES . HOONE . AT . THE = Three cups. ¼
*R.* IN . WEESTPUT = G . I . H.

## WILTON.

183. *O.* STEPHEN . BRASSIER . 1667 = S . H . B. ½
*R.* WILLTON . IN . WILTSHEERE = HIS . HALFE . PENY.

184. *O.* THOMAS . CLARK = The Weavers' Arms. ¼
*R.* OF . WILTON . 1664 = T . C.

185. *O.* IN . WILTON . 1666 = G . H. ½
*R.* HIS . HALFE . PENNY = Two swords in saltire, a fleur-de-lys in each quarter.

186. *O.* WILLIAM . NEWMAN . IN = A pair of shears. ½
*R.* WILTON . HIS . HALFE . PENY = W . N . 1667.

187. *O.* FRANCIS . WACE . OF = Two swords in saltire. ¼
*R.* WILTON . 1658 = Arms; three crowns.

## WOOTTON BASSET.

188. *O.* GABRIEL . ARMAN = The Mercers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . WHETEN . BASETT = G . E . A.

189. *O.* JOHN . KNIGHTON = A crown. ¼
*R.* IN . WOOTTON . BASSETT I . I . K.

190. A variety has on the Obverse two keys crossed. ¼

## WRAXHALL *(South)*.

191. *O.* VALENTINE . STEVENS = The Butchers' Arms. ¼
*R.* IN . SOUTH . WRAXILL = V . M . S.

191.* *O.* JOSEPH . STONE . 1667 = A fleur-de-lys.
*R.* IN . SOUTH . WREXSELL = S . I . M.

# The Flora of Wiltshire:

COMPRISING THE

## Flowering Plants and Ferns indigenous to the County;

By Thomas Bruges Flower, M.R.C.S., F.L.S., &c., &c.

No. IV.

### ORDER. BERBERIDACEÆ. (VENT.)

Berberis, (Linn.) Barberry,

Linn. Cl. vi. Ord. i.

*Name, Berberys,* being the Arabic word used for this plant by Averroes, but some writers derive the name from the Greek *berberi,* signifying a shell, from the leaves of the common species having a hollow surface.

1. "B. *Vulgaris*" (Linn.) common Barberry, Pipperidge bush. *Engl. Bot. t.* 49. *Reich. Icones* iii. 4486.

*Locality.* Hedges and thickets, but not common in the county. *Sh. Fl.* May and June. *Fr.* September. *Area,* * 2. 3. 4. 5.

*South Division.*

2. *South Middle District,* "Side of a lane leading from Old Sarum to Stratford," *Dr. Maton, Hatcher's Hist. of Salisbury.* (This station is now destroyed.) "Hedges near Market Lavington," *Mr. Coward.* "Drew's Pond, Devizes," *Miss Cunnington.*

3. *South-west District,* "Britford," *Major Smith.*

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District,* "Chippenham," *Dr. R. C. Alexander Prior* and *Mr. C. E. Broome.* "Kington St. Michael, in plenty," *Miss Ruck.* "Minety; truly wild," *Mr. Perry Keene, (Miss Ruck in litt.)* "Indigenous near Bradford," *Flora Bath.*[1]

[1] Aubrey in his Natural History of Wiltshire, page 57, gives the following locality for the berberry. "In the old hedges which are the boundes, between the lands of Priory St. Marie, juxta Kington St. Michael, and the West field which belonged to the Lord Abbot of Glastonbury, are yet remaining a great number of berberry trees, which I suppose the nunnes made use of for confections, and they taught the young ladies that were educated there such arts. In those days

5. *North-east District*, Hedges near Purton.

Notwithstanding the above authorities, I fear the barberry is not truly indigenous in the county. My own observations would lead me to consider it a naturalized species, and from its frequently being planted in gardens it is difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. In Somerset, and throughout the West of England competent observers consider it introduced.

The barberry ranges over the greater part of Europe and temperate Asia, to the Himalaya: but owing to its cultivation the real limits of its area cannot be satisfactorily ascertained. The rate of growth when the shrub is young is rapid, and in consequence in five or six years it will attain the height of seven or eight feet, and will thrive for two or three centuries without increasing much in size. The leaves are agreeably acid, and according to Gerarde were much used in his time as a salad.

The berries are so acid that birds seldom touch them. With sugar they form an agreeable refreshing preserve, their acid being the *malic*. They are also made into jelly, which is not only delicious to the taste, but extremely wholesome. In gardens it is cultivated as a fruit tree, or fruit shrub, and the variety, or rather variation, in which the seeds are said to be wanting, and that in which the fruit is sweet, are recommended in preference. The stem and bark of the barberry are excessively astringent, and are employed for that reason in the arts. The late Prof. Royle informed me that the *lukion indikon* of Dioscorides was a barberry. To this day an extract of the root, stem, and branches of Indian barberries is employed in cases of Ophthalmia with much advantage. The shrub makes an excellent hedge, but there exists a prejudice against it among agriculturists, from its supposed influence in producing blight or mildew on the corn adjoining. This prejudice is of unknown antiquity, but it is now generally considered to be erroneous. A small parasitical *fungus* "*Æcidium berberides*," (Pers.) is frequently observed on the leaves, and some have supposed that it

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there were not schools for young ladies as now, but they were educated at religious houses." The Rev. Canon Jackson informs me, that the berberry still continues to grow in the hedges alluded to by Aubrey. T. B. F.

generates the dust, which, carried from the bush by winds, gives rise to the minute fungus which is the cause of the rust in wheat. This opinion is groundless, for the rust in corn is occasioned by the *growth of* "*Puccinia graminis,*" (Pers.) a very different plant from that which grows on the leaves of the barberry. There is however another parasite still more common on the leaves of this shrub than the "*Æcidium,*" and that is the "*Erysiphe penicellata,*" (Schlecht) or Barberry Mildew. This frequently covers the whole surface of the leaves with a thin white substance, which, when examined with a microscope, appears to consist of very delicate forked filaments, with very minute dark coloured globular bodies interspersed amongst them. Whether this has any influence in causing the mildew in corn growing in its neighbourhood, Cryptogamic Botanists are as yet undecided.

The barberry affords a good example of leaves acquiring the condition of spines from their parenchyma being *absorbed,* and the ribs becoming *indurated,* and afterwards in their axil spring up leaves of the ordinary kind. The flowers yellow, in elegant drooping racemes, consist of three sets of floral envelopes, (which are modified leaves,[1]) containing six stamens highly curious in their formation opposite the petals[2] which surround a single pistil. When first expanded the stamens are inclined back upon the petals; on the filaments being touched near their base, they immediately start forward towards the pistil so that the anther is brought into contact with the stigma. If the anther be fully matured it is burst by the violence of the motion, and the pollen projected on the stigma. The stamens after a short time resume their original position, and may be again stimulated. If we examine more minutely this beautiful contrivance, it will be found that the stamen is capable of moving towards the pistil by a hinge-like motion, and that the filament is endowed with an exquisite irritability, so that it is

[1] The idea that the leaf is the type of all the floral organs, originated with Linnæus. A clearer enunciation of this theory, and a fuller development of the whole were made by Goethe.

[2] This is an apparent exception to the truth of that general and important law of the alternate disposition of vegetable organs. A more detailed account of this beautiful arrangement, will be given in the order *Primulaceæ.*

sensible to the contact of extraneous substances, which thus causes the stamen to approach the pistil. This is not the result of elasticity, for the stamen is not forcibly detained in contact with the floral envelopes, but it is a truly *vital act*, the result of the operation of an organic sensation. This organic sensibility is of a similar kind to that by which the heart of an animal is sensible of the presence of the blood which it contains, and by which it is stimulated to contract in order to effect its expulsion. The absence of favourable mechanical arrangements is therefore compensated by the presence of an extraordinary *vital power*. The probability of the irritable stamen being touched by foreign substances, would however have been too remote to serve the economy of the plant. This defect is therefore remedied by the contraction of the stamen being ensured through the agency of insects, which visiting the flower, touch the irritable filaments, and thus cause the stamen to arise. It is to be observed, that the visit of the insect to the barberry does not depend on *chance*, but is necessary for purposes in its own economy, and thus the insect creation is indissolubly connected with that of vegetation, the subserviency of actions affording us demonstrative proof of the unity of design in the various departments of the organic creation. At the base of each petal, there are two orange coloured glands, which secrete a sweet juice, and it is to gather this nectareous fluid that the insect visits the flower. The filament of each stamen, when it is expanded, lies between these two glands; and the irritability is confined to the part of the filament which thus corresponds to their situation. The contraction of the stamen is therefore ensured by the attempts of the insect to procure the fluid, which exuding from the contiguous glands, moistens the seat of irritability in the filament. Again, if with all these contrivances the anthers had opened as in other flowers, either by longitudinal slits on their inner or outer surface, or by pores at the very summit, the fertilization of the seed would scarcely have been effected, for the absorbing surface of the stigma is not as in other instances situated at the *extremity* of the pistil, but occupies the circumference of the circular disk, by which it is terminated. This is the only part which is moistened with the glutenous secre-

tion, serving to retain the pollen which is applied to the part, and not thrown upon it by the starting up of the stamens, as is generally supposed. The motion of the stamens is not sufficiently powerful to throw the pollen forwards, as the pollen instead of being *a fine dry powder*, is in the *barberry* somewhat *tenacious*, and adheres to the two lateral valves by which the anther opens. As the circumference of the disk which terminates the pistil is, in the barberry, the absorbing surface, it is obvious that the mere falling down of the pollen from an anther, situated above it, would have been a somewhat imperfect mode of arrangement, while it becomes necessary that the pollen should rather be applied to the moistened margin from an extended surface. Hence the necessity for the lateral valves, which completely effect this latter purpose: hence also the necessity for the tenaceous pollen, the moveable stamens, the irritable filaments, the nectariferous glands, the organization, and instincts of the insect, by the co-operation of which all the apparent disadvantages are fully compensated. In pursuing the study of nature, we are constantly reminded that every event or action, however trivial it may appear, is intimately connected with numerous others, whose difficulties it serves to explain, and from whose connection it derives additional importance. In the present instance we see that the visit of the insect to the flower is not only necessary for its own purposes, but likewise for those of the plant; whilst the structure of the flower has especial reference to the instincts of the insect, by which the proper performance of the functions of both is ensured.

## ORDER. NYMPHÆACEÆ. (DE CAND.)

### Nymphæa (Linn.) Water Lily.

Linn. Cl. xiii. Ord. i.

*Name.* (Gr.) *Numphaia;* from *Numphe*, a Water Nymph, so called from its inhabiting the waters, as the nymphs or naiads were poetically supposed to do.

1. "N. *alba*," (Linn.) Great White Water Lily. Water rose, Water can, Can dock. *Engl. Bot. t.* 160. *Reich. Icones*, vii. 67.

*Locality.* In ponds and slow rivers, but oftener planted. Rare in the county. *P. Fl.* June, July, August. *Area.* * 2. 3. 4. *

*South Division.*

2. *South Middle District,* "In the river Avon near Stratford," *Dr. Maton, Hatcher's Hist. of Salisbury.*

3. *South-west District,* "Moat at Britford," *Major Smith.* "In abundance in the river at Bemerton," *Mrs. Blackmore, Mr. J. Hussey, in litt.* 1859.

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District,* "In the river at Lacock," *Dr. R. C. Alexander Prior.* "In the neighbourhood of Malmesbury," *Miss Ruck.*

Introduced in all the above localities; nor have I observed this magnificent species truly wild nearer the county than Hants, where, in the New Forest, it may be observed spreading its broad leaves over the surface of the water in almost every deep ditch, and expanding its delicate and pure white petals in great abundance and beauty.

This species may be occasionally seen with smaller flowers, when it is the β. *minor (Bresl), Duby Bot.* 20. *Reich. Icones t.* 68, *f.* 118. This form was observed in my botanical wanderings during the past summer (1858), through the romantic Pass of Llanberis, in the lower lake, and the adjacent inundated meadows by the side of the turnpike road. The flower being only half the size of "N. *alba,*" (Linn.) in all their parts. The roots of the water lily have a bitter astringent taste, they are used in Ireland, in the Highlands of Scotland, and in the Island of Jura, for dyeing. They were formerly employed medicinally as astringents, but their use is now become obsolete. From its leaves oxygen gas is copiously evolved in bubbles, and the Chinese carp ("*Cyprinus auratus,*" Linn.) is said to delight in the shade of its expansive foliage.

### Nuphar, (Sm.)

Linn. Cl. xiii. Ord. i.

*Name.* From naufar, or nyloufar, the Arabic name of Nymphæa.

1. "N. *lutea.*" (Smith.) Yellow Water lily, Yellow Water can, Brandy bottles. *Engl. Bot. t.* 159. *Reich. Icones,* vii. 63.

*Locality.* Rivers and slow streams, truly wild in the county. *P. Fl.* June, July. *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*South Division.*

1. *South-east District,* "In the river above Salisbury, at Stratford, Durnford, and Woodford," *Mr. James Hussey.* "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby.*

2. *South Middle District,* Canal and Basins in the neighbourhood of Devizes. "Westbury," *Mrs. Overbury.* "Heytesbury," *Mr. Rowden.*

3. *South-west District,* "Neighbourhood of Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler.*

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District,* River Avon at Malmesbury, Christian Malford, Chippenham, Melksham, Whaddon, and Bradford.

5. *North-east District,* Canal and Brooks at Swindon, Purton, and Marden.

More distributed through the Northern than the Southern districts of Wilts, and according to the majority of our local floras, more frequent in England than "N. *alba,*" (Linn.) while the latter possesses a rather more horizontal area. It differs from the genus "*Nymphæa*" in the petals and stamens, being inserted into a disk at the base of the germen, not into one which surrounds and adheres to the side of it: and the seed vessel when ripe bursts irregularly, not dissolving away into a mass of pulp like "N. *alba,*"(Linn.) The flowers are about two inches wide, cupped all over, of a golden yellow, with the scent of brandy or ratifia. Fruit large, smooth, shaped like a bottle or flagon, whence they are called brandy-bottles in some places. The white and yellow water lilies may readily be distinguished when not in flower by their leaves. In "N. *alba,* (Linn.) the leaf is rounded ovate usually purplish beneath, the lobes at the base are almost parallel, and the leaf stalk is cylindrical. In "N. *lutea*" (Sm.) the leaves are ovate pointed, *not rounded* at the apex, as is the case in those of the white lily: the basal lobes are slightly divergent, and the leaf stalk is angular, especially in the upper part.

The elegance and chaste beauty of the flowers of the water lily tribe, which float like brilliant gems upon the mirrored surface of the placid waters, have ever caused them to be objects of general

interest, while the extraordinary magnitude of some species, the curious circumstances connected with the habits of others, the important peculiarities of their structure, and the obscurity which until lately has hung over their true systematic relations, have contributed to make them also favourites with the scientific botanist. It is only within a recent period that we have become acquainted with the most magnificent species of the "*Nymphæaceæ*," which was discovered in the still waters or Igaripes of tropical America, especially in Guiana, and in the tributaries of the Amazon by Sir Robert H. Schomburgh, the eminent traveller sent out by the London Geographical Society to investigate the geography and natural productions of that region. According to this botanist, "The flower is from twelve to fifteen inches in diameter, consisting of upwards of a hundred petals passing in alternate tints from pure white to rose and pink. When the flower first opens, it is white with pink in the middle, which spreads over the whole flower as it advances in age, and it is generally found the next day entirely of a pink colour. The calyx is four-leaved, each leaf being upwards of seven inches in length, and three inches in breadth. The stem of the flower is one inch thick near the calyx, and is studded with sharp elastic prickles about three quarters of an inch long. The leaves which float on the surface of the water are somewhat circular, of a light green on the upper surface, and a bright crimson beneath, from five feet to six feet five inches in diameter. They are not simply flat, like the leaves of our water lilies, but are furnished with an upright rim from three to five and a half inches deep surrounding the margin, and giving the leaf the appearance of a large salver. The stalk is inserted into the under surface of the leaf near to its centre, from which radiate eight large prominent veins, nearly an inch in elevation, branching towards the circumference, and connected by intermediate raised bands, at right angles, giving the whole an areolated structure, similar to a gigantic spider's net. These reticulated elevations, as well as the leaf stalk itself, are covered with long elastic prickles, like those with which the flower is supplied. The upper surface of the leaf is

marked in an areolated manner, by the projections of the prominent branchings on the under surface."[1]

One purpose served by this elevated reticulated venation, is the buoyancy which is communicated to the leaf from the large air-cells which pervade the leaf stalk, and its numerous branchings. Sir Robert H. Schomburgh says, that "many parts of the smooth water were covered by these gigantic leaves, and studded with the magnificent flowers, which in addition to their other attractions, are sweet scented." This truly superb floral Titan, forms the type of a new genus, which (by permission of Her present Majesty) is called *Victoria*, to which the appropriate specific appellation *regia* has been added. The "*Victoria regia*" certainly well deserves its characteristic name from its magnitude, its elegance of form, its brilliant colouring, and delicious fragrance.[2] The *Nymphæaceæ* exhibit an interesting instance of the organic sensibility of the vegetable organs, manifested by the action of heat and light. Other plants, as is well known, expand and close their flowers on the alternate approach of day and night. For example, "*Papaver nudicaule*" (Linn.), "*Sonchus oleraceus*" (Linn.), "*Anagallis arvensis*" (Linn.), "*Calendula arvensis*" (Linn.), "*Ornithogalum umbellatum*" (Linn.), "*Silene noctiflora*" (Linn.), &c., &c., but the flowers of the water lily tribe, in addition to this common habit, are elevated above or buried beneath the surface of the water on similar occasions. This curious circumstance appears to have been very early observed by the ancient naturalists; for Theophrastus describing the *Egyptian Lotus* (believed by botanists to be "*Nelumbium speciosum*,") says "The leaves of the flowers (petals) at sunset fold them-

[1] For a history of this remarkable aquatic, see Botanical Magazine for 1847, tab. 4275—4278, and for a more full account, see "Figures and Description of the Victoria Water Lily," by Sir William Hooker, published by Messrs. Reeve, in Imperial folio.

[2] On a recent visit to the Conservatories at the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew, this splendid plant was in full perfection, with its enormous leaves and flowers, which has recently been the object of so much attention; other aquatics scarcely less interesting were observed, viz., the "*Nelumbium speciosum*," supposed to be the sacred Egyptian Bean, found throughout the East Indies, but no longer in Egypt; the "*Nymphæa cærulea*," and the crimson "N. *Cavendishi*," illustrating the brilliancy and variety of colour in this beautiful order.

selves together, covering the seed vessel. At sunrise they expand, and rise above the water . . . . It is reported that in the Euphrates, the flowers keep sinking in the water till midnight, when they are so deep as to be out of reach of the hand, but towards morning they return, and still more as the day advances; at sunrise they are already above the surface, and expanded; afterwards they rise high above the water." Pliny repeats the same account, and Prosper Alpinus has the following passage: "The celebrated stories of the *Lotus* turning to the Sun, closing its flowers, and sinking under water at night, and rising again in the morning, are conformable to what everybody has observed in the '*Nymphæa.*'" Sir James Smith, from whom the above quotations are taken, confirms from his own experience the report of Linnæus, who *(Flora Suecica)* describes "*Nymphæa alba,*" as "closing its flowers in the afternoon, and laying them down on the surface of the water till morning, when it rises and expands them, often in a bright day to several inches above the water." Sir James Smith observes, that the veracity of Theophrastus has been impeached, and defends the truth of his narrative, not only on account of his character as "the most faithful and philosophical botanist of antiquity," but also from the actual occurrence of the same phenomenon (though indeed in a minor degree) in "*Nymphæa alba,*" believing that it is sufficient to render Theophrastus's account exceedingly probable, when we recollect that the circumstances, related in the letter, are described as taking place in a country where the sun has so much more power; to which he might also have added, and where there exists so much greater an intensity of the solar light. The causes of the motions as affecting the flowers of the *Nymphæaceæ*, as far at least as can be ascertained by observing the circumstances under which these motions take place, will be found exceedingly interesting, when viewed in all their bearings. They are indeed of a more complex nature than appears on a merely superficial examination. It is usual to consider the increased temperature consequent on the return of day, to be the chief agent in effecting the periodic motion. Some of the more recent *German physiologists* are disposed to think otherwise, and to attribute the first step in the

process to the influence of the light alone, the combined action of heat with light not being exerted till the flower has emerged from the water. Again, the *mode* in which the plant is affected by the operative agent has not been fully or correctly explained. I shall therefore endeavour to show that light and heat acting at first separately, and afterwards conjointly, produce the different stages of elevation, not by primarily affecting the peduncle with the flower, but by acting primarily on the flower *alone:* the peduncle being affected secondarily, only by means of that vital sympathy which most contiguous organic structures have with each other. 1st. The water beneath which the flower reposes in the early morning, being a bad conductor of caloric in a *downward* direction, intercepts the transmission of the calorific portion of the solar rays. The light above then in any considerable degree penetrates the translucent fluid, to the flower; and occasions not only the commencement of the motion, but its continuance upwards till the flower emerges above the surface, when its full expansion and further elevation are effected by the combined influence of the heat and light. This explanation is rendered more probable from the circumstance that the flower emerges from its watery asylum at an early period in the morning, before the water could have been affected in any considerable degree by the solar heat. 2nd. That the ascent of the flower is caused by the action of the peduncle, whose motion results, not from the direct influence of the light upon itself, but by sympathy with the flower which it supports, is also rendered probable from the circumstance that these periodic motions cease, as soon as fertilization of the ovules or immature seeds has taken place, at which time the petals wither, and the germen descends to the bottom, there to remain permanently for the ripening of the seeds. Now if the stalk had been in the first instance sensible to the direct action of the luciferous rays, we might expect such sensibility to continue independent of the state of the floral organs. It would appear therefore that the cessation of motion of the peduncle after impregnation, is indicative of its dependance on the organic sensibility of the flower. It can scarcely be said that the elevated germen descends finally, in consequence of the loss of the buoyant apparatus

of the floral organs, or from the increased size and weight of the germen itself; because the former when in perfection did not interfere with the nocturnal demersion, and the latter is scarcely equal to the weight of the entire flower, which nevertheless had hitherto continued to perform its periodic motions. And lastly, because from the circumstance of the flower having been daily elevated and supported several inches *above* the surface of the water, the buoyancy of the floral organs could have contributed nothing to the effect in question. The fertilization of the ovules being effected, which can *only take place in the air*, the petals decay and separate, and the germen is deposited at the bottom to ripen its seeds, which are ultimately dispersed in the mud by the rupture or dissolution of the germen itself. From the above considerations, and others which may be brought to bear upon the subject, it may be concluded that the motions of the flower stalk are determined by the increased vital sensibility of the floral organs, consequent upon the process of fertilization.

Again the "*Nymphœaceæ*" are very interesting, as affording a good example of the mutual relationship and dependence of the organs of plants. I shall briefly explain the doctrine, as it is at present received:—

1. *The leaf* is the simple type of all the floral organs, as far as regards structure and relative disposition.

2. *Bracts* are leaves modified in the first degree, differing but little from the condition of the archetype.

3. *The calix* consists of sepals, variously united, which are still further modifications of the leaf.

4. *The corolla* consists of petals, whose relationship to leaves is still further obscured, by their having attained a greater delicacy of texture, and a more brilliant and varied colouring.

5. *The stamen* presents a filament and anther, the former being analogous to the petiole of the leaf, and the latter to the lamina, whose lateral edges are rolled inwards, and connected to the mid-rib on the upper surface, forming two somewhat cylindrical cases, for the generation and preservation of the pollen.

6. *The pistil* consists of germen, style, and stigma. The germen

being formed (as it were) of the lamina of the leaf doubled up, so as to have the lateral margins united in their whole lengths, the upper surface of the leaf forming the inner surface of the germen. The stigma is thus formed of the extremity of the midrib, and the style, of its prolongation.

In most cases the ovarial leaf is sessile, but in some instances, *("Gentiana")* the petiole exists in the form of a stalk *(Gynophore)* to the germen. In thus briefly describing the relationship of the floral organs to each other, and to the leaf, it may be proper to observe, however, that the *proof* is founded 1st, on the insensible transitions of the organs; 2nd, on their reversion to the state of leaves; 3rd, on their mutual substitution; and 4th, on the perfect similarity of the laws which determine their situation and varied combinations. The flowers of *"Nymphœa"* afford an example of the first order of reasons, viz., *insensible transitions.* The sepals differing but little from the petals, and the petals passing insensibly into stamens, no line of demarcation can be pointed out where the former terminate, or the latter commence. In the outermost series, we observe the broad, ovate, perfect petals, which in the succeeding series become more and more contracted, having at first small imperfect anthers in their margins at the apex, separated by a successively diminishing portion of the true petaloid lamina. The contraction of the lamina of the petals continues as we proceed towards the centre of the flower, until the innermost series of pistils are found to have become merely flattened filaments, to what are now perfect stamens; the progressive enlargement of the anther cases, and their mutual approximation having kept pace with the contraction and diminution of the petaloid lamina. I have chosen to preface the description of these petaloid stamens by a reference to the other organs of the flower, and to the leaf, in order to point out more plainly the importance of the peculiar structure of the petals and stamens; which otherwise would appear merely as an interesting but isolated fact. All knowledge is relative, and it becomes useful only in proportion to our capability of associating and combining the disjunct parts of the perfect whole.

## ORDER. PAPAVERÁCEÆ. (JUSS.)

### PAPÁVER (LINN.) POPPY.

Linn. Cl. xiii. Ord. i.

*Named* because it is administered with pap (papa in Celtic) to induce sleep, or more probably *from* pasco pavi, (Lat.) because eaten by the Romans.

"Lilia verbenasque premens, vescumque papaver."—*Virgil.*

1. P. *hybridum* (Linn.), hybrid Corn Poppy, round rough headed Poppy. *Engl. Bot. t.* 43. *Reich. Icones,* iii. *f.* 4476.

*Locality.* Open cornfields on a chalky or sandy soil; not frequent in the county. *Annual Fl.* June, July. *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. *

*South Division.*

1. *South-east District,* "Cornfields at Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.* "Waste ground near Salisbury," *Bot. Guide.* "Border of a cornfield by the side of the road from Milford to Clarendon," *Maton in Hatcher's Hist. of Salisbury.* "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby.*

2. *South Middle District,* Cornfields near Stonehenge.

3. *South-west District,* Cornfields near Wick, plentifully. "Border of a cornfield at Wardour Park," *Major Smith.*

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District,* "Sandy fields at Bromham," *Miss L. Meredith.*

Further localities for this species, in the *Northern* as well as in the *Southern Districts,* will be required before its distribution in Wilts can be accurately determined. "P. *hybridum*" appears to be principally confined to chalky or sandy soils, where it should be sought. It is generally less branched, but nearly as tall, as "P. *Rhœas,* (Linn.) the leaves *smaller* but with *stiffer* and *shorter* segments. The figure of this species is not well represented by Sowerby in *Engl. Botany.*

2. "P. *Argemone,*" (Linn.) Argemone like; long, rough headed Poppy. The name Argemone was given by the Greeks to a plant, which was supposed to cure (*Argema,*) Cataract of the eye. *Engl. Bot. t.* 643. *Reich. Icones,* iii. *f.* 4475.

*Locality.* In cornfields and their borders, on gravelly or sandy ground, not uncommon in the county. *A.* June, July. *Area,* 1.2.3.4.5.

*South Division.*

1. *South-east District*, "Cornfields at Salisbury and its neighbourhood," *Mr. James Hussey.* "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby.*

2. *South Middle District*, Cornfields near Devizes, Market Lavington, Erlestoke, Codford St. Peters, and Westbury.

3. *South-west District*, Clay Hill, Warminster, Hindon and Stourhead.

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District*, By the road side near Limpley Stoke, Cornfields between Corsham and Puckridge, Bowden and Derry Hill, and Spye Park. "Neighbourhood of Chippenham," *Dr. R. C. Alexander Prior*, and *Mr. C. E. Broome.*

5. *North-east District*, Swindon and Marlborough..

This is the "P. laciniato folio, capitulo hispido longiore," of our great Ray, and much resembling the preceding species, from which it should be carefully distinguished. It is the weakest and not unfrequently the smallest of our red Poppies.

P. *Rhœas* (Linn.) Pomegranate or common red Poppy, round smooth-headed Poppy, Corn Rose, Red-weed, named *from* Rhoia (or *Rhoa.* Gr.) a pomegranate which it resembles in its scarlet flowers. *Engl. Bot. t.* 645. *Reich. Icones* iii. *f.* 4479.

*Locality.* In cultivated land amongst corn, clover, &c. abundantly. *A.* June, August. *Area.* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*General in all the Districts*, and by far the most abundant of our Poppies, and, where it abounds, denotes a light chalky and shallow soil. It is singular that when such land is broken or ploughed up in the spring, when there can be no Poppies to scatter their seed, and although it be where none have ever been seen, yet it is a great chance that such land shall not be covered with these plants during the summer. This has frequently been observed on the Wiltshire Downs, where lands have been first broken up, also about our railway cuttings, I have seen their embankments glow with the red petals of the Wild Poppy. P. *Rhœas* is an abundant plant throughout England and Ireland, less so in Scotland, and scarce in the Highlands. It is also remarkable that this, and the other species of Poppy, the disposition of which to wander obtained for

them, amongst the old writers, the title of "erraticum," should, according to Dr. Bromfield, have little or no tendency to establish themselves in the United States or in Canada, where so many of our European weeds have obtained an extensive, and in some cases, injurious footing, favoured by the similarity of soil and climate to the country from which they migrated. This species was thought by the ancients so necessary for the prosperity of their corn, that the seeds of this Poppy were offered up in the sacred rites of Ceres, whose garland was formed with barley or bearded wheat, interwoven with Poppies. An antique statue of this goddess in the Louvre in Paris, represents Ceres as holding Poppies in her hand, mixed with corn, as well as having them braided in her hair; and in the same collection *Sabina* holds a cornucopia filled with Pomegranates, Grapes, and Poppyheads. The Carnation Poppy, which adds so considerably to the gaiety of the garden during the months of July and August, and which is so much cultivated in France, is a variety of the common Poppy "P. *Rhœas*" of our cornfields. In a double state it is a plant of great beauty, both on account of its crumpled and delicate texture, elegance of shape, and variety in colouring; some being perfectly white, others plain-rose, blush, scarlet, or crimson. This flower bursts out of its confinement at maturity with considerable force, throwing off the two-leaved caducous calyx to some distance, and astonishing the beholder who sees so large and so beautiful a corolla escape from so small a dwelling. For medicinal purposes, the petals of the red Poppy should be gathered just as they begin to blow; they possess a faint narcotic odour, and are generally thought to have a slightly sedative effect. They yield their virtues to boiling water, but are merely used for their fine colouring matter. A syrup of them was formerly prescribed in coughs and catarrhal complaints, but no faith whatever is now placed in its medicinal powers. Opium has been obtained from the capsules, but in so small a quantity as to render it an object unworthy of the trouble. By some foreign practitioners this extract as a sedative is preferred to opium itself.

P. *dubium*, (Linn.) doubtful Corn Poppy, or long smooth-headed Poppy, a species between Argèmone and Rhœas. *Engl. Bot. t.* 644. *Reich. Icones.* iii. 4477.

*Locality.* In cultivated fields, especially on a light soil, old walls, and gravelly banks, frequent. *A.* June, July. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*Distributed throughout all the Districts.* Perhaps less frequent than "P. *Rhœas,*" (Linn.) from which it is distinguished by the thickly accumbent bristles on the flower stalk: these bristles in the other species standing horizontally from each other. The flowers too are by no means of so fiery a red, but are somewhat paler. "P. *Argemone,*" (Linn.) which also, although more rarely, grows among the corn, has a club-shaped bristly capsule, small and still paler petals, and bluish antheræ and filaments which are thick above. "P. *hybridum,*" (Linn.) which grows still more rarely in the county, has an almost spherical, sulcated, bristly capsule, dirty dark red flowers, and bright blue antheræ.

"P. *somniferum,*" (Linn.) somniferous or Opium Poppy, White Poppy. *Engl. Bot. t.* 2145. *Reich. Icones*, iii. *f.* 4481.

*Locality.* Occasionally observed in many parts of the county, on waste and newly turned up ground, building lots, rubbish heaps, and railway embankments. *A. Fl.* June, August.

From the exotic origin of this species, I am quite unprepared to state its area of distribution in Wilts. A plant so universal in old gardens, where it is annually carried out with garden refuse to the roadsides, banks of rivers, &c., the seeds retaining their vitality for many years buried in the ground, will readily account for its being frequently observed for a season or two on soil thrown out of deep diggings about the banks of railways, and in newly trenched ground. The "P. *somniferum,*" (Linn.) is one of the most anciently known and described plants; Homer speaks of the Poppy *(mekon)* growing in gardens, *(Il.* viii. 306.*)* so that it appears to have been in cultivation even in that early period: and it is likewise mentioned by Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and Pliny. It is one of those plants which are remarkable for the extensive range of their geographical relations; being found in England, especially near the sea, in the fens of the Eastern counties (where it assumes the appearance of a wild plant), in France and the rest of Europe, from Portugal to Petersburgh; in the Morea, Egypt, Persia, Japan, Mauritius, &c., &c. Some writers have accounted for its present

naturalized state, by supposing it to have escaped formerly from the gardens of the curious, having been originally brought into this country together with the opium of commerce from the East. The flowers are solitary, the calyx bisepalous, falling off as the flower expands. Corolla tetrapetalous, Stamina hypogynous, a single pistil, which has no style, but having a radiating persistent stigma which forms the crown of the ovary. The germen or capsule goblet-shaped, one celled, formed of three or more carpels, which are modified leaves. The seeds, (which are beautiful microscopic objects) are attached to parietal placentæ, escaping through little orifices or opercula beneath the radiated stigma; each operculum being guarded by a delicate valve, which closes in damp and opens in dry weather.

There are two principal varieties of the "*Papaver somniferum,*" (Linn.) *a. nigrum,* "P. *somniferum,*" (Gmelin) and *b. album,* P. *officinale,* (Gmelin.) These have been considered by some botanists to form two distinct species. De Candolle however, whose Prodromus is the latest work of authority, retains them as varieties merely, and as such we shall here consider them. The plants are common in gardens, where they are cultivated for the gaudy beauty of their variously coloured flowers. These are single, semi-double, or double, in *var. a.* purple, rose or lilac, variegated, and edged with the same colours, never blue, nor yellow, generally with a black or purple mark at the bottom of each petal. In *var. b.* the petals are white or red. The petals in both varieties are entire toothed or fringed. The seeds of *var. a.* are dark coloured, and are sold under the name of *mawseed* for birds; those of *var. b.* are white, and will answer the same purpose. The plant which grows spontaneously about Petersburgh has however white flowers, with dark coloured seeds, and by thus combining the characters of the two varieties, seems to establish their claim to form but a single species. According to Linnæus, a capsule of "P. *somniferum*" contained 32,000 *seeds,* a wonderful example of vegetable fecundity. The plant abounds in a milky juice, which is collected from superficial incisions made in the capsule, *through* the *epicarp* into the *mesocarp* or díplöe, taking care not to carry the incisions *through* the *endo-*

*carp* into the cells when it has become inspissated, and of a brownish colour from evaporation, and the action of light. It is then further evaporated by the heat of the sun, forming the ductile mass called opium, (*Opos*) sap. It is for the production of opium that the Poppy is cultivated in Turkey, Asia Minor, Egypt, Persia, and India, occasionally in Europe, and even in this country. Both the varieties are cultivated for the production of opium, though it appears that the *var. b. album* with white flowers, ("P. *officinale*," *Gmelin)* is alone used for this purpose in Persia, and the plains of India; and the *var. a. nigrum*, dark flowered, ("P. *somniferum*," *Gmelin*) in the Himalayas. Opium from the Poppy cultivated in this country yields, according to Brande's analysis, as much morphia as the best from Turkey, but the uncertain state of the weather will prevent the preparation from becoming in Britain a source of profitable enterprise. The seeds of the Poppy are used for the expression of a bland oil, which they yield abundantly, and which possesses none of the narcotic properties of the plant. It has been procured sufficiently pure for use in salads, but its principal use is in the arts. The origin of the medicinal use of the Poppy is involved in utter obscurity, although from the derivation of the word opium, and indeed from the many allusions to the soporific property of the Poppy in the Grecian Mythology, as well as the direct testimony of several of the early Greek writers, it appears that the Greeks were acquainted with its powers at a very early age. Hippocrates is said to have recommended *Opos mekonos*, the juice of the Poppy. Diagoras, about 416 years B.C., gave directions respecting the proper time for collecting the juice which forms the opium. The mode which Pliny describes the Romans to have adopted to procure the opium, does not materially differ from that practised at the present day in this country, and in the East, *(Phillips.)* A solution of opium in a spirituous menstruum forms the laudanum of the shops. This name which was originally given to the solid opium itself, was expressive of thankfulness for its wonderful properties, *Laus*, praise, *Deo* to God. Formerly much of the opium was produced in the territory of Thebes in Egypt, whence the terms *Thebaic extract* and tincture, by which it and laudanum were known. It was with

good reason that the ancients applied the term laudanum to opium, for it is indeed powerful to do good, though, as in the case of other energetic instruments, it is when misdirected strong to work evil. Stimulant or sedative, excitant or narcotic, as concurrent circumstances may determine, it has for ages been used as a preparative for deeds of enterprise, to mitigate the sufferings of disease, or to obtain respite from the canker-workings of consuming care.

The operation of opium is usually considered to be confined to the nervous system, its effects on the other organs of living animals being of a secondary character, acting on them through the medium of their nerves. This, although true to the fullest extent in the higher order of animals, is nevertheless but a partial view of the subject. It is against the Principle of Life, whose *simplest condition is sensation*, that its operation is directed. Its primary or essential action on the nerves of animals obtains, because these are the *media* of sensibility in those species which possess them. Animals without a detectable nervous system, (*"Polygastrica," &c.*) have their vitality extinguished by opium. "The action of opium varies with the degree of development of the nervous system," *i.e.*, the *manifestations* of its actions are varied according to the condition of the co-existing and co-related structures. In plants which have no nerves, nor other *especial organs* of sensation, but in which sensation still exists as the result and the evidence of life, the deleterious power of opium is fully shewn. If watered with a solution of this poisonous substance, the organic sensibility of the sensitive plants, *"Mimosa sensitiva and pudica,"* is destroyed, they droop and die. Even the Poppy itself, the elaborator of this powerful controller of vital action, succumbs beneath its influence, affording the analogue in the vegetable kingdom, to the instance among animals, which perish from the effects of their own virus—Rattle-snake, &c.

The structure of the capsule likewise presents many points of considerable interest. It bears so close a resemblance to that of *Nymphæa*, that it formed one of De Candolle's reasons for considering the *"Papaveraceæ"* and *"Nymphæaceæ"* to be allied.[1] The

[1] "Ob. structuram, fructus et stigmatis Papaveri, valde similem."——*Regni Veget. Syst. Nat.* vol. ii. p. 42. This similarity of structure is repeatedly

capsule in each genus is syncarpous with ovuliferous dissepiments, and is crowned with a many-rayed stigma, the number of rays corresponding to that of the dissepiments. The chief structural difference hitherto observed between these capsules, consists in that of *Nymphæa* being composed of distinct carpels, surrounding the axis and having the dissepiments formed by the juxta-position of the ovuliferous sides of the perfect cells, with intermediate plates of cellular tissue. Whilst, in *Papaver*, the inflected sides of the conjoined carpels not being continued to the axis, the imperfect ovuliferous dissepiments project only midway into the cavity of the capsule, and thus leave it *one-celled*. The minute structure of *Papaveraceæ*, and its relations to *Nymphæaceæ* and *Ranunculaceæ* will probably form the substance of a future paper in these pages, unconnected with the present series.

### Chelidónium (Linn.) Celandine.

Linn. Cl. xiii. Ord. i.

*Name.* From *Chelidon* (Gr.) a swallow, flowering about the arrival of that bird.

1. "C. *majus*," (Linn.) Greater or Common Celandine. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1581. *Reich. Icones, f.* 4466.

*Locality.* In hedges, rough shady places, on rubbish, old walls, and uncultivated ground, generally near houses, frequent. *P. Fl.* May, June, July. *Area.* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*South Division.*

1. *South-east District*, Salisbury, Amesbury, Upavon, Allcannings, Pewsey, and Burbage.

2. *South Middle District*, Codford, Heytesbury, Westbury, Trowbridge, Devizes, Netheravon, Market Lavington, and Shrewton.

3. *South-west District*, Wilton, Boyton, Warminster, Longleat, Stourhead, Hindon, and Broad Chalk.

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alluded to by this author, thus, in Nymphæaceæ——"Styli . . . . connati stigmatibus supra urceolum peltatim (exactè ut in Papavere) radiatis basi connatis apice liberis." p. 39. Again "*Papaveraceæ* accedunt hinc mediante Papavere ad Nymphæaceas." p. 68. In Fl. Fran. Decandolle included *Nymphæa* and its immediately allied genera in *Papaveraceæ*, in which this great botanist followed the example of Linnæus, who had previously referred *Nymphæa* to his 27th order *Rhœadeæ*, which very nearly corresponds with the *Papaveraceæ* of modern authors.

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District*, Bradford, Melksham, Chippenham, Wootton Basset, Malmsbury, Castle Combe, Colerne, and Box.

5. *North-east District*, Calne, Swindon, Cricklade, Marlborough, and Great Bedwyn.

From the above *area of distribution*, "C. *majus*," (Linn.) may be considered not an unfrequent plant in Wilts. Yet so constantly does it occur in the vicinity of old houses, cottage gardens, orchards, and other suspicious places, that many botanists scarcely deem it a native species. The Common or Greater Celandine is so named in contradistinction to "*Ranunculus Ficaria*," (Linn.) Pilewort Crowfoot, which was called by the old botanists Lesser Celandine. It approaches to the natural order *Cruciferæ* in the cruciform shape of the corolla, and its silique or pod; which however *differs essentially* in being only *one-celled*, thus allying it to *Papaveraceæ*. The whole plant is very brittle, and when broken or wounded, exudes an orange-coloured fetid juice. Its taste is intensely bitter and acrid, occasioning a sense of burning in the mouth and fauces similar to that produced by Cayenne pepper, which lasts for a considerable time. Externally the juice has been long known as a popular remedy to destroy warts. The method of applying it, is simply to break the stalk and touch the part affected with the yellow juice that exudes: when taken internally the juice is a violent acrid poison, producing inflammation in the textures to which it is applied. M. Orfila has seen speedy death produced by it. A variety with very hairy stalks and laciniated petals, has been supposed by M. De Candolle and Lamarck to be a distinct species. It is mentioned by Clusius, Bauhine, and several other of the old botanists, and is the var. b. of Sir J. E. Smith's *Flora Britannica* and *English Flora*, where it was first mentioned as a British plant, and likewise by Dr. Dillenius in the 3rd edition of "*Ray's Synopsis*," p. 309. This variety differs from "C. *majus*," (Linn.) in the segments of the leaves being cut into narrow strap-shaped, jagged, pointed lobes, and in the petals being deeply cut into two or three principal divisions, which are again cut or serrated. It has not as yet been observed in Wilts.

## ORDER. FUMARIÁCEÆ (DE CAND.)

### Corydalis, (De Cand.)

Linn. Cl. xvii. Ord. i.

*Name.* *Korydalis,* the ancient Greek name for Fumitory. From *korudalos,* a lark, on account of the spurred flower resembling the foot of that bird.

1. "C. *lutea,*" (Lindl.) yellow Corydalis. *Fumaria Engl. Bot. t.* 588. *Reich. Icones, t.* 6, 4459.

*Locality.* Old walls, rare. *P.* May, August. *Area.* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*South Division.*

1. *South-east District,* "Old walls in the neighbourhood of Salisbury," *Mr. James Hussey.*

2. *South Middle District,* Devizes.

3. *South-west District,* "Clay Hill Farm," *Miss Griffith.* "On a wall at Road Hill," *Rev. Edward Peacock,* in litt. April 1859.

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District,* Walls at Corsham. "Chippenham," *Dr. R. C. Alexander Prior,* and *Mr. C. E. Broome.* "Langley Burrell," *Mr. C. E. Broome.*

5. *North-east District,* Old walls at Swindon and Purton.

*Naturalized* on old garden walls in many parts of the county, where it has escaped from cultivation. It is a troublesome weed in the flower garden, springing rapidly from seed, which it perfects in great abundance.

"C. *solida,*" (Hook) solid, bulbous rooted Corydalis. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1471. *Reich. Icones, t.* 7, *f.* 4462. Has been observed at Great Bedwyn by Mr. William Bartlett, but I fear under circumstances that will scarcely warrant its being considered *indigenous or even naturalized.* Miss L. Meredith also reports "C. *solida,*" (Hook) as occurring in *Stocky Lane, Bromham,*[1] but at the same time intima-

[1] It is not improbable that this plant escaped from the garden at Nonsuch House, formerly the residence of the late James Norris, Esq., who devoted his leisure time in studying the "Natural History of his native county, (Wilts.) He was particularly attached to the study of botany, and contributed much valuable information to the 3rd edition of Dr. Withering's "Arrangement of British plants," published in 1796. ("This edition of Withering," says the late Sir James Smith, "is the last which its worthy author completed." It is the only one quoted by Sir James himself in the pages of his *English Flora.* His

ting its escape from the flower garden, where it increases rapidly by the multiplication of its bulb-like tubers, but seldom by seed.

"C. *claviculata,*" (De Cand.) White climbing Fumitory, *Engl. Bot. t.* 103. *Reich. Icones, f.* 4457. This species has not as yet been recorded, or observed growing in any part of Wilts. In Somerset and Hants it is more or less distributed, being found in thick woods, stony bushy places, especially in hilly districts, where in similar situations it will doubtless be detected in this county, and added to our "*Flora.*"

FUMARIA (LINN.) FUMITORY.

Linn. Cl. xvii. Ord. i.

*Name.* The *fumaria* of Latin authors; so called from the smell of some species resembling smoke (*fumus*), French *fumeterre*, whence the English Fumitory.

1. "F. *capreolata,*" (Linn.) tendrilled or ramping Fumitory, *Engl. Bot. t.* 943. *Reich. Icones, f.* 4456. The name *capreolata* means furnished with *capreoli* (Lat.) tendrils, which word is a diminutive of *caprea*, and signifies first a roe or deer, secondly a branch that putteth forth tendrils, and is used in this sense by Varro.

*Locality.* Cornfields, gardens, hedges, and road sides, not unfrequent. *A.* June, September. *Area.* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*South Division.*

1. *South-east District,* "Cultivated fields and gardens in the neighbourhood of Salisbury," *Major Smith.* "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby.*

2. *South Middle District,* Cultivated ground about Devizes.

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District,* "Chippenham," *Dr. R. C. Alexander Prior* and *Mr. C. E. Broome.* "Gardens and cultivated land at Bromham," *Miss L. Meredith.*

5. *North-east District,* not unfrequent about Swindon and Cricklade.

Not uncommon in Wilts, though possibly passed over for the

botanical collections have been unfortunately dispersed, but his name is entitled to be included with the other *Naturalists* of Wiltshire in the pages of this Journal.

next species "F. *officinalis*," (Linn.) by most of my correspondents. It varies much in habit, but is best distinguished by its large *petals* and *calycine leaves*, with globose fruit, rather longer than broad, its stems generally climbing, sometimes only diffuse. This plant can never be confounded with the next, if attention is paid to the structure of the flowers and fruit, although the variety "F. *media*" (Lois.) of that species closely resembles it in appearance.

2. "F. *officinalis*," (Linn.) officinal or common Fumitory. *Engl. Bot. t.* 589. *Reich. Icones, f.* 4454.

*Locality.* In waste and cultivated ground, hedge banks, fields, and gardens. *A. Fl.* May, September. *Area.* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*Generally distributed throughout all the Districts.* A very variable plant both in habit and growth, sometimes having its stems erect, occasionally becoming diffuse and rampant-like "F. *capreolata*," (Linn.) (the diffuse *form* of Ray and Smith), when it is the "F. *media*" (Lois.) and of British botanists, it has paler flowers, broader and flatter segments to the leaves, but does not otherwise differ. This species may readily be distinguished from the last, as Mr. H. C. Watson observes, by the very broadly dilated and almost orbicular extremity of *(particularly)* the lower petal, which in "F. *capreolata*" (Linn.) is narrowly spoon-shaped, and ladle-shaped in "F. *officinalis*," (Linn.)

3. F. "*micrantha*" (Lagasca.) Small flowered Fumitory. *Engl. Bot. Suppl. t.* 2876. *Hook Ic. Pl. t.* 633.

*Locality.* In cultivated fields. *A.* June, September. *Area.* 1. * * * *

*South Division.*

1. *South-east District,* Plentifully in cultivated fields near Wick, where *Mr. James Hussey* and myself discovered it in June 1850, and I am not aware that it has been since noticed in Wilts.

This is the "F. *micrantha*," (Lagasca.) who separated this from "F. *parviflora*," (Lam.) in his "Generum specierumque, plantarum novarum aut minus cognitarum diagnoses," where he gives the following characters of the two. F. *parviflora*, "calycibus minimis, floribus erectis, foliis pinnato-decompositis, foliolis tripartitis incisis linearibus;" and "F. *micrantha*," "calycibus cordato rotundatis cor-

ollæ, tubo latioribus, foliis pinnato-decompositis linearibus angustissimis," so that the latter may be described to be "F. *parviflora*" as to the foliage, but with large broad sepals in proportion to the corolla, by which it is best distinguished. This species may possibly prove to be not unfrequent in the county when attention has once been drawn to it. The flowers are deep rose colour, as in the erect form of "F. *officinalis*" (Linn.)

In studying the "*Fumaria*," the best distinguishing characters are to be obtained from the forms of the fruit, and of the calyx, and the proportions of the latter to the other parts of the flower, the length of the bracteas to the pedicel is of next value, the direction of the pedicel, the proportion of the spike to the leaves, and its being sessile or stalked; the breadth of the foliage and the erect or climbing nature of the plant are of less than secondary importance, while the green or glaucous hue is in some species not sufficiently constant to mark a variety.

---

# Stanley Abbey, A Refugee at.

By the Rev. J. E. Jackson.

IN the late Mr. Bowles's account of Stanley Abbey (formerly near Chippenham, but long since entirely destroyed) are given a few (Latin) extracts, from a Bodleian Manuscript, relating to that Religious House. Among them is the following (translated into English):

"Fulco Fitzwarine took refuge, July 2nd, in the Abbey of Stanley in Wiltshire, and was there besieged, together with his followers, for fourteen days, by almost the whole county and by many others who had flocked to the place. But he came out safe in the peace of the church, and was reconciled in the following year 1202." (Hist. of Bremhill, p. 118.) To which Mr. Bowles adds: "It is impossible to say to what this entry alludes, but some criminal had evidently taken sanctuary in this convent."

There can be no doubt to whom it refers. The adventures of Fulke Fitzwarine the younger, a powerful Shropshire Baron, temp. King John, are preserved in the once very popular "Romance of the Fitzwarines" originally written in Anglo Norman verse, and subsequently transformed into an English prose version. Fulke Fitzwarine the younger was one of King John's most persevering opponents. The enmity between them is said to have taken its origin from a boyish quarrel. While they were little more than children in King Henry II.'s household, Prince John and Fulke were one day playing at chess, and the former, angry at his playfellow's superior skill, struck him violently on the head with the chess board. Fulke returned the blow with so much force that the prince was thrown with his head against the wall, and fell senseless on the floor. When restored to his senses he immediately ran to his father to make his complaint. But Henry who knew his son's character, not only told him that he had deserved what he had got, but sent for the tutor and desired that the Prince might be again beaten, "finely and well," for complaining.

John never forgot that Fulke Fitzwarine had been the cause of this disgrace. Immediately after coming to the throne, he deprived him of his large estates and gave them to another Baron. Then began the adventures that form the "Romance" above mentioned. Fitzwarine raised his friends and supporters: was joined by other sufferers from the King's injustice, and carried on for a considerable time, a petty but very troublesome rebellion. The account of his wanderings, and narrow escapes, disguises and gallant deeds, sometimes resembling those of the popular Robin Hood, is very amusing. The reader will find them given in Mr. T. Wright's History of Ludlow, p. 63, from which we extract the following passage relating to Fitzwarine's sojourning in Wiltshire.

"Fulke and his company went to the Forest of BRADENE" (Stanley Abbey was not far from the skirts of the forest,) where they remained some time unobserved. One day there came ten merchants who brought from foreign lands rich cloths and other valuable merchandise, which they had bought for the King and Queen of England, with money furnished from the royal treasury.

As the convoy passed under the wood, followed by twenty four serjeants-at-arms to guard the King's goods, John Fitzwarine was sent out to inquire who they were. John met with a rude reception; but Fulke and his companions came forwards, and, in spite of their obstinate defence, captured the whole party, and carried them with their convoy into the forest. When Fulke heard that they were the King's merchants, and that the loss would not fall upon their own heads, he ordered the rich cloths and furs to be brought forth, and, measuring them out with his lance, gave to all his men their shares, each according to his degree and deserts, "but each was served with large measure enough." He then sent the merchants to the King, bearers of Fulke Fitzwarine's grateful thanks for the fine robes with which his Majesty had clad all Fulke's good men."

Two seals of Fulke Fitzwarine are given in Sir R. C. Hoare's Modern Wilts. ["Warminster" p. 5.] The parish of Stanton Fitzwarine takes its name from his family, formerly lords of that manor. J. E. J.

---

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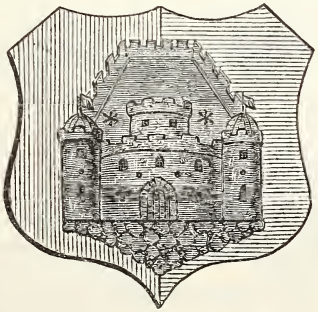

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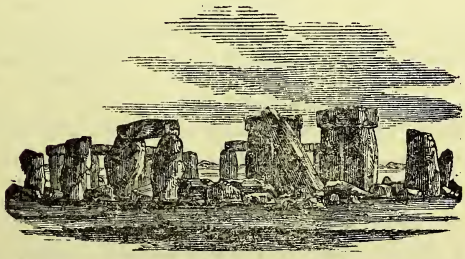

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THE Parish of Cannings Episcopi, or Bishop's Cannings, is, in point of extent, the largest in the Hundred of Potterne and Cannings, containing upwards of 11,000 acres.

It was anciently part of a larger district called Cannings, which included both this parish and that of All-Cannings.[1]

As to the meaning of the name "Cannings." there have been several conjectures. The most rational explanation appears to be that which is given by the late eminent Anglo-Saxon scholar, Mr. J. M. Kemble.

In his "Saxons in England," Vol. i. p. 456, Mr. Kemble has collected a list of nearly 1400 names of English parishes ending in *ing;* either simply as Read*ing*, Bark*ing*, Mall*ing*, &c.: or in composition, as Buck*ing*-ham, Wall*ing*-ford, Sher*ing*-ton, &c. Of these names so ending in *ing*, the greatest part were merely the patronymics, or *family* names, of emigrants in very remote times from the Continent, either from Northern Germany or Scandinavia. As they settled and spread themselves in this country, they naturally gave to the estates which they obtained, their own family name, either simply or in composition.

[1] This name is printed *Albe*-Cannings [i.e. *White*] in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, taken A.D. 1291. *Al*, beginning the name of a parish, is often derived from Saxon Æld, *old*.

Thus, the family of the Basings, is recognised in (simply) Basing (Hants); and in composition, Basing-stoke (Hants), Bassing-bourne (Camb.), Bassing-ham (Linc.), Bassing-ton (Northumb.), Bassing-field (Linc.): the adjuncts, *stoke, bourne, ham, ton, &c.*, being merely the ordinary Saxon words for *village, stream, farm, town, &c.* So with the family name of the Hornings, Mannings, and others: which in composition become Hornings-ham, Manning-ford, &c. Among such patronymics Mr. Kemble includes the name of Cannings: which in the present instance remains *simple:* but in composition is found elsewhere, as Canning-ton (Som.), Kenning-ton (Surrey), Kenning-hill (Norfolk). This derivation of the word, by one of the best Anglo-Saxon scholars of his day, not only simple in itself, but supported by a large analogy, may serve as a good illustration and key to the history of names. For in numerous other cases, the course of derivation has been exactly the same as in this. Cannings was first a *family* name, imported into England twelve centuries ago. The foreign settlers who bore it, naturally gave it to the *place* at which they settled. The next step was, that individuals born in or connected with the place, distinguished themselves from other Johns or Williams, as John or William *de* Cannings. Presently the *de* fell into disuse, and so the word insensibly passed into a *family* name once more. As such, it has not only survived to the nineteenth century, but has become known to the whole world: first, in connexion with one of England's most accomplished Orators, and now as her Representative in the Empire of India.[1]

In Domesday Book, Bishop's Cannings appears to be called Kaining-ham; i.e. Canning's estate or farm: but in other records of or about that period, it is simply "Canynges;" as in Bishop

[1] In the 13th and 14th centuries when Ecclesiastics almost universally used simply their Christian name followed by the place of their birth, or home, Simon de Kanynges was Abbot of Hyde; A.D. 1292. John de Canynges, Prior of Abingdon, 1322. Richard de Canynges, Chantry Priest at Little Cheverell, 1297, and Chaplain at Hardenhuish, in Wilts, 1299. A Nicholas Martyn de Canynges was Rector of Boyton, 1332. The first of the celebrated Bristol family who used it as an established sirname was William Canynges, Bailiff of the City in 1361, the grandfather of the builder of Redcliff Church.

Osmund's Deed of Foundation of Old Sarum Cathedral, A.D. 1091, in which it is called "Ecclesia de Canyng*as*. This is, in fact, the true original word, being the nominative plural, in the Saxon declension of the Family, or Clan, of Canning.

The parish is bounded on the south by that of All-Cannings; on the east and north by the Marlborough Downs; and on the west by portions of the parishes of Potterne, Rowde, and Devizes: from which town the village and church are distant three miles to the east.

Along the Downs, to the east and north of the village, runs for several miles the celebrated Earthwork called the Wansdyke, which enters Wiltshire at Great Bedwyn, and, leaving it at Monkton Farley, is traceable to Maes Knoll in Somersetshire. Whether this extraordinary work was originally constructed for a boundary merely, or for a defence as well as a boundary, is not quite certain. But as that portion of it which traverses this parish, presents a very deep ditch (on the north side) as well as a lofty rampart for its protection, I incline to think that *here* at all events, both purposes were intended. This is evidently the strongest part of the whole line, which is perhaps accounted for by its being immediately opposite to the British strong-hold at Old-Bury, the Temple of Abury, and the mount of Silbury. The Roman road from Bath to London is traceable across these Downs; and at Morgan's Hill, just above Calstone, not only do the Wansdyke and Roman road coincide, but the rampart of the former has been cut away to form the road.

Numerous sepulchral memorials of their ancient inhabitants abound on these Downs; among them I would particularly notice a remarkable group of three barrows not far from the turnpike road, and near to Shepherd's Shore.[1] These barrows are enclosed by a ditch somewhat of the figure 8, and are most probably the resting places of three members of a Celtic family, a child and its parents, who perhaps fell together in some hostile attack, or from some other

[1] Aubrey calls this "Shepherd's Shard," which is the more correct word: from Saxon *sceard*, division, boundary, or breach in the dyke, and in fact many of the peasantry speak of it as the shard.

cause died about the same time. The three tumuli are connected together by slight bands of earth, with a cross on each, the smaller barrow being in the middle.

The parish is divided into two chief portions. 1. Bishop's Cannings *proper;* being the part more immediately connected with the mother-church: and 2. The Chapelry of St. James, Southbroom. To which two divisions may be added, 3. The outlying hamlet of Chittoe.

The first division contains the following Tythings.—Cannings, Bourton and Easton consolidated: Cote, and Horton. The Chapelry of St. James, Southbroom, comprehends the Tythings of Roundway, Wick, Nursteed, and Bedborough. Of these I propose to give such particulars as I have been able to meet with. The outlying hamlet of Chittoe will be mentioned subsequently.

### Tything of Cannings.

The Dean and Canons of Salisbury had here a small manor called "Cannings Canonicorum:" which they held till lately together with the great tithes of the parish, by gift of Osmund, first Bishop of Sarum after the Conquest, and nephew by the half blood to the Conqueror.

But the principal estate is held under the See of Salisbury, to which it has belonged from time immemorial: together with the whole *lordship* of the manor. When this manor was first given to the See, we do not know. But according to the course of endowments, it was in all probability a grant in very ancient times from the Crown of Wessex. The Episcopal estate is thus described in Domesday Book. (Wyndham, p. 75.)

"The Bishop of Salisbury holds Cainingham.[1] It was assessed

[1] The name of Kainingham in this Record, included of course not only the Tything of Cannings, but the whole parish, or manor, of Bishop's Cannings: of which, at the time the Domesday survey was taken, the borough, park, and castle of Devizes formed a part, as will be explained. There is at least no mention of Devizes, by name, in the Record, and as it was then included in the Bishop's manor, it is *presumed* to have been included under this name of Kainingham. Florence of Worcester, in a passage relating to one of the incursions made by the Danes many years before the time of Edward the Confessor, mentions a local name very similar to this of Kainingham: but whether he is alluding to this

T. R. E." (that is, in the time of King Edward the Confessor) "at 70 hides—there are 45 ploughlands—ten hides are in demesne, where are 5 ploughlands and 6 servants—48 villagers and 40 borderers occupy 28 ploughlands—6 mills pay 7 shillings and 6 pence—here 30 acres of meadow—the pasture is a mile and a half long, and a mile broad—the wood is a mile and a half long, and a mile and a quarter broad—a house in the borough of Caune belonging to this manor pays 20 pence a year—a Priest holds 2 hides of the lands of this manor—Ebrard 10 hides—Herman 4 hides—Quintin 3 hides —Walter 2 hides—Brictward 5 hides—Alward 1 hide—the wife of the bailiff 1 hide—all these have 8 ploughlands with 3 villagers, and 30 bordarers[1] occupying 4 ploughlands—the Bishop's demesne is worth 60 pounds, and what the others held is worth 35 pounds."

The whole manor continued to belong to the See of Sarum without disturbance, until the time of Bishop Roger A.D. 1102-1139. This celebrated Prelate, successively the favourite of Henry I., of his daughter the Empress Matilda, and of Stephen, became too rich and powerful for the times. Having deserted his first patron's daughter, he was himself repaid by treachery. Stephen deprived him both of personal liberty, and of the whole of the Episcopal estates, including Cannings, and Devizes Castle which (among others) the Bishop had newly built. These were, in turn, wrested from Stephen by the Empress. The successor of Bishop Roger, supported by the Pope's authority, prevailed upon her to promise, by deed dated 1148, *whole and entire* restitution of the lands abstracted from the See. But in the following year, on the arrival

part of Wiltshire, and if not, to what other place in England, is uncertain. "A.D. 1010. After this, about the feast of St. Andrew the Danes burnt Northampton, and then crossing the river Thames went into Essex, [? Wessex] and having set fire to *Cainingamersee* and the greatest part of Wiltshire, they as usual returned to their ships about Christmas."

[1] The bordarii were tenants of a less servile condition than the villani; they held a cottage with lands, on condition of supplying the lord's table with small provisions, doing his domestic work, and even any base service he might require. Hida is the valuation of the estate, carucata the measurement of the land. Mr. Wyndham, the editor of the Wiltshire Domesday book, considers a hide to be worth about twenty Norman shillings, and as the value depended upon the quality of the land, it consisted accordingly of a greater or less number of acres in proportion to their poverty or fertility.

of her son Henry (at that time Duke of Normandy), the expected restitution was largely qualified by deductions which his necessities obliged him to make. To a competitor for the Throne, fortified places were useful. Accordingly when confirming, by deed dated 13 April 1149, his mother's engagement to restore to the See the Manor of Cannings, Henry specially *excepted* "the *Castle of Devizes* situated in the aforesaid manor of the Church of Sarum, *and the Burgh and Park;* excepting also the services of the knights of the said manor; till God shall so magnify me that I shall be in a condition to give them back: excepting also seven and a half hides of the said manor."[1] But these never were, and evidently never were intended to be given back to the See. The King's advisers having the will to keep, easily found the way.

By a Deed dated A.D. 1157, eight years after Henry's last promise, and three years after he had established himself on the throne, an arrangement was made "for the adjustment of a quit claim of our Lord the King in the matter of the Castle of Devizes with the two Parks and Burgh, as the same are at present divided and enclosed by the Dykes."[2] This arrangement was amicable. The King gave to the See, in lieu of what he retained, thirty pounds per annum of Royal demesne elsewhere, and restored four churches and two Prebends. From this time therefore (A.D. 1157) Devizes, including what is called Old Park, (about 600 acres, long since sub-divided into fields and in the hands of various owners,[3]) was finally severed from the Episcopal manor. With the town, Old Park forms in fact the parish of Devizes: and the town itself is still surrounded on three sides by the parish of Bishop's Cannings.

From 1157, the year of the amicable exchange, the rest of the manor of Bishop's Cannings continued to be the property of the

[1] Waylen's Chronicles of Devizes, p. 68.

[2] Devizes Park, originally the only one, and attached to the Castle, was afterwards called Old Park, to distinguish it from a less ancient rival, New Park, on the opposite side of the town. From the document above referred to, it is clear that the Old Park itself in the year 1157, had been already *sub*-divided into two parts and enclosed by dykes. These two sub-divisions are the "two Parks" mentioned in the text.

[3] The chief of them being the Rev. Alfred Smith, who possesses a handsome residence there.

See of Salisbury without further disturbance for about 500 years, and, as usual with this kind of property, has passed through the hands of successive Lessees, under the Bishop. The Lessee, called the Lord Farmer, held his two courts annually, a Court Baron and a Court Leet, on the site of an ancient Manor House, which has long since disappeared.

In 1 Richard II. (A.D. 1377) Bishop Erghum[1] obtained leave from the Crown to make castellated houses, ("crenellare sua manerias") at Cannings and Potterne: adding as it would seem, in this parish, a ditch and rampart: for of these some traces are still perceptible.

At the Court of Cannings, the Farm of Bupton (in the parish of Cliff Pypard, but Hundred of Potterne) used formerly to render an annual payment, as holding of the Bishop. Bupton belonged for a great many years to an old family of the name of Quintin: so far back, it would seem, as the Domesday survey: for in the extract from that Record relating to the Bishop's manor of Cannings (or Kainingham) given above, among the landowners under the See, appears the name of "Quintin, 3 hides." (See p. 125.) The payment of 1s. 6d. "Lawday silver," for Bupton, continued to be made so late as 1661.

Among the "Lords Farmers" who have held this episcopal estate on lease, the oldest name that has been met with, is that of Thomas Southam: who in 1402, as "Firmarius de Canyngges," also nominated the vicar.[2]

In 1616 Robert Drew, Esq. of Southbroom was a Lessee. In 1637 Thomas Shuter. In 1639 Mr., afterwards, Sir Robert Henley, of Henley, Co. Somerset. [See Burke's Extinct Baronets.]

In 1646, under the temporary domination of the anti-church party, an Act was passed for abolishing Archbishops and Bishops:

[1] Ralph Erghum, Bishop of Salisbury 1375—1388, seems to have been a timid man, or to have lived in unsettled times: for he fortified, not only his houses at Potterne and Cannings when Bishop of Salisbury, but also, when removed to Wells, the Episcopal palace there: surrounding it with the moat and walls, &c., as seen at the present day.

[2] Sarum Registers. In the same year a Thomas Southam (perhaps the same person) appears as *Magister Choristarum* and Patron of Preshute.

and a valuation of their estates for sale, was ordered. The annual value of the Bishop's estate here was found to be £218 8s., capable of improvement to the amount of £469 13s. 2d. per annum, in addition. Between A.D. 1647 and 1651 it was sold to Samuel Wightwick, Esq. for £6065 15s. 7d. But in 1660, on the return of Charles II., the Bishop's lands were restored: and Sir Robert Henley accordingly continued as Lessee.

About this time a small portion was alienated, as will be described under "Chittoe" Tything. Sir Edward Nicholas, Kt. was at this time the principal landowner in the parish. *(Subsidy Roll.)* On 6th January 1661, Sir Robert Henley sold the rest of his interest in the lease to Sir William Turner, merchant tailor and Alderman of London, for £8700.[2] The next Lessee was Mr. Paul Methuen, mentioned by Aubrey, as "of Bradford and Bishop's Cannings." He died 1667. His son inherited, and died 1725: having in September 1720 sold it to Benjamin Haskins Styles, Esq. On his death it descended to Sir Francis Haskins Eyles Styles, who sold it in Chancery. Mr. Willy the purchaser, was succeeded by his nephew, son of his sister the wife of Mr. Prince Sutton, in 1762. Mr. Sutton's daughter and heiress was Eleanor, wife of Thomas Grimston Estcourt, Esq. In A.D. 1856, his son, the Rt. Hon. Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron Estcourt, having experienced difficulties as to the renewal of his lease under the Bishop of Salisbury, (occasioned by a rule of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to allow of no renewal of leases in which they have a reversionary interest,) determined to dispose of his interest in the episcopal manor, and accordingly in 1858 sold this with other property in the parish to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, that is, to the Crown.

### Tything of Bourton and Easton (Consolidated).

Bourton was one of the seats of the ancient family of Ernle,[3]

[2] Sir Wm. Turner, Lord Mayor of London in 1669, was the munificent Founder of a Hospital and Free School at Kirk-Leatham in Yorkshire, where he was buried. His nephew and heir was Cholmley Turner, Esq.

[3] Originally from Co. Sussex. The Attorney-General to King Henry VIII. (1516) spelled his name John Erneley.

who came into possession of this property in the time of Henry VIII.; John son of William de Ernle having purchased the estate on the dissolution of the monasteries; the land being said to have been Priory property, but for this we only have vague traditional authority, no account of any religious house there, being to be found in any of the best works on the subject. The Ernle property at Echilhampton belonged to the ancient family of Malwyn, came into the Ernle family with Joan Best wife of John Ernle, who had property also in another part of this parish which will be mentioned; at Echilhampton in the neighbouring parish of All-Cannings; at Maddington, and elsewhere in Wilts. Their residence at Bourton has long been converted into a farm house. It seems to have been a large mansion, gradually lessened as different parts fell into dilapidation. Much of the building was removed a few years ago, and there is no difficulty in tracing foundations of other portions. The walks, orchards, and fish-ponds, still discernible through the changes which the face of the residence and grounds have undergone, sufficiently indicate the wealth and importance of the Ernle family. Their estate here, called in the deeds of the family, "the manor farm of Bourton, within the manor of Bishop's Cannings," was conveyed by deed dated 10 March, 5 Charles I., by Sir John Ernle of Whetham (near Calne) son and heir of Michael Ernle, Esq. and Dame Margaret his wife, and by his son and heir, to Robert Blackborrow of Bristol, brewer. Peter Blackborrow of Bourton, gentleman, by deed dated the 28th of June 1658, conveys the said manor to Robert Henley, Esq. of the Middle Temple, London, (already mentioned as a Lessee of Cannings.) Sir Robert Henley of the Grange, in the county of Southampton, knight, by deed dated 5th December, 19 Charles II., conveys it to Henry Woolnough of Bramsholt, in the said county of Southampton, clerk; from Henry it descended to Joshua Woolnough his son, and from him to Rollstone Woolnough his son. By will, dated 16th Nov. 1757, Rollstone Woolnough devised the manor to his three sisters for their lives: and upon their deaths to his niece Elizabeth Smyth, wife of John Hugh Smyth, Esq. eldest son of Sir Jarrit Smyth, bart. Lady Smyth left her estate in this tything to the Rev. Israel

Lewis, and after his death the trustees, under his will, sold it to George Skeate Ruddle the present possessor. The other proprietors in Bourton are Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. Thomas Giddings, and the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue, to whom (as already mentioned) the Rt. Hon. T. H. S. Sotheron Estcourt has recently disposed of his interest as Lessee under the Bishop of Salisbury.

In Bourton and Easton, Sir Edward Nicholas, Sir Robert Henley, Mr. Hayward, Sir William Turner, and William Sloper were owners in 1660.

### Tything of Cote (now Coate.)

In 9 Edward II. (1319) this was shared by two owners, William de Cotes, and John Mautravers. The latter portion had belonged (Richard I. and Henry III.) to Sir Walter Mautravers. His descendant John Lord Maltravers, one of the cruel keepers of the unfortunate Edward II., obtained in the 12th year of that reign, a charter of Free warren for this and his other demesne lands in this county. He died in 1365 leaving no male issue surviving: and this estate passed by the marriage of his grand-daughter Eleanor to Reginald Lord Cobham of Sterborough. His son Reginald, dying in his father's lifetime, left a daughter Margaret who married Ralph Nevill Earl of Westmoreland (who died 1485) and carried with her these and other estates into his family.[1]

In the beginning of the 16th century, we find an estate here in the possession of the Ernley family, from whom it passed in the following manner to its present possessors.

Sir Edward Ernley married a daughter of General Thomas Erle, by whom he had two daughters. One of these died unmarried; the other was the wife of Henry Drax, Esq., by whom she had a son Thomas Erle Drax, Esq. To this gentleman his maternal grandfather Sir Edward bequeathed his estates at Cote and Echilhampton. Thomas Erle Drax dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Edward Drax, Esq., whose daughter married Richard Grosvenor, Esq., by whom she had a daughter, who married J. Wanley

[1] "Canynge Marsh" belonged to Edward Nevill Lord Bergavenny, who died 16 Edward IV. (1476) I. p. m.

Sawbridge, Esq. In addition to his own paternal name, he assumed that of Erle Drax: and the descendants of this marriage are now the joint proprietors of this estate.

Mr. George Elgar Sloper, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Thomas Brown, and Mr. Harris are the other proprietors at Cote. To the last named gentleman belongs the farm of Cold-cote; sometimes miscalled Calcot, or Cold croft.

"Cold-cotes in Cote" belonged in 49 Edward III. (A.D. 1375), and in 13 Richard II. (A.D. 1389) to the family of Hastings, Earl of Pembroke. (I. p. m.)

In later times, it belonged to Mr. Weston; from whom it was bought by Mr. William Salmon. He sold it to Mr. Samuel Adlam who left it to his daughter, the wife of the Rev. Henry Baynton. From him it was purchased by Mr. Line, whose trustees disposed of it to Mr. Harris.

## Tything of Horton.

Among the landowners in the manor of Cannings who used to be charged, temp. John and Henry III., with an annual payment towards the expenses of guarding Devizes Castle, are mentioned Alan de St. George, William de Derham, and Owayn de Inemane, for their lands in Horton.

Horton is mentioned in the Inquis. post mortem as held of the manor of Canynges in 17 Richard II. (1393) by Cicely wife of Sir Nicholas Berkeley. In 2 Henry IV. (1400) Sir John Roche, kt., died owner. His estate passed to the Bayntons of Fallersdon, and was their's in 1465 and 1475. In 1517 John Vinor was principal landowner here. *(Subsidy Roll.)* In temp. Charles I. Thomas Weston, gent. In 41 Elizabeth (1597) some part of this Tything bore the name of Horton *Quarles*.[1]

The landowners in Horton, about 1665, were Sir Edward Nicholas, Sir William Turner, Benjamin Gifford, Esq. of Boreham, Thomas Weston, and John Unwyn, Esqs. of Yabington, Hants. Mr. Unwyn was the largest proprietor. Part of his estate passed to Mr.

[1] In 1315 *Quarle* was owner of half the manor of Luckington in North Wilts. Quarles is a name found at Salisbury in 1597.

Bennett (? of Steeple Ashton) and from him to Mr. Smith his son-in-law. He sold it to Mr. Adams of whom it was purchased by Dr. Rigge. He left two daughters coheiresses, one of whom married — Worrell Esq., and the other, James Rooke, Esq., a Major in the army. This now belongs to Mrs. Rooke.

Another portion of Mr. Unwyn's estate came to James Sutton, Esq., of Devizes, who took it in exchange for some other property nearer to that town. It has also passed from the Rt. Hon. Mr. Estcourt (as before mentioned) to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

Mr. Thomas Brown inherited his house and premises from a near relative; it formed originally part of the property of a Mr. Weston whose sister succeeding to it, married Mr. Simon Ruddle, who bequeathed it to his niece Mrs. Lawrence, by whom it was left to Mr. Thomas Brown.

Mr. Thomas Giddings also holds in this tything a freehold farm of about 150 acres.

## II. Chapelry of St. James, Southbroom.

This division of the parish consists of four tythings, viz. Roundway, Wick, Nursteed, and Bedborough; and contains altogether nearly 3000 acres, with a population according to the census of 1851 of 2517 souls. It is assessed to the Poor at £7980 9s. 10d. In all temporal matters these two divisions of the parish are distinct: in spiritual things they were till within these few years under one head, and the vicar of Bishop's Cannings had the cure of souls here, as in the rest of the parish. In 1831, at the instance of the vicar, with the aid of an Act of George II., it was made a Perpetual Curacy, and a separate Incumbent provided for it on the nomination of the vicar of the mother-church. All the tythings, mentioned as constituting this parochial chapelry, are within the manor of Bishop's Cannings, and Mr. Sotheron Estcourt whilst lord farmer, exercised the manorial rights. Besides the Bishop of Salisbury, there are other large proprietors in this part of the parish. Among these, the chiefs are Mr. Estcourt, Mrs. Colston, Mr. Watson Taylor, and Mr. Ewart.

*South*broom is perhaps so called, to distinguish it from a small hamlet in the more Northern part of Wilts, Brome near Swindon. In 2 Henry III. (1217) Godfrey de Clifton and John de Holt, clerk, represented the Bishop here. In 11 Henry III. (A.D. 1226) a Fair was granted, and in 12 Richard II. (A.D. 1388) was confirmed to the Bishop of Salisbury, to be held at Southbroom ("ad Suth Bram extra villam de Devizes"). It was held on the Green, a portion of the waste of the lord of the manor, of which the Bishop had toll, and which toll is still paid, the fair being held on 20th April and 20th October in each year.

In 1439 Thomas Norton of this place held under lease from John Fyton, lands in Canyngs episcopi, Stert, Vyse-wyke, and elsewhere in the neighbourhood.[1] About 1498 it became the property of the Drew family, in whose hands it continued for 200 years, to (about) 1680. Drew's pond near Devizes still bears their name; which is found in many entries in the registers, and on monuments, in the churches of St. James and St. John. In 1615 was printed a Sermon called "Life's Farewell" from Sam. xiv. 14, preached on the death of John Drew, Esq. by George Ferreby, Vicar of Bishop's Cannings. A copy of this is in Magd. Coll. Library, Oxford. Robert, son of this John Drew was M.P. for Devizes 1597—1625.[2]

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[1] Wilts Arch. Magazine, I. 288, No. 46.

[2] It has been stated in Vol. iii. p. 177 of this Magazine, that in a deed of temp. Henry VII., the first Lessee of Southbroom is called John *Trewe;* and that this is the oldest form of the name at this place. On this point our Editor has observed to me that he is not acquainted with *Trewe* as a Wiltshire gentilitial name: but that Drew was an ancient and abundant name in the Western counties, and, as such, still adheres to three parishes which some have considered, but as he thinks quite erroneously, to have been called after the Druids: viz. Drew's Teignton (Co. Devon), Stanton Drew (Co. Som.) and Littleton Drew (Co. Wilts). There were also in North Wilts, Drews of Seagry, temp. Edward III.; and of Ogbourne St. George so late as 1565. He thinks that in the case of John *Trewe*, above mentioned, there may have been an accidental error by the clerk who wrote the deed, such as often happens either from similarity of sound (as Tenison for Denison, or Tuckett for Duckett), or when a deed is prepared at a distance from the spot. In this case the error seems to be immediately corrected in the deed next following, by the restoration of the proper name Drew, "*alias* Trewe," as such mistakes, once made, are obliged to be referred to in subsequent documents. The representatives of the Southbroom family repudiate the variation of *Trewe*. The name of William *Ferrebe*, clerk, and Lawrence *Drewe* are

About 1680 Southbroom was purchased by Sir John Eyles, of a Devizes family, a Lord Mayor of London, and elder brother of Sir Francis Eyles created baronet 1714. The baronetcy in the younger branch expired 1768. The last of the elder branch who resided at Southbroom was Edward Eyles, Esq. 1770. His eldest sister Maria was wife of George Heathcote of London, whose son was Josiah Eyles Heathcote. This gentleman's executors sold it to William Salmon, Esq.: who sold it to the trustees of Mr. Watson Taylor, father of the present owner. It is now the residence of R. P. Nisbet, Esq.

### Tything of Roundway.

This is a small hamlet about two miles north of Devizes. In the oldest documents it is most frequently spelled Rynd-way: perhaps from Ryne, in Saxon a *spring*.

The principal estate here, now called Roundway Park, was till lately called New Park, to distinguish it from the Old or Castle Park. It is probable that originally the whole tything, as well as the vill, was held under the See of Salisbury; but that some part[1] passed to the Crown with Devizes Castle; as in A.D. 1327 (1 Edw. III.) Henry Estmond and others were found to hold 120 acres of arable, &c., at Divises in a place called the New Park—"loco voc' Novo Parco"—doing suit and service at Devizes Castle. (I. p. m.) In later times the Bishop's estate was dispersed about the tything: but by an arrangement in Mr. James Sutton's time, New Park became independent of the See.

Bradenstoke Priory had a small portion of land here called "Holdcroft, under Coffe-grove:" and the College de Valle Scholarum (Vaux) at Salisbury received 10s. per annum rents from "Ronway" in 1534. [Val. Ecc.]

For 500 years (with only a brief temporary interruption,) "Ryndway" was the property of one of the oldest Wiltshire fami-

found in juxta-position so early as 1398, as fellow-commissioners sent to attend a Convention. (Rymer, viii. 54.)

[1] Perhaps the 2 hides, printed *Rind*everan, in Mr. Waylen's "Chronicles of Devizes." p. 68.

lies, still lineally represented but no longer here—that of Nicholas.[1] John Nicholas was of Ryndway so early as A.D. 1300. The family branched off and is found at several other places in Wilts: as at Compton Chamberlayne, Cote in Bishop's Cannings, Brokenborough, Stert, and All-Cannings, all in 1553. At Seend, 1669; and Manningford Braose, 1706; also at Ashton Keynes. In Ryndway their original holding (under the Bishop in socage) seems to have been called "Nicholas Place." They had also "Cray's" in 1504. In 1598 Robert Nicholas held at his father's death, as of ancient inheritance, a capital messuage, toft, and six virgates of land, here and at Southbroom: also "Le Hould croft in Ryndeway" then fallen to the Crown as parcel of the estates of the dissolved Priory of Bradenstoke: also a small piece of ground in Ryndway, held of John Sloper as of his share of the manor of Horton Quarles. (I.p.m.)

Griffin Nicholas, Esq. was a benefactor to the poor of Devizes. By will 1634, he bequeathed to the poor of St. James's parish £105. To St. Mary's poor £155. To St. John's poor £52 10s.: and to Calne poor £50. Total £362 10s.

In 1659 Ryndway was under-leased to Captain Robert Chaloner, whose family (of Co. Denbigh) was connected with that of Nicholas by marriage.[2] Thomas Chaloner, Lancaster Herald 1668, appears to have lived here.[3]

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[1] The following notices of this family are principally taken from documents kindly lent by Edward Richmond Nicholas, Esq. of Bewdley, Co. Worc.

[2] Joan Chaloner was the mother of Robert Nicholas, Esq., Recorder of Devizes. The family notices say that she died at Devizes in 1732, aged 97: and that she dressed singularly, always wearing a black cap.

[3] Time renders so harmless the sting of personality, that we hope no living person is likely to take offence if we revive out of John Aubrey's letters to Anthony à Wood, the character which those two oddities settled for this gentleman. A. Wood was trying to obtain a situation in the Herald's Office. Aubrey makes some enquiry on his behalf, and then writes "There is not yet any vacancy: but Mr. Dugdale supposes that one I know is not fit for the place will be contented to resign for money. He is Lancaster Herald: and one that the Office (and I thinke every body) hates, or ought to doe, if they knew him as well as I doe: for he hath been the *boutefeu* (fire-brand) to set me and my dame" (his *intended)* "at variance." To which A. Wood replies. "The person that you mentioned in your letter that is now Lancaster Herald, his name is Chaloner, whose character I have heard by one of his neighbours that liveth at the Devizes. I know also that he hath been an Officer in the Army, a bustling man for the

In 1663 among the names of the rate-payers in Ryndway occurs that of Sir Edward Nicholas, the celebrated Secretary of State to King Charles II., an old and faithful servant of the Crown, who was dismissed through the intrigues of Lady Castlemaine, the Royal mistress.

Robert Nicholas, counsel on Colonel Penruddocke's trial, and afterwards Baron of the Exchequer, died owner of Ryndway in 1670. He left no son surviving. One of his daughters married Thomas Hulbert of Corsham: and their daughter Elizabeth marrying Brereton Boucher, Esq, of Barnesly, Co. Gloucester, carried the estate into that family. But in 1705 it was re-purchased by Robert Nicholas, Esq., Recorder of Devizes, descended from a younger brother of Robert the Baron of the Exchequer above mentioned.

John Nicholas, the Baron's nephew, was Fellow of All Souls College Oxford in 1674.

In 1706 Edward Nicholas of Manningford Braose held the manor of Potterne under the See.

Robert Nicholas, Esq., the first Recorder of Devizes under Charles I.'s charter, was born at Ryndway 2nd March 1661: was entered of Balliol College Oxford, and then of the Inner Temple. He married Jane only daughter of Mr. John Child, M.P. for Devizes, brother to Sir Francis Child the first banker. The Recorder died 7th January 1725, aged 64.

The name of Edward Richmond Nicholas his grandson is found among the juvenile authors of the Musæ Etonenses.[1] He left Eton as Captain of the Commoners, and took a degree in Civil Law and Physic at Queen's College, Oxford. He died 1770. His son Robert Nicholas, Esq., M.P. for Cricklade (by petition) in 1784, was of Ashton Keynes, (where his grandfather Edward had married the daughter of Oliffe Richmond). He sold the Roundway estate about 1790 to Mr. Willy, M.P. for Devizes, from whom it passed to his relative Mr. Sutton: and from him by the female line to the late

world, of great acquaintance with the gentry, and one that understandeth his trade well. He will not stick to ask enough."

[1] Edit. 1755, pages 43, 45, 50, 53, 56, 60.

Mr. Estcourt. From him it was purchased by Mr. Holford whose trustees sold it to the late Edward Francis Colston, Esq, whose widow is the present proprietress.

On the hill above, called Roundway Hill and Roundway Down, there is an earthwork, commonly called Oliver's camp, from the notion that Cromwell occupied it when his army or a portion of it was in this part of the county, and surrounded, in 1645, the town of Devizes. This little earthenwork is situated on the western extremity of the hill, upon a high point of Down projecting towards the village of Rowde. It has an entrance from the Down, guarded by a single rampart. On the other side it is rendered inaccessible by nature. The whole area of the camp does not contain three acres. It has not the appearance of a very old work, and though not strictly of the usual form of a Roman encampment, yet as some articles of Roman personal furniture have been found in the neighbourhood, it was probably used by them as an exploratory camp attached to the Station of Verlucio.

On this plain, since called King's Play Down, a battle took place 13th July 1643 between the Royalists commanded by Lord Wilmot and Sir Ralph Hopton, and the forces of the Parliament under Sir William Waller; when the latter sustained a signal defeat. The narrative may be found in Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.

On this Down a barrow was opened by Mr. Cunnington, and at five and a half feet below the surface a skeleton was found in a fixed position, with its head towards the north, and lying on the left side. This, according to the opinion of a distinguished medical member of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, was the skeleton of an Ancient Briton, an old man.[1] In 1858, Mr. Cunnington made a second investigation, and on this occasion the interment was found at the western end of the barrow, and consisted of a deposit of burnt human bones and a small bronze dagger, which had been fastened to its handle by three bronze rivets. The peculiarity of this interment was the fact that the bones were contained in a wooden chest

[1] See his account, Wiltshire Archæological Magazine, vol. iii. p. 187.

or small coffin, a circumstance which has not hitherto been noticed in Ancient British barrows.

In the summer of 1852, as some men were employed in draining a field in Roundway farm, their spades came in contact with a hard substance which proved, on opening the ground, to be a leaden cist or coffin. It was rectangular in shape and much corroded, and must have lain there undisturbed for many centuries, and from its position (nearly north and south) was probably of the Anglo-Roman period; but this of course is only conjecture, as no coins, personal ornaments, or pieces of pottery were found to indicate the date, nor were any remains of the body found, except some traces of phosphate of lime, usually discovered in earth which has been in contact with animal matter.

Another discovery of a leaden coffin was made in an open field near Heddington, presenting exactly the same appearance as the one at Roundway. In that instance also there were no remains of the body, nor any clue to the time of interment, but in the same field some pottery of a very early period was found.

In 1787 was printed a poem called "Roundway Hill," by T. Needham Rees, surgeon, of Devizes.

## Wick.

This is now a suburb of Devizes. "Wic;" Saxon for village, in Latin, *vicus*, is known in some cases to indicate a Roman site. A discovery in 1699 of several hundred Roman coins on ground here belonging to Sir John Eyles of Southbroom; and another in 1714, of a whole set of pocket household images or Penates (for which see a plate in Waylen's Chronicles of Devizes, p. 279), close to the site of the present Southbroom House; besides other relics mentioned by Stukeley as being continually found near Devizes; lead to a fair supposition that there were Romanized Britons here. To what extent it is impossible to say: but perhaps this was the original village which afterwards under episcopal and royal patronage grew up into the larger town. It is sometimes called "Vyse-wyke."

Nursteed: about two miles south-west of Devizes, is perhaps a corruption of New-stead—new place—but sometimes called Nurst-

wood, though there does not seem to have existed near the hamlet any woody land, from which the name could come. Mr. Sotheron Estcourt and Mrs. Smith are the chief proprietors, the last mentioned lady having a handsome villa residence in it.

Bedborough is the remaining tything; the boundaries of which it is not easy to ascertain and more difficult to describe. It embraces portions of Devizes Green, and runs up the London road, becomes intermixed with the tything of Roundway, and is stopped by the lane leading to the Silk mill.

III. Chittoe. Anciently *Chetowe*, and *Chittow:* now sometimes called Chitway.

This tything adjoins the parish of Bromham, but is an outlying part of the manor of Bishop's Cannings, from which by the nearest road over the Downs it is six miles distant. The larger part of it belongs to the Spye Park estate. In the year 1661 Sir Edward Baynton of Bromham being engaged in building a mansion house on a new site, Old Bromham House, the seat of his ancestors, having been burnt in the civil wars; Mr. Robert Henley, already mentioned as Lord Farmer at that time of the entire manor, conveyed to Sir Edward, by an underlease, all his right and property in Chittoe. This included about 100 acres of waste which were added to the new domain called Spye Park; a condition being annexed that by way of acknowledgement, the Bayntons should pay to the Bishop as chief lord an annual contribution of two fat bucks. Mr. C. Wyndham is also a landowner in the tything.

Tradition relates that there was anciently a chapel here: and this appears to have been the case: for in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (Henry VIII.) the vicar of Bishop's Cannings is charged with a payment to the rector of Bromham of 6s. 8d. per annum "*pro capellâ de Chittow.*" This, I doubt not, was in consideration of his celebrating the sacraments to the inhabitants of Chittoe, on account of their inconvenient distance from their proper parish priest. It is not known when the chapel was destroyed, nor when this payment was discontinued. The parishioners of Chittoe have for very many years been accustomed to be married at Bishop's Cannings,

but for the offices of baptism and burial, to attend at Bromham church.

The Spye Park estate pays to the vicar of Bishop's Cannings every year £2 6s. 8d., which may have been the value of the tythes in ancient times, when nearly all the land in the tything was waste. It would appear by a deed of the 13th century, of the nature of an "*Inspeximus*," that the whole of the tythes of this part of the parish were given to the vicar of Bishop's Cannings: and if he were possessed of sufficient legal evidence to establish his claim to them, now that they are of greater value, the income of the curacy, to which they would be assigned by the incumbent of the mother-church, would be considerably augmented. The tything consists of about 1100 acres.

The present vicar of Bishop's Cannings, who even from the date of his induction to the living, had a wish to build a chapel in this outlying part of his parish, at last, in 1844, saw a prospect of having his desire accomplished: and in the following year, by the Christian liberality of Mrs. Charlotte Starky, Bishop Denison of Salisbury, and other friends, was enabled to erect one, of sufficient size to accommodate both the inhabitants of the tything, and some of those of the adjoining parish of Bromham. A district being thus assigned it became a Perpetual Curacy; the patronage being vested in the Bishop of Salisbury, who had endowed it by a charge on his estate of £25 per annum: to which the vicar of the parish added an annual grant of £10. To these endowments some addition has been made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England; whilst Mr. Sotheron Estcourt has generously enabled the Bishop to provide a glebe and otherwise augment the curacy. The dedication of this church is observed every year on the 16th of October by the celebration of Divine Worship, on which occasion there is generally a full attendance of the inhabitants of the district.

The church is built of native stone, with free stone dressing, in the Decorative style of architecture. It consists of nave and chancel, and contains 175 sittings, the whole of which are "free and unappropriated for ever." The pitch of the roof and the chancel arch are generally admired. Four of the windows, including the large

east window which was executed by Wailes at the expense of the present incumbent, are filled with stained glass, two of them being erected in pious memory of J. Schomberg, Esq. (late of Wans House) by his widow. The situation of the church, and indeed of the whole district, is almost unrivalled for picturesque beauty. In the latter are comprehended Sloperton Cottage, the last residence of Thomas Moore the poet, and Nonsuch House, formerly Mr. Norris's, now the property of the Rev. Meredith Brown, the incumbent of Chittoe. But the principal feature of this kind is Spye Park the seat of J. B. Starky, Esq., which may be fairly considered one of the most beautiful parks and residences in the county. The house is a structure of stone, in the Italian style, with a handsome pediment; and is situated on the brow of an eminence, commanding from the back, or south side, a prospect towards Bath, which the cultivated and fastidious John Evelyn has pronounced to be incomparable. "On the 19th July 1654," says Mr. Evelyn, "went to Sir Edward Baynton's, Spie Park, a place capable of being made a noble seat, but the humorous old Knight has built a long single house of two low stories on the precipice of an incomparable prospect, and landing on a bowling green in the park."[1] The gateway by which the park is entered from the Lacock or Bowden side deserves attention. It is considered a perfect specimen of a Tudor Arch, and is said to have been presented to the Baynton family by one of the Queens of Henry VIII. It formerly stood at Old Bromham House, long since levelled with the ground. The park consists of about 500 acres, and contains every element of the picturesque.

### Ecclesiastical History.

The church "of Cannings" with glebe, great tythes, and a certain portion of the small tythes, was granted April 1091 by the munificent Bishop Osmund to the Dean and Canons of Salisbury, with episcopal jurisdiction over the parish; which jurisdiction continued and was exercised by the present incumbent as Official of the Dean and Chapter until within these few years past, when all the Peculiars in the Diocese were merged in the jurisdiction of the

[1] Vol. i. p. 279.

Bishop. It is not easy to understand why it pleased Bishop Osmund to exempt from episcopal authority the parish, which comprised his own manorial estate, and to assign it to others; but it is in agreement with one of the statutes of the Cathedral, in which he counsels the Dean and Canons to be on their guard against the influence of the Bishop in their concerns.

Under the Land Tax Act, in the beginning of this century, the great tythes and a portion of the small tythes, were sold by the Dean and Chapter to Sir Anthony Abdy, then Lord Farmer of their manor of Cannings Canonicorum. He assigned them to T. Sutton, Esq. of New Park in this parish; by whose will they were bequeathed to his daughter Eleanor, wife of Thomas Grimston Estcourt, Esq.; and from her they descended to her son, Mr. Sotheron Estcourt. Of these tythes Mr. Estcourt, senior, merged the greater portion in land by a certain agreement between himself and the Bishop of Salisbury. The rest (under the arrangement for the general disposal of his interest in the episcopal property, already referred to) has been most liberally surrendered by Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, for the augmentation of the chapels of Southbroom and Chittoe, and for the maintenance of the chancel of Bishop's Cannings church.

### The Vicarage.

The Dean and Canons are the patrons of the vicarage, which is valued in the King's books at £17 19s. 2d.

In A.D. 1778 an Act of Parliament was obtained to lay several certain common lands, which was carried into effect, and a portion of pasture assigned to the vicar. In 1812 the whole of the tythes of the parish due to the vicar were under the provisions of another Act of Parliament commuted, for the great and small tythes of certain lands in the tything of Coate, and of a farm (now Mr. Gidding's) in the tything of Horton; and for an assignment of a certain additional quantity of land at Coate and Bishop's Cannings. Under the more recent general commutation, all these tythes have been converted into a rent charge of £360 a year. The Dean and Chapter of Salisbury in selling their property, and the great tythes to their tenants (as mentioned above), were careful to charge them

with an annual payment to the vicar of sixteen quarters of barley and twelve quarters of wheat.

### Vicars of Bishop's Cannings, with the dates of their respective Institutions.

A.D.

1290. "Johannes, Vicarius de Canynges" *witnesses a deed of Lacock Abbey.*
1313. Simon Ingham.
1316. Wmus de Carleton.
1329. Wmus de Cherleton.
1332. Johannes de Keston, *by exch. with* T. Welewyk of Colerne.
1334. Nicholas Thurstayn.
1339. Hugonis de Lambele, *vice* John de Keston *(sic.)*
1389. Wmus de Gilbert, *by exch. with* Robert Elteslee of Corsham.
1390. William Chitterne, *v.* Robert Elteslee.
1402. Johannes Kentif, *vice* Wm. Shirard *(sic.)*
1410. Philippus Goffe, *vice* Johannes Kentyf.
1419. Johannes Dygon, *vice* Philippi Goffe.
1421. Johannes Marreys, *vice* Johannis Dygon.
1425. William Hankyn, *vice* John Marys.
1428. Nicholas Yonge, *by exch. with* William Haukyn.
1458. John Boleyn, *p. m.* Nich. Yong.
1472. John Lecke, *on resig.* John Boleyn.
1489. Richardus Baldry, *vice* John Leche.
1491. Christopher Chatres, *p. m.* Rich. Baldry.
1502. Edmund Crome.
1504. Thomas Sloper, *on res.* Ed. Crome.
1535. Gulielmus Cake, *p. m.* Thomas Sloper.
1543. Richard Acars, *v.* Wm. Cake.
—— Hugh Gough.
1593. George Ferrebe, *on res.* of Hugh Gough.
1623. Thomas Ferrebe, *on death of* G. F.
1650. Thomas Etwell.
1683. Nathanael Godwyn.
1704. Avery Thompson.
1720. Jonathan Waterman.
1760. Arthur Dodwell.
1815. William Macdonald, M.A., Archdeacon of Wilts.

It would appear from the dates of Institutions that the incumbencies of the earlier vicars of the parish were but of short duration: the contrast is great between them and the incumbencies of later ministers. Nothing is known about the earlier vicars. Among the later, Mr. George Ferrebe (1593—1623) deserves mention. Of him it is said that he was skilled in music; and that by his exercise of this talent he particularly pleased Anne, Queen of James the First,

when on her return from Bath 11th June 1613, she passed over Wansdyke in his parish. Having received intelligence of this, Mr. Ferrebe, it is related, dressed himself in the habit of an ancient bard, and clothed certain persons of his family whom he had taught to play and sing in parts, in shepherd's weeds, and proceeded to meet her Majesty. The Queen having had some notice of their intention, stood still and suffered them to draw up to her, which when done, they played their lessons on their wind instruments admirably, and sung some pastoral eclogues which he had composed for the occasion, to the great liking of the Queen and her Court. Soon after this, Mr. Ferrebe was sworn one of the King's Chaplains, and was ever after much valued for his ingenuity.[1] Aubrey in one of his letters says that "G. Ferrebe was Demy if not Fellow of Magd. Coll. Oxford: and that it was he who caused the eight bells to be cast there, being a very good ringer."

### The Parish Church.

This is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, and is a very ancient and noble structure. It has some traces of Norman, but a large portion of it is of the earliest age of the Pointed style: which doubtless was the prevailing character of the whole before certain changes, hereafter noticed, were made.

The chancel with the transepts and tower afford pure specimens of the Early English, and lancet windows; those of the chancel especially being very beautiful, and much admired both by professional and amateur architects: whilst the pillars of the nave, adorned with well finished capitals, furnish evident marks of having been set up at that transition period, when the massive Roman was giving way to the lighter architecture of the 12th century.[2] The

[1] See a further account of this eccentric vicar in Aubrey's Nat. Hist. of Wilts, p. 108.

[2] The late Mr. Britton in his "Architectural Antiquities" vol. iv. p. 121, gives an engraving of the church from the south; and "safely refers the earliest part of it to the reign of King Henry II." 1155-1189. Joceline de Bailol being Bishop of Salisbury during nearly the whole of that period, it is not unlikely that upon recovering the Manor of Cannings from the crown in A.D. 1159, (See above, p. 125.) he undertook the erection of this fine building. Its charac-

Bishop's Evening Parish Visit.

whole edifice consists of a nave with two aisles; a porch on the south side; decorated with the ball flower ornament; a transept with a tower and spire rising from the centre; a chantry attached to the east side of the south transept; a chancel, which till within these fifty or sixty years was furnished with stalls; and a very ancient building now used as a vestry room, attached to the north-east corner. The church from east to west measures 122 ft. 6 in.; length of chancel 52 ft.; width of transept 16 ft. 2 in.; length of nave 56 ft. 4 in.; length of transept, from north to south, 66 ft. 6 in.[1] The Chantry chapel on the east side of the south transept was, at the time of the Reformation (5th Elizabeth), made over by the churchwardens to John Ernle, Esq. of Bourton, in this parish, as a burial place for himself and family, according to the tenor of the following deed of gift, dated 6 Nov. 1563:—

"To all the faithful in Christ to whom this our present writing shall come, Thomas Sloper and John Perse wardens or guardians of the parish church of Bishop's Cannyng, in the county of Wilts, greeting in the Lord everlasting:—Whereas in the parish church of Bishop's Cannyng aforesaid, a certain chapel commonly called our Lady Bower, for the celebration of papistical masses is constructed and built, and such masses repugnant and contrary to divine law by the laws and statutes of this famous kingdom of England are lawfully abolished and prohibited: by pretext whereof the aforesaid chapel now is of no use to the said church or the parishioners thereof, nor can be converted, but the charges of the repair of the same chapel which now begin to be great (and increasing unless a remedy be provided, cannot but be in future days greater and heavier) fall upon the wardens or guardians and parishioners of the parish church of Bishop's Cannyng aforesaid: Know ye therefore that we the aforesaid Thomas Sloper and John Perse the wardens or guardians beforesaid, as well in regard of the premises as for divers other just and lawful causes and considerations us hereunto moving, as well for us and our successors, wardens, or guardians of the said parish church as for all and singular the parishioners of the aforesaid parish church, their consent and assent being also expressly had to these presents; Do give and grant to our beloved in Christ, John Ernle of Bishop's Cannyng

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ter, borne out by the known history of the Manor, sufficiently denotes that at all events it must have been built under influence connected with Salisbury Cathedral. It is illustrated by Mr. Owen B. Carter in his unfinished folio work of Wiltshire churches.

[1] The chancel being so long, and being separated from the body of the church by the transept and having pillars supporting the steeple, the minister cannot read the Communion service from the proper place: and it is worthy of note that among the muniments of the Chapter there is an order directing the vicar *not* to read the service in the chancel but in the reading desk of the nave.

beforesaid, in the said county of Wilts, Esquire, and his heirs and assigns for ever, the use and occupation of the aforesaid chapel, viz., as well to make and procure to be constructed and built seats in such chapel, and also to use and have the same seats for the purpose of hearing Divine service, to be had and ministered in such parish church, as for burying and delivering to burial the bodies of deceased persons in the same chapel. To have and to hold the use and occupation of the beforesaid chapel in manner and form aforesaid, together with the free and direct ingress and regress to the same to the aforesaid John Ernle, his heirs, and assigns for ever. Provided always that the beforesaid John Ernle, his heirs and assigns, the aforesaid chapel in all necessary repairs, at his proper charges and expenses from time to time, as often as need shall be, shall well and sufficiently repair and maintain and sustain: and if it shall happen that such chapel in any part thereof, by the beforesaid John Ernle, his heirs, or assigns, be unrepaired by the space of one year after lawful notice to the same John Ernle, his heirs, or assigns, by the aforesaid wardens or guardians, or our successors made, then our present writings shall be of no value or effect. And then and from thenceforth it shall be lawful for us and our successors, wardens or guardians of the said parish church, into the aforesaid chapel with all its appurtenances to re-enter, and the same with the appurtenances as in its former state, to retain and re-possess, our present gift and grant in any wise notwithstanding. In faith and testimony of all and singular the premises, we have affixed our seals to these presents, dated the 6th day of the month of November, in the 5th year of the reign of Elizabeth, by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the faith.

"By me JOHN ERNLE."

It was dedicated to Our Lady of the Bower,[1] and having fallen into dilapidation, and private masses being no longer legal and allowable, it was accepted by Mr. Ernle on condition of his keeping it in due repair. Having passed to his heirs it is now maintained by them, though no longer used for the purpose of interments, and I am sorry to say is not in so good a condition as might be wished. It contains two sepulchral monuments. 1st. In memory of John Ernle

[1] Boure (from the Saxon *Bur*) is an old word used by Chaucer signifying, not, as it generally does now, an arbour, but a *chamber*, as opposed to a hall.

"Heres thou not Absalon
That chaunteth thus under our boure's wall."—*Miller's Tale.*

So in a Scotch ballad;

"There shall neither coal nor candle light
Be seen within my bower mair."

And Milton:

"in hall or bower."

Chapels were dedicated to "Our Lady" under various titles: "*Ad præsepe*," of the manger. *De navicellâ*, of the boat. *Ad nives*, of the snow, &c. The present one is rare.

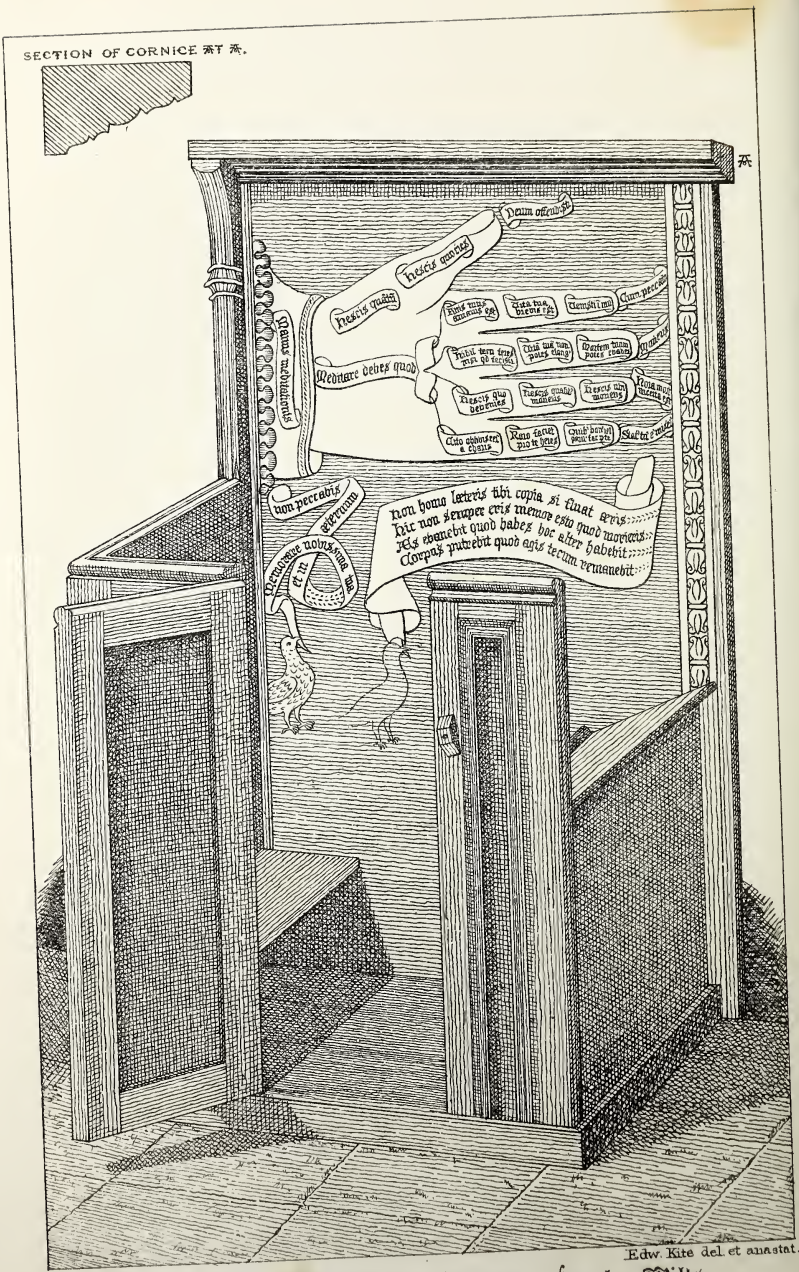
of Bourton, Esq., who died February 1st, 1571. 2nd. In memory of Edward Ernle of Echilhampton, son of Michael Ernle of Bourton, who died November 30th, 1656; and of Edward his grandchild, January 21st, 1675. The building attached to the north-east corner of the chancel, called a chantry chapel by Mr. Britton, but more probably used as a sacristy, is that portion of the church which bears the mark of the highest antiquity. Unlike chantry chapels, it has an upper chamber, probably a priest's room, and had originally a bell turret, the vestiges of which consist of some steps ending in the ridge of the roof. Though there can be little or no doubt that this church was built in the time of Henry II., it has nevertheless undergone considerable alteration at a subsequent period, probably early in the 14th century, when the Perpendicular style came into fashion with architects. At this time the original high pitched roof of the nave was replaced by a late Pointed clerestory and roof; the triplet at the west end being preserved. The walls of the north and south aisles were raised, and windows of the early Perpendicular substituted in these aisles for the smaller lancets, specimens of which are to be seen in the sides of the transepts.

There is in this church a singular, and I believe an unique article of furniture, the design and use of which it has puzzled many persons to discover. By some antiquaries it has been considered to be a portion of a Confessional chair; but a different, and probably more correct account of it is thus given by a writer in the "Ecclesiologist," (vol. v. pp. 150-2.) "Of this (alleged) "Confessional chair," an unscientific drawing and copy of the inscription were published in the "British Magazine" for April 1835. The inscription however was both incompletely and incorrectly transcribed. The chair itself, or rather stall, is now moveable, and is placed against the west wall of the north transept. It consists of an upright panel, with some mouldings at the top and sides: the inner face of which is painted with a large hand, inscribed with sentences, and with two labels below, proceeding from the mouths of a white and a black cock respectively, also charged with legends. Against this panel is constructed a seat, *facing sideways*, with a flooring, a back of the ordinary height of a pew, a door, (facing the panel, but

on the right hand of the person occupying the seat) and a desk in front of the seat, lower than the back or side. In the absence of accurate drawings we cannot help thinking that the seat is later than the painted panel to which it is attached. The inscriptions are in letters of the 15th century. Now, even supposing the whole to be of the same date, there can be little or no question that this seat is not a confessional: first, because there is no arrangement for whispering or secrecy: secondly, because the *manus meditationis* is quite unsuitable to the case of either penitent or confessor: thirdly, because everything people do not understand is, as a matter of course, attributed to confessionals. Some have thought the back to be a panel of the rood, or some other screen. But the inscription seems also quite inappropriate in such a position, or for any use in connection with the Divine offices. Whether, however, the unpainted seat, and deskwork be of the same date or not, it is certain that the whole stall is of ante-reformation date. We subjoin an ingenious theory of a valued correspondent on the use of this seat.

"For myself, (he says) I conjecture that this so called Confessional chair is a valuable, and perhaps unique, example of the ancient 'Carrel,'[1] or stall, usually fixed in the cloister of monastic buildings, and which probably occurred as frequently in connexion with large parochial churches, such as Bishop's Cannings, in immediate dependance on the Cathedral. These carrels were used by the monks or clergy for daily private study and meditation: hence the peculiar propriety and beauty in such a position of the *manus meditationis.* The following account of the carrel is transcribed from the well known "Rites of Durham Abbey." [Surtees Society's edition, pp. 70, 71.] 'In the north side of the cloister, from the corner against the church door to the corner over against the Dorter (Dormitory) door, was all fynely glased from the hight to the sole within a litle of the ground into the cloister garth. And in every window iij. pews or carrells, where every one of the old monks had his carrell, severall by himselfe, that, when they had dyned, they dyd resorte to that place of cloister, and there studyed upon there books, every one in his carrell, all the afternonne unto

[1] Of course from "quarrée" a square box, stall, inclosure, pewe, or pen.




Ancient Stall in Bishop's Cannings Church, Wilts.

evensong tyme. This was there exercise every daie. All these pews or carrells were all fynely wainscotted and verie close, all but the forepart which had carved wourke that gave light in at their carrell doures of waynscott. And in every carrell was a deske to lye there bookes on. And the carrells was no greater than from one stanchell of the wyndowe to another. And over against the carrells against the church wall did stande sertaine great almeries of waynscott all full of bookes, wherein dyd lye as well the old auncyent written Doctors of the Church, as other prophane authors, with dyverse other holie men's workes, so that every one did studye, what Doctor pleased him best, having the librarie at all tymes to goe studye in besides there carrells.' Until better informed, therefore, I am disposed to conclude that this very remarkable relique is a *carrell* used for study and meditation, and not a confessional chair. Of the *manus* itself, I will only remark, that the singular marking of each joint, and tip of the finger, as a separate subject for pious meditation, might perhaps have been taken from the common use of the hand in learning vocal music, which though revived by Wilhelm, is as old as Guido d'Arezzo, in the eleventh century."

The brief admonitory sentences on the Hand are as follows:—

Nescis quantum, Nescis quoties, Deum offendisti.

MANUS MEDITATIONIS.

| | Finis tuus amarus est. | Vita tua brevis est. | Venisti in mundum | Cum peccato. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meditari debes quod | Nihil tecum feres nisi quod fecisti. | Vitam tuam non potes elongare. | Mortem tuam non potes evadere. | Morieris. |
| | Nescis quo devenies. | Nescis qualiter morieris. | Nescis ubi morieris. | Hora mortis incerta est. |
| | Cito oblivisceris a charis. | Raro faciet pro te hæres. | Quibus bona relinquis parum faciet pro te. | Status tuus miserabilis est. |

Memorare novissima tua
Et in æternum non peccabis.

Non homo læteris tibi copia si fluat æris.
Hic non semper eris, memor esto quod morieris.
Æs evanebit: quod habes hic alter habebit.
Corpus putrebit: quod agis tecum remanebit.

Organ. In A.D. 1809, the sum of £1000 was given to the churchwardens by Mr. William Bayley, a native of the village, to purchase an organ for the church, which was accordingly procured from Mr. England, the great organ builder of the day, for the sum of £400.

The rest of the money was invested for the purpose of providing an organist, and for the tuning and repairing of the instrument when necessary, to which purpose the interest of the money has been faithfully applied.[1]

Of the donor of the organ, I am able to give a short account. Mr. William Bayley was the son of a small farmer at Bishop's Cannings, and assisted his father in his business, devoting his leisure hours to reading, writing, and summing. Feeling a desire to see more of the world than he could in his native village, he proceeded to Portsmouth and went to sea. After some experience in navigation he was taken on board Captain Cook's ship, when that great navigator was about to commence his second voyage round the globe, and having evinced an aptitude for astronomical pursuits, was employed by Mr. Wales, (the astronomer in some of the voyages,) in assisting him in taking observations and making calculations. On the ship's return, availing himself of the knowledge he had acquired during the expedition, he set up a Naval Academy at Portsea; and becoming head of the Royal Naval School there, had the honour of training many young gentlemen for the Royal Navy. Having obtained considerable wealth, he retired from his tutorial duties; and on making a visit to his native village, expressed to Mr. Brown, one of the principal inhabitants and a churchwarden, his desire to confer on the parish of his birth a benefit, by which he should also be remembered. His wish was to build and endow a school in which the youth of the parish should be taught arithmetic and practical mathematics; but difficulties interposing to prevent the accomplishment of this desire, he determined to give (as above mentioned) an organ to the church, with a sufficiency for the payment of an organist, and the repairing of the instrument. He purchased an estate at Imber, in this county of Wilts: but if he ever resided there it must have been for a very short time, for he was living at Portsea in 1810, and died there in December of that year; at what age is not recorded.

[1] The money was originally placed in private hands, it was afterwards transferred to the Public Funds, where it now stands in the names of T. H. S. Sotheron Estcourt, Esq., Wm. Macdonald, clerk, Thomas Brown, and George Skeate Ruddle.

In the lapse of time, the open seats of the church having become much dilapidated, and the rest of it disfigured by unseemly and inconvenient pews, it was resolved in vestry, A.D. 1829, to remove the whole of the old and decayed seats and square pews, and by refitting to increase the accommodation of the church: which was accordingly effected at the expense of £490; the Society for Promoting the Building and Repairing of Churches contributing a considerable portion of the outlay.

At the same time a ringing loft was constructed, and the steps in the tower leading to the belfry repaired. In A.D. 1840 the stocks of the bells eight in number, and the rest of the apparatus for ringing being much out of order, it became necessary to engage some competent person or persons to repair and render them fit for the purpose for which they were placed in the tower. Accordingly Messrs. Mears of Whitechapel were employed: and by them one bell was re-cast, and the whole peal, at the expense of much time and money, were re-hung. Since that time nothing of any importance has required to be done.

Registers. The earliest Parish Register is dated A.D. 1591; there was no interruption down to the time of the Commonwealth: but from 1642 to 1650 the entries are fewer, and no clergyman's name appears, as heretofore, at the foot of each page.

## Charities.

Naish's. Two pieces of land, each measuring about two acres, were given to the tything of Bishop's Cannings for the benefit of the poor, by a benefactor, traditionally said to have been a Mr. Naish: but the name of the donor, as well as the date of the gift have not been so carefully recorded as they ought to have been. These two pieces are bestowed whenever a vacancy occurs, on the oldest men of the tything, born and residing in it, and in communion with the church. The patronage is with the vicar and parish officers, viz., the two churchwardens and four overseers.

There are also other lands called Church lands, consisting of several parcels, let on leases to different persons by the feoffees. It is not known how the land was originally acquired. The oldest

deed relating to it in the possession of the feoffees, is dated February 5th, 1760, and is a conveyance to the feoffees therein named, of the several parcels of which it then consisted; all of these parcels are still in the possession of the feoffees, except certain portions of them, which have been exchanged for other parcels, in pursuance of several Acts of inclosure. The trusts of this deed are for the reparation and uses of the parish church of Bishop's Cannings, and for no other purpose whatsoever. These trusts have been faithfully executed by the present feoffees, viz., Wm. Macdonald, vicar of Bishop's Cannings; Thomas Brown, William Brown, Charles Giddings, and Mark Sloper.

With other charities, we must not omit to mention, though small in amount, those of Mr. Paul Weston, and Mr. Stevens, which have become unavailable for the intended objects of the donors. Mr. Weston left to the overseers £20, and Mr. Stevens £10, the interest arising from which to be distributed in bread among the second poor. This was regularly done every year on St. Paul's day, until the present Poor Law came into force, when the Commissioners refused to allow it to stand on the parish accounts. £30 therefore lies in abeyance, and the poor lose their loaves.

Thomas Stevens. Among those who have done honour to their native parish by their talents, their industry, and their Christian beneficence, the name of Thomas Stevens, Esq., Alderman of the city of Bristol, is deserving of a record in this memoir. He entered Bristol a poor rustic boy. His father had a wish that his son should obtain a more profitable calling than his own, which was that of a labouring man, and went to Bristol (probably on foot) for the purpose of apprenticing him to some tradesman there. This was in March 1622, and at the expiration of the month he was apprenticed to a grocer for eight years. On the expiration of the term of his servitude, March 15th, 1630, he took up his freedom to the trade to which he had served his time, and soon after commenced business on old Bristol Bridge, which ancient structure was then crowded with houses. Stevens was successful in trade and on the 15th September 1660, held so good a position in the

city, that he was chosen Sheriff, and on refusing to serve was fined £200. In 1668 he was elected Mayor of Bristol, and in April 1679 he departed this life, and according to his desire was interred in the churchyard of St. Nicholas. By his will he left lands, &c., at Bridge Gate, Wick and Abson in Gloucestershire, to build and endow two large Alms-houses for twelve poor men and women in each; one in the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, and the other in the parish of Temple; and at the present time the funds arising from the above mentioned estates are so increased as to enable the Trustees to pay twenty-eight poor women, who must be the widows or daughters of Bristol men, freemen, or born in the city, and members of the Church of England, in the Alms-houses, and fourteen out at five shillings per week each. Amongst other bequests was one of £10 to the poor of Bishop's Cannings, the interest of which as elsewhere mentioned in this memoir, was every year distributed in bread amongst the second poor on St. Paul's day. Alderman Stevens desired by will to be buried "with his wives and children, suitable to his degree and quality, and according to the usage and course of Bristol." His third wife (Cecil Selfe) survived him: to whom he left (inter alia) "the scabbard of the sword borne before him when he was Mayor, and presented to him by the Sheriff.

The Charities in the chapelry of St. James, Southbroom, consist of the rents of certain houses on Devizes Green, on a site purchased in 1757, with money given by a donor now unknown. The family of Eyles also gave money for the second poor: but in what way it was applied is not explained in the report of the Commissioners, 1834. (Report 28, p. 369.)

### Dr. James Pound.

The family of Pound, in this parish, recently extinct in the direct line, was ancient and respectable, and one of the name appears as churchwarden in the oldest register, viz. 1591; which contains also the names of the forefathers of the present Browns, Slopers, and Ruddles, proprietors and occupiers in the parish. Of this family was Dr. James Pound, rector of Wanstead in Essex, the maternal uncle and early instructor of Dr. James Bradley, the distinguished

astronomer, and learned professor of that science at Oxford. Dr. Pound was a man of great ability and genius, and eminent as a divine, a physician and mathematician. In the two former capacities he went to the East Indies, in the service of the Company, and was one of those who had the good fortune to escape from the massacre of the factory on the island of Pulo Condore in Cochin China. A description of this shocking scene, written by Dr. Pound, is to be found in Dr. Bradley's papers, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, together with a journal kept by him on board the Rose sloop, giving an account of their sufferings, until after many difficulties and distresses they arrived at Batavia, on the 15th of April, 1705. The public suffered much in this catastrophe by the loss of Dr. Pound's papers, and other valuable curiosities collected by him, which all perished in the conflagration, as he had no time to save any thing but his own life.

It was while staying with his uncle at Wanstead that Bradley first began his observations with the sector, which led to his future important discoveries.[1] Dr. Pound was born in February, 1669, and died at Wanstead November 16th, 1724.

## Natural History and Geology.

With regard to the Natural History of this parish, I am not aware of any peculiarity. It is much the same as that of the surrounding district.

There is a considerable variety in the nature and properties of the land, as will be evident to the reader of the following geological sketch, for which I am indebted to Mr. Cunnington of Devizes.

Extensive as is the parish of Bishop's Cannings, its geology is very simple. The Chalk and the Upper Green Sand are the only strata found within its limits; unless indeed a small portion of the Gault (the clay which lies immediately below the Upper Green Sand) may be found at Drew's pond, or in the meadows near Roundway Park. But the Chalk has the largest superficial area. The extensive Downs of Roundway and Beckhampton are wholly formed of this stratum, and it is so well known, and so easily dis-

[1] See Chalmers's Biography, Art, "Bradley."

tinguished from the Upper Green Sand, that it will not be necessary further to define its limits. It has in the neighbourhood of Devizes a depth of about 500 feet, probably a little more. Roundway Hill is 740 feet above the sea; Morgan's Hill 940. On the summits of some of the hills, there are beds of the *Upper* Chalk, with layers and nodules of flint. Here the Chalk is very pure and soft; at a lower level there are layers of a hard splintery limestone, occasionally of a yellowish tinge, and towards the base of the stratum it becomes more argillaceous, and of a grey tint; sometimes when wet, it approaches to a slate colour. The general appearance of the Chalk however is that of a soft whitish limestone: chemically speaking, it is carbonate of lime. In some localities, it is much affected by the weather, and breaks up into thin scales, whilst in other instances it is sufficiently hard and enduring to serve as a material for building rough walls.

Phosphate of lime, the most valuable of all inorganic manures, abounds in the hard beds of the Lower Chalk. The pieces in which it occurs may be known by their yellowish tinge and irregular nodular structure. The stone containing it is much used in the town and neighbourhood of Devizes as a material for road making: some of it contains as much as 25 per cent. of phosphate of lime. In its passage into the Upper Green Sand, the Chalk gradually becomes mixed with coarse silicious sand, and the great abundance of organic remains, would lead to the conclusion that these particular beds were deposited at the bottom of a shallow sea, abounding with vegetable as well as animal life. The fossils here found mostly constitute the nuclei of small masses of phosphate of lime, or they are filled with that substance. The nodules generally contain 40 per cent. of phosphate of lime. The following is the analysis of some specimens from the neighbourhood of Roundway, by Dr. Wrightson of Birmingham.

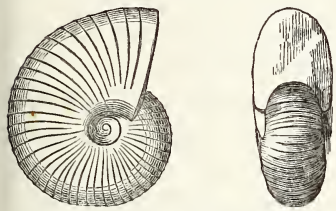
| | |
|---|---|
| Sand and silicates - - - | 25 · 33 |
| Carbonate of lime - - - | 27 · 70 |
| Phosphate of lime - - - | 42 · 46 |
| Alkalies, &c. - - - | 4 · 51 |
| | 100 |

The presence of so large a quantity of carbonate of lime, will prevent the economic use of this material for some time to come; until the present supplies of phosphate are so far exhausted, as to raise its marketable value.

It is to the abundance of phosphatic earths in the Chalk, that much of the fertility of the soil in this district is due. There are however other elements which must be taken into consideration. Many plants require large quantities of carbonate of lime, and it is absolutely necessary to the health of some species. Thus carrots contain 164 lbs. of lime in every ton; mangel wurzel 17½ lbs., and turnips 55 lbs. per ton. The Chalk on the higher hills is very pure, and yields but few materials capable of supporting a healthy vegetation, and the corn crops in these situations are thin; but the action of the rain, frosts, &c., during many ages have tended to bring about, on the lower slopes of the hills, and in the vallies, an admixture of materials which possesses all the inorganic elements of fine fertile soil. In some localities, as for example, in the neighbourhood of Horton and Bishop's Cannings, the soil partakes of the character of a stiff clay. This has probably been derived from the marly beds of the Chalk by the long continued action of rain water containing carbonic acid, which has dissolved the carbonate of lime, and carried it away, leaving the aluminous or clayey constituents of the Chalk undissolved on the surface. The Upper Green Sand too has supplied silex to the soil of many of these vallies.

Fossil remains are not very abundant in the Chalk of North Wilts, except in the flints, and in the lower or junction beds. A few fine and rare *Ammonites* have been found on Roundway Hill; and in the "Fossil Shells of the Chalk," published by the Palæontographical Society, at Plate x. are figures of *Ammonites peramplus*, a very fine species from this locality. The smaller figure is from Morgan's Hill. In Plate xiii. of the same publication, are engravings of *Ammonites catinus* from Roundway, of which the late Mr. Sharpe, when President of the Geological Society, says, "This rare ammonite of which only two specimens have been met with, is the only species yet known in the Chalk,

of the family of the *Coronarii* so abundant in the Middle Oolites." Mr. Sharpe paid Wiltshire the compliment of naming a remarkable, though small species, found on Morgan's Hill, *Ammonites Wiltoniensis*. It is the only known specimen.[1] There are also some fossiliferous beds in the Lower Chalk or Chalk Marl, as for example on Canning's Hill on the London road, and it may be remarked that many of the forms which exist in the Upper Green Sand are continued into these beds of the Chalk, though they cease to exist soon after the commencement of that stratum. The sponges occur very rarely in the Chalk itself, although so abundant in the flints. The Devizes collections are rich in these remains.



Ammonites Wiltoniensis (Sharpe).

The Upper Green Sand follows the outline of the Chalk hills, forming terraces round their bases, and throwing out picturesque promontories into the surrounding vallies. It is to these slopes, clothed as they usually are with luxuriant timber, that much of the beauty of the scenery around Devizes and Roundway is due. The greatest depth of the Upper Green Sand in this parish is about 140 ft. It is very silicious towards the top, and mostly consists of a greenish quartzose sand, but the greater portion of the stratum is a fine sand with grains of mica. Towards the bottom, as it approaches the Gault, it is very argillaceous, and gradually passes into a heavy blue clay. With the exception of certain layers or blocks of rough sandstone, which occur about the middle of the stratum, the Upper Green Sand of North Wilts yields no stone capable of being used as a building material. The sandstone is composed of sand united by a calcareous cement, probably derived from the decomposition of the shells which it contains, and of these there is sometimes a great abundance.

The fossils of the Upper Green Sand are usually found in the condition of casts only, but these are so sharp that all the characteristic lines and markings are preserved, and the species are easily

[1] The fossils mentioned above are in the collection of Mr. Cunnington.

determined. Some shells, particularly some of the *Pectens*, are converted into silex, and in these instances they retain the original form with much minuteness and beauty. There are few localities in which so great a variety of fossils may be found as in this, and the researches of the geologist will be amply repaid by the abundance which even a few years will supply to his cabinets.

Mr. Cunnington's collection contains upwards of 200 species from this immediate neighbourhood. Several kinds of *Ammonites* are found, some of them appear to be peculiar to this locality. *Sponges* which are so fine in the Green Sand of Warminster, and the Vale of Pewsey, are rare in the Sand of Bishop's Cannings, there are two or three species only, and these not common.

The soil of the Upper Green Sand is variable; where it is covered by the mixed detritus from the chalk and other beds it is very fertile; but in these spots where the sand itself comes to the surface it is very light, and is what is usually called a "hungry soil," that is, it requires large quantities of manure. Not only does the lightness and looseness of the sand allow the free passage of the rain water, and thus the soluble constituents are easily washed away, but the organic manures are so much exposed in these porous soils to the oxygen of the atmosphere, that they are rapidly decomposed. Where practicable, the best remedy for soils of this kind is, probably, the application of considerable quantities of chalk or heavy loam.

### Produce, &c.

From the foregoing account of the qualities of the soil, it is clear that any sort of cereal crop is grown with advantage; whilst the meadows yield pasture for the milk cows, and the Downs afford a range for the Southdown sheep, which are here bred in great numbers. At the time in which I write, the quantity of live stock is as follows, Sheep, 11,310; Horses, 164; Oxen and Cows, &c., 262; Pigs, 323. The number of acres of different sorts of corn was in 1856 as follows, Wheat, 1208; Barley, 226; Beans, 168; Peas, 102; Oats, 145. The white crop is usually and for the most part got out by the steam engine; the beans by the flail.

The population of the tythings of Bishop's Cannings, Horton, Bourton, and Coate, according to the census of 1851, is 1246.

The assessment to the poor is £8642 4s. 4d. The average rate of 18s. 10d. the last three years was £1001

Population of Southbroom, 2300.

Wages are low, frequently not exceeding seven or eight shillings per week, but in order to help the married labourer, a considerable portion of land has been set apart by the late landlord, Mr. Estcourt, and divided into lots of twenty perches, more or less, for which a very moderate rent is exacted, and for the most part very regularly paid. A good deal of piece-work is also done, to the great advantage of the labourer; who also receives double pay for part of his harvest work. Nor should it be forgotten that the poor man pays for his cottage much less rent than is paid in those districts where wages are higher. From £2 to £2 10s. per annum is the ordinary rent in this parish.

Though the climate be cold, and the subsoil damp, this is on the whole a healthy parish, and has been particularly improved by draining. Rheumatism is the prevailing complaint among the aged; and scrofulous affections are too common. The deaths average a fraction above 2 per cent. of the population.

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE

# Ancient British and Anglo-Saxon Barrows

ON ROUNDWAY HILL, IN THE PARISH OF BISHOP'S CANNINGS.

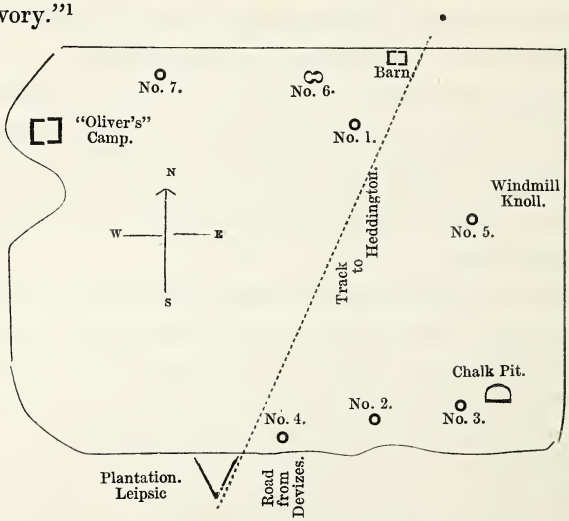
By Mr. Cunnington, F.G.S.

SEVEN Barrows have been opened on this spot.—The first, No. 1, (see map p.160) was opened in 1855, by Mr. Coward and Mr. Cunnington, and again in 1856. A considerable section was made, but nothing found except a fragment of burnt bone, and a piece or two of broken pottery. It is a circular and somewhat flat barrow, about forty feet in diameter and one foot in height.

Barrow No. 2 is described in the Wiltshire Magazine, vol iii. p. 185.

Barrow No. 3 is situated close to, and on the south side of the large chalk pit. It is thus described by the late Mr. Cunnington,

by whom it was explored in 1805. "It is circular in its form, and about two feet and a half in elevation. At the depth of four feet and a half, we found a skeleton lying from west to east, and with it an iron ring, and thirty bits of ivory, in form and size like childrens' marbles cut in two: these articles were intermixed with a large quantity of decayed wood, which was probably once attached to the ivory."[1]




INDEX MAP TO THE BARROWS ON ROUNDWAY HILL.

In 1855 this barrow was again opened, and an antler of a deer, and a medal, with the inscription, "Opened by Wm. Cunnington 1805," was found. The skeleton was disinterred, and the cranium and some of the bones having been examined by Dr. Thurnam, he has favoured me with the following notes on the subject.

"The skull is that of a man of middle age, probably about fifty years. Nearly all the teeth are in place, and in good condition, except that their crowns are considerably worn down. The nasal bones in this skull do not present the abrupt projection so distinctive in that from barrow No. 2. The face is large and broad, owing to the prominence of the cheek bones. The upper and lower jaw are deep and large, and strongly marked for muscular attachments.

[1] Hoare's Ancient Wiltshire, vol. ii. p. 98.

The frontal sinuses are full and prominent; the forehead is narrow and somewhat flat and receding. Viewed from above the skull is seen to have a much more lengthened oval form than that from barrow No. 2. (Wilts Mag. vol. iii. p. 186). The thickest parts of the parietals measure a third, those of the frontal bones half an inch. Immediately behind the coronal suture is a depression which extends across the parietal bones, and seems to indicate that this part of the skull was subject to some habitual pressure or constriction; from the use perhaps of some form of bandage or ligature. This may possibly explain the fact of the sutures of the cranium being more obliterated than is usual in persons of middle age. The capacity of the skull is large, and such as indicates a brain weighing about 56 oz. The characteristics of this skull, though Ancient British or Celtic, are less strongly marked than those of the skull No. 2, which may perhaps point to a more modern period, though unfortunately the archæological evidence as to this is wanting. The much lighter and more decayed condition of the bones is very apparent, and agrees with the fact of the body having been interred in a superficial cist, and covered by a barrow of slight elevation."

When Dr. Thurnam made the above remark, as to the insufficiency of the archæological evidence in this case, it was impossible to identify this barrow as the one in which the iron ring and pieces of ivory were found. Our recent researches however leave no doubt on the subject, and thus corroborate the opinion of Dr. Thurnam, that it is of a more modern period than the barrrow No. 2, to which he refers. It dates probably much nearer to the Roman period.

Barrow No. 4 is situated on the brow of the hill, very near the right hand corner of the "Leipsic" plantation. It is doubtless one of the barrows opened by the late Mr. Cunnington. It is thus briefly noticed in "Hoare's Ancient Wiltshire."[1]

"A small circular tumulus on the right hand as you reach the summit from Devizes." (The main course of the track has been diverted from the left to the right hand of the barrow since this was written.) "At the depth of four feet and a half it produced

[1] Vol. ii. p. 98.

a skeleton, lying from north to south, but without any accompaniments either of arms or trinkets."

On re-opening the barrow, the skeleton as mentioned by Mr. Cunnington was found at the bottom of the cist, and with it a halfpenny deposited there when it was formerly opened. The cist is of oval shape, the longer axis is 6 feet 8 inches in length, the direction east and west. Some fragments of an Ancient British drinking cup were found in it. The skull was unfortunately so much broken that its characteristics cannot be determined. Sufficient however remains to show that the person here interred was a young man, in height somewhat above the middle stature. The length of the thigh bone, 19 in. $\frac{5}{8}$, would indicate a stature of about 5 feet 10 inches. This bone is remarkably slender in proportion to its length. The tumulus is about fifteen or eighteen inches high, above the level of the Down. Its diameter is about twenty-eight feet.

Barrow No. 5, on "Windmill Knoll," is a circular barrow, forty feet in diameter and three and a half high. This was opened by Dr. Thurnam, but without result. There was a small cist, but it contained no bones, nor were there any signs of an interment. It was evident that it had been previously opened, but there is no record of its history.

Barrow No. 6. This is the long shaped barrow near Mr. Coward's farm buildings, on the further side of the hill. It is an irregular oval, with an indistinct hour-glass contraction in the middle. It was as first supposed to be a "long barrow," properly so called, but subsequent investigations have proved that it is formed by the filling in of the space between two adjoining round barrows. It is surrounded by a fosse about eighteen inches deep. The length is one hundred and thirty-four feet; the greatest width is ninety-five feet. The general direction of the barrow is about east and west. Its greatest height above the surface of the chalk is seven feet, in the depression in the middle the height is five feet.

A longitudinal trench was commenced from end to end of the tumulus, and numerous fragments of pottery, bones of sheep, ox, &c. were found, also a small iron spike. Near the highest point of

the barrow, and about eighteen inches below the turf a skeleton was discovered, but without any weapon or other relics. This is certainly a secondary interment. It had been previously disturbed, as the bones were broken and lying in much disorder, and the cranium had been altogether removed. Some fragments of the lower jaw with teeth, prove it to have been an adult.

At forty-five feet from the eastern end of the barrow is a large oblong cist, ranging from west south-west to east-north east. It is five feet eight inches in length, by two feet five inches wide, and two feet deep, having a long ledge or step along the northern side. Large as is this cist, it contained only a small heap of incinerated bones, and piled up close by, the following articles:—two neatly grooved whetstones of coarse silicious sandstone, and a large whetstone of the same material; a flat piece of sandstone, which has evidently been used as a whetstone; a well made flint arrow head; a small flint knife; sundry flint flakes; a small bronze spear head, having decayed wood adhering to it, probably the remains of the sheath; a long instrument, like a netting needle, formed of deer's horn, and pointed at one end; a portion of deer's horn, cut flat at both ends, as if to form the handle of some instrument or weapon; three oblong pieces of bone, neatly smoothed, one of them bevelled off at the ends, and a quartz pebble. This pebble was not obtained in the immediate neighbourhood, and the whetstones are of a material not found in this county. In the earth, with which the cist was filled up, were numerous flint flakes, and some fragments of pottery. The incinerated bones are those of an adult, beyond this fact nothing can be ascertained as to the characteristics of the individual.

The western end of this barrow was not examined till August 1858, on which occasion the Rector of Devizes was present. The former interment having been found at a distance of forty-five feet from the eastern end of the barrow, we marked off the same distance from the western end, and commenced by digging a shaft. Immediately below the turf, evidences of human occupation of the spot were abundant; fragments of pottery, flint flakes, and bones of ox, sheep, dog, and other domestic animals were dispersed through-

out the soil. At the depth of two feet a small irregular layer of wood ashes, and some fragments of burnt bone were found. It appeared as if these were the ashes of the fire used for consuming the body interred below, having been thrown up on the mound after the interment. At five feet we reached the original soil; on which was a thin sprinkling of chalk. This being followed, on one side it was found to increase in thickness, till at last it led to the cist. On digging downwards, the chalk rubble suddenly gave way beneath the feet, disclosing a hollow cavity, as the men said, like an oven. The chalk that had fallen into it was cleared away, and we shortly arrived at the interment, which consisted of incinerated bones, mixed with wood ashes, heaped up in the centre, but covered with a layer of decayed wood, which extended to a length of two and a half feet, and to a breadth of twelve or fourteen inches. Beneath the bones was another layer of wood of the same extent, but in a less decomposed condition, evidently the remains of a board. As there was a considerable thickness of this substance at the sides, we came to the conclusion that the burnt bones had been enclosed in a rude chest or coffin, the decay of which had caused the chalk to fall in, and thus produced the cavity mentioned above. Under the bones was a small bronze spear, or more probably dagger head, with three bronze rivets. The wooden handle of it, apparently about a foot in length, crumbled to dust when touched. The cist, contrary to that at the other end of the barrow, was north and south. It was oblong, the south end square, the north irregularly rounded; length five feet four inches, breadth three feet, depth three feet six inches. Total depth from the surface to the bottom of the cist eight feet nine inches. The bones in this, as in the other instance, were those of an adult. Both the cists were filled up with chalk, not with earth.

No. 7. This interesting barrow was opened by the desire of the late E. F. Colston, Esq. in 1840. An account of the investigation was sent to the *Devizes Gazette* by the late Mr. Stoughton Money, and a description of some of the articles found in it, accompanied with an engraving, was published by J. Yonge Akerman, Esq., Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, in his "*Remains of Pagan*

*Saxondom*," plate i. From these sources we obtain the following particulars. "The barrow in question is a small one on the apex of Roundway down, which though particularly mentioned by Sir R. Colt Hoare, somehow or other escaped examination by that indefatigable antiquary. On digging into it, at the depth of seven feet the workmen reached the natural chalk level, and came to a skeleton very much decayed, which had formerly been enclosed in a wooden cist bound round and clamped together with strong iron plates or hoops. Several portions of this iron work, though in a very corroded state, had fibres of the wood still adhering to them, and remained precisely as originally placed. The skeleton lay east and west, the head towards the latter point. At the feet was one of those vessels which are sometimes discovered in the graves of this period, in the shape of a pail, hooped with brass, and ornamented with about twenty triangular pieces of the same metal. Near the neck of the skeleton were found some elegant ornaments, consisting of garnets and vitrified pastes strongly set in gold.

"There were also two gold pins with garnets set in the head, and connected by a chain of the same metal, suspended to the centre of which, is a small medallion bearing a cruciform pattern. This, and a triangular plate of a paste-like composition, set in gold, led Mr. Money to the conclusion that the grave was that of a Christian Romanized Briton, who existed in one of the four first centuries after Christ." Mr. Akerman however expresses a doubt on this subject, which we are quite inclined to support, and says that it is by no means certain, that the body was that of a Christianized Anglo-Saxon Lady, "for though the ornament in the centre of the chain represents a cross, we cannot receive it as a conclusive evidence of the faith of the wearer. The same remark applies to the triangular shaped pendant. That this form of necklace was popular in the sixth century we may infer from the circumstance of its occurring on the neck of a bust of Roma, which appears on the coins of the Gothic monarchs, struck in Italy about this time." An engraving of one of these coins is included in Mr. Akerman's plate.

Mrs. Colston having kindly allowed me a further examination

of the fragments of the vessel mentioned above, I have been enabled to ascertain its original size. It was about nine inches in height, and five and a half inches diameter. The wood of which it was formed was thin, apparently less than a quarter of an inch in thickness. Microscopic examination proves it not to have been coniferous wood. There were two hoops only, one of them is entire; they are formed of thin brass, over-lapping at the ends, and the joints were made with soft solder. The ornaments consist of rows of dots, produced by punching on the inside of the hoops. The broader hoop was fastened to the wood with iron rivets, the heads of which were plated with brass. The triangular plates are also of brass, they were secured to the pail by an iron rivet through the point of each, the broad ends being inserted under the hoop. They are decorated with rows of dots, similar to those on the hoops.

Mr. Akerman remarks, "That it is much to be regretted that the excavation of this tumulus was not superintended by some person accustomed to such researches, as the details which have reached us are not so satisfactory as could be desired." It is indeed too true that much valuable information is lost because the persons who open barrows are not experienced in the matter, and do not make full and correct observations.

In the same year Mr. Colston made some extensive plantations on Roundway Hill, and in the early part of August the workmen disinterred three skeletons, which were found lying close together, a little more than a foot beneath the surface, at the bottom of an old trench, which takes a direction east and west across the Down, immediately opposite Castle Hill. They subsequently found another skeleton about three quarters of a furlong to the south-west of the last, at the same depth below the surface, but this was the most remarkable of the four, inasmuch as the skull exhibited two severe sabre wounds, one on the front, the other on the hinder part, and the right arm severed from the body, had been deposited between the legs of the corpse. The bones were those of a strong young man, who judging from the thigh and leg would stand upwards of six feet in height. Each of the skeletons, from the comparative

freshness of their appearance, may be fairly assigned to the period at which the battle of Roundway took place, and unquestionably are the remains of individuals engaged in that memorable fray. No weapon of any kind was found with them, the bodies having evidently been stripped of all military accoutrements before they were committed to their desolate grave. It would appear that the greater part, if not all, of the slain were interred on the spot where they fell; for neither the registers of Bishop's Cannings, Bromham, Heddington, nor of the three churches in Devizes, contain any record of burials connected with the battle: the register of Rowde forming an exception in one instance only. Although no relics were found in the immediate vicinity of the skeletons, the labourers in the course of their work dug up a cannon ball weighing $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., a stirrup of curious form, a large spur, from half a dozen to a dozen bullets, and several fragments of iron, the use of which, owing to their decayed and shapeless state, it is difficult to ascertain.

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# On the Ornithology of Wilts.

No. 9.—INSESSORES *(Perchers)*.
Dentirostres *(tooth-billed)*. *Continued.*
SILVIADÆ *(The Warblers)*.

THE very name of this family speaks of warmth and spring and harmony: and even in the depth of winter, conjures up before our imaginations lively pictures of the coppice and the hedgerows bursting into full leaf, radiant in the sunshine; the air redolent with the perfume of a thousand flowers, and filled with the song of countless birds: it is pleasant to bask for awhile in such a sunny spot, while we pass in review before us the sweet songsters of the grove, which compose the family we are considering.

The warblers are the largest family amongst all the birds, I do not mean numerically but specifically; and with a few exceptions they may all be found in Wiltshire, no less than nineteen species being either indigenous to our county, or periodical or occasional

visitants; but some of these species bear such a close resemblance to one another, and are so extremely difficult to distinguish from one another, that they will defy any but the most accurate and painstaking observer to discover their personal identity. Their principal characteristics are elegance and gracefulness of form, a delicate structure and slenderness of bill, and a sweetness and richness of note; and though some may be disposed to cavil at the statement, I am inclined to the opinion that in a greater or lesser degree *all* the species composing this family partake of these three characteristics.

"Alpine Accentor" *(Accentor alpinus.)* I confess I have no right to head the warblers of Wiltshire with this rare visitant to our island, as I have no instance before me of its undoubted occurrence in this county; still from the facts, that one of the three instances of its occurrence given by Yarrell, was in the adjoining county of Somerset, from the garden of the Deanery at Wells; that the specimen in Mr. Marsh's collection was said to have been killed near Bath; and that the opinion of that keen and accurate observer coincides with my own, that these birds are probably much more common than is generally supposed, their shy retiring habits and sombre plumage never making them conspicuous; from these premises I venture to conclude that the "Alpine accentor" probably visits us occasionally, and I therefore give it a place in our Fauna. In colour it is reddish brown, but the chief distinguishing features which mark it at once from its congener, the common "Hedge accentor," are its greater size and the dull-white throat, thickly spotted with black. It is not uncommon on the Continent, and is described as courageous and confiding, and frequenting rocks and stones in preference to bushes.

"Hedge Accentor." *(Accentor modularis)* well known to every one as the hedge *sparrow*, though the name is most unfortunate, causing it to be confused in the minds of many with the house sparrow, with which it has not the smallest affinity, the latter being bold, hard billed, and grain loving, while the hedge accentor or hedge warbler is meek, soft billed, and insect eating. Unlike most of this family, the hedge warbler remains with us throughout the winter, and loves to creep about the bottoms of hedges and

among shrubs, and if there is a pile of old wood lying about the yard, there you may invariably see its dusky figure, as it seeks a scanty subsistence, not disdaining to search for food at the bottom of drains and gutters, for pride has no part in its composition, not one of all the race being so modest and humble as this. Its song though not loud nor continuous, is sweet, but chiefly prized for the season at which it may be heard; it sings indeed all the year through, but in winter amid piercing winds and frost and snow it is refreshing to hear the warblings of this little bird, as it sits perched on some shrub or bush; while, as the spring advances and brings in troops of other and louder warblers, nobody notices the poor Hedge Accentor amidst the flood of music which then abounds. There is one exception here however, for at this season the cuckoo singles out the Hedge Warbler and shows its appreciation of its domestic qualities, by the doubtful compliment of selecting its nest oftener than that of any other bird wherein to deposit her egg.

"Redbreast." *(Sylvia rubecula.)* Not only in England, but throughout Northern Europe, in Sweden and Norway, Russia, and Germany, the Redbreast is a favourite, and has a name of endearment: with us he is Robin; in Sweden he is Tommy; in Norway and Russia, Peter; and in Germany, Thomas; but in Italy and France he shares the fate of all other birds, little as well as big, and is mercilessly killed and eaten. Mr. Waterton says he has counted more than fifty lying dead on one stall at Rome, so that it is no wonder English travellers complain of the silence of the woods and fields in France and Italy, and lament the absence of the varied members of the feathered race which cheer and enliven us at home. Now I have often heard it asked, *why* the Redbreast is so great a favourite? and its confidence in man has been regarded as the result of its immunity from persecution, but I apprehend this is mistaking the cause for the effect; for this above all other birds is *by nature* tame and familiar with man, fearlessly venturing close to him, and by its very confidence begetting the protection which its innocence and bravery seem to claim: for that indeed must be a bad and cruel heart, which could abuse such an appeal, and long may our village children, and indeed all of every

age and rank respect this one at least of our winter songsters, so harmless, so pretty, and so confiding.

"Redstart." *(Phœnicura rubicilla.)* Towards the end of April this handsome and interesting bird arrives in great numbers, and may be continually seen darting after insects on the wing, and capturing them with unerring precision; or running after its prey on the grass with equal certainty of success. In plumage it is the brightest and gayest of all the warblers; the female in more sombre hue than her mate, is clad in a dress of pale reddish brown; but the male, with his jet black head and throat, bright chesnut breast and tail, white forehead, and grey back, presents a handsome appearance from the contrast and combination of colours; but the distinctive peculiarity of these birds consists in their spreading out the feathers of the orange-red tail, and jerking it from side to side, an action belonging to the redstarts alone, and by which they may be distinguished from all other birds: they delight in buildings, especially old walls, in the crevices of which they make their nests; they are good songsters, and continue their song from morning till night.

"Stonechat." *(Saxicola rubicola.)* This and the two following species comprise the genus "Chat," and all of them are tolerably numerous in this county: they are pretty, little, lively, restless, noisy birds, and their absence would cause a sad blank on our Downs, which they chiefly frequent: their habit is to flirt the tail up and down continually, but not after the manner of the redstart. The stonechat is the only one which remains with us through the winter, and may generally be met with in stony places, or open pastures covered with small shrubs: it is of bright plumage, the head, neck, back, and throat nearly black; wing and tail coverts and sides of the neck white; and rich chesnut breast: it utters a kind of clicking note, and is for ever on the move from one stone to another, or from the summit of one bush to the next. Mr. Marsh says it is called the "Furze Robin" in his neighbourhood.

"Whinchat." *(Saxicola rubetra.)* The haunts, habits, and general character of this warbler are very like those of the last described: it is to be met with in the same localities, and though

not quite so common as the stonechat, may often be seen on our Downs. Montagu speaking of it fifty years ago, says "it is plentiful in Wiltshire," but being a shy and solitary bird, only seen singly or in pairs, it is certainly not now numerous. In plumage it is not so gay as its congener, but prettily marked, and in colour mottled brown; and in song it is pronounced superior: it is also said, when reared from the nest in a cage, to be a skilful imitator of other birds. It derives its name of "Whinchat" and "Furze-chat," from the whin or furze which it loves to frequent: with us it is migratory, arriving in April and departing for more Southern latitudes in the autumn.

"Wheatear." (*Saxicola œnanthe.*) This is essentially one of our Down birds, and few inhabitants of Wiltshire can be ignorant of its handsome active figure: it loves the bare open Down, especially a stony Down, where it flits from stone to stone in search of its insect food: it is the largest of the genus, and very prettily marked; the upper part of the head and back pearl grey, the wings and cheeks black, the under parts pale buff, while the upper part of the tail is pure white, and from the singular manner in which by a lateral expansion of the feathers it spreads its tail like a fan, it may at once be recognized: it is migratory, but one of the first to arrive, and the last to leave us. For several years past I have noticed its first appearance here on or within two days of the 26th March: it is considered a great delicacy, and in consequence is much sought for in some districts; it breeds in a deserted rabbit burrow, or some deep hole under the turf. Mr. Marsh says, it is called in Wiltshire the "Horse Snatcher," but he does not know the reason of the term, and the name is quite new to me.

"Grasshopper Warbler." (*Salicaria locustella.*) This, the most shy and retiring of all the warblers, derives its name from the rapid ticking noise which it will continue for a long time without intermission; and its curious note is so like the chirp of the grasshopper, that it is often mistaken for it. As soon as it arrives in the spring, it makes known the fact by the cricket-like ticking which proceeds from the midst of the very thickest bush or furze, where it hides itself from human sight, and here it skulks and

creeps, and at the bottom of the furze amid the thickest grass it conceals its nest: indeed so shy is it that it is rarely seen, and but for its incessant chirp would escape general notice. Selby calls it a ventriloquist, because it not only imitates the notes of several other birds, but in uttering its peculiar note can cause the sound at one moment to proceed from the immediate neighbourhood of the listener, and at the next, as if removed to some distance, and this without any actual change of place in the operator; a peculiarity which it shares with the corn crake, also a bird very difficult to raise on the wing. It is of elegant shape, and its plumage consists of mottled shades of brown. Montagu speaking of the localities where he had seen this bird, says, "we have found it in Hampshire, South Wales, and Ireland, but no where so plentiful as on Malmesbury Common in Wiltshire, to which place the males come about the latter end of April." I have also many notes of its occurrence in all parts of the county, but sparingly, for it is not so common as either of its congeners, and is much more retiring and timid.

"Sedge Warbler." (*Salicaria phragmitis.*) We must look for this elegant species by the banks of streams or the margins of lakes, and there amongst the tall sedge and reeds we shall be almost sure to find it, for it is by far the commonest of the genus, and few patches of sedge or willow beds are without it: it is an incessant songster, or rather chatterer, for its notes though very various and rapid, are not particularly melodious, and yet from its habit of singing throughout the summer's night, it has been sometimes mistaken for the nightingale: when silent, it may be excited to renew its song by the simple expedient of throwing a stone into the bush where it is concealed. Its colour is on the upper parts oil green and yellowish brown, and below yellowish dusky white, but though it closely resembles its congeners in other respects, it may on comparison be distinguished from them by the distinct white streak that passes above the eyes.

"Reed Warbler." (*Salicaria arundinacea.*) Very difficult, but for the mark over the eye, just described, is this species to be distinguished from the last, which it resembles in the time of its ar-

rival and departure, in the localities it frequents, in habits, general appearance, and colour: it is however not nearly so common. Montagu says that "in Wiltshire and Somersetshire where the Sedge Warbler abounds, not a single Reed Warbler is to be found;" here, however, our worthy countryman is mistaken, for I have myself observed it by the banks of more than one reedy stream; Mr. Marsh has frequently seen it on the Avon; Mr. Withers has taken it near Devizes, and I have several other notices of its periodical appearance among us. Mr. Selby pronounces its song to be superior to that of the Sedge Warbler, both in volume and in sweetness, but in truth it requires a very accurate ear as well as eye to distinguish these two graceful little warblers from one another.

"Nightingale." (*Philomela luscinia.*) I need not point out the localities which these birds frequent, for who does not know whether a nightingale haunts the thicket near him, and who does not remember the spots where he has listened to this wondrous songster of the grove, or as good old Izaak Walton styles it, this "chiefest of the little nimble musicians of the air that warble forth their curious ditties, with which nature has furnished them, to the shame of art?" But the nightingale seems very fanciful in her selection of habitation, and is guided by some choice which we cannot fathom: in the most western and warmest parts of our island it is rarely heard, and in our own county while one wood resounds night after night, and year after year with their wondrous melody, a neighbouring copse, apparently in all respects equally suited to their tastes, is never honoured by their presence. It arrives here towards the end of April or beginning of May, and being of a very shy, timid nature, seeks the thickest hedges and most impenetrable copses, where though so often listened to, it is rarely seen, and few are acquainted with the form of the humble but elegant little brown bird, which charms them so with its unrivalled song. Its name is derived (as Pennant informs us) from our English *night*, and the Saxon word *galan* to sing; not however that it is silent during the day, but then the chorus of voices, loud and shrill and numerous, drown it so that it cannot so readily be distinguished as in the witching hour of twilight, when other songsters are hushed in repose.

"Blackcap Warbler." (*Curruca atricapilla.*) This active little warbler is second only to the nightingale in song, and being a regular summer visitant to our gardens and orchards, as well as hedgerows, is known to most observers: its general colour is ash grey, but its jet black head marks it at once from all others: insects and fruit are its favourite food, but few will quarrel with it on the latter account, as it makes ample amends for any petty thefts it may commit in the garden by the sweetness of its song, and its interesting and engaging manners: it is a timid bird and very restless, scarcely stationary an instant, except when it pours forth its rich and clear notes from the top of some tree or bush. Mr. Marsh thinks it is not very common in Wiltshire, but my own observation does not agree here, as I have seen it frequently in many parts of the county; and it arrives here as well as in the neighbourhood of Devizes regularly every spring in some numbers.

"Garden Warbler." (*Curruca hortensis.*) Though closely resembling in general colour and appearance several others of this family, the garden warbler may on comparison be distinguished from its congeners by its superior size, being nearly an inch longer than any other species answering to the same description. Its plumage is greyish green above, and greenish yellow below: it is even more restless, more shy, and more retiring than the last described, and is at least equally common. It frequents the same localities, has the same propensity for fruit, and is an excellent songster: this and the two following species are indiscriminately called "Nettle Creepers" by our Wiltshire lads. It is the "Greater Pettychaps" of Pennant, Latham, Montagu, White, and our earlier ornithologists: and it is the famous "Beccafico," so highly prized as an epicure's morsel in Italy and France. Montagu says of it; "In Wiltshire where I have found this species not uncommon, it resorts to gardens in the latter end of summer, together with the Whitethroat and Blackcap for the sake of currants and other fruit."

"Common Whitethroat." (*Curruca cinerea.*) This is the commonest of all our little summer warblers, and may be seen in every shady lane or thick hedge, almost in every bramble and bed of nettles. Its head and back are light brown, under parts dusky

white slightly tinged with rose red: in habits it resembles its congeners previously described; but it has one peculiarity, which consists in its often singing on the wing, as it rises with a very peculiar flight, sailing round in little circles, till it attains a considerable height in the air, and then descends slowly to the same spot whence it started: at other times it will erect its crest, puff out its throat, stretch its neck, and exhibit every mark of excitement and defiance, while it seems to strain every nerve to raise its voice above its rivals.

"Lesser Whitethroat." (*Curruca sylviella.*) Quite as common in Wiltshire, if not more so, than the last, with which it is often confounded. Indeed the eggs of this and the preceding species form a large proportion of the whole on every schoolboy's string, a table by the way of no mean authority in calculating the abundance or rarity of any species in any particular locality. It is even more retiring than its larger namesake, and creeps away out of sight among the brambles the instant it is discovered, threading its way with the rapidity and adroitness of the mouse. From the peculiar character of its note, a low soft warble, it is called the "Babbling Warbler," and by Continental naturalists, "C. *garrula*," and "Bec-fin *babillard*;" and from the clicking sounds with which it repeats its call-note, somewhat resembling a mill-wheel, it is styled in German "Müllerchen," or "Little Miller." Montagu says that he observed the arrival of this bird in Wiltshire for several years together, and that it ranged from April 21st to May 10th.

"Wood Warbler." (*Sylvia sylvicola.*) Extremely difficult is it to identify this pretty little bird from its two congeners, more particularly from the one next to be described: both are graceful and elegant, and frequent woods and plantations; both have a plumage of grey green above and primrose yellow below: both feed on insects, and sing sweetly from the top of some tall tree. There are however several marks by which we may distinguish them; on close examination, we shall find that the wood warbler has a purer green on the upper parts of its body, and more white on its under plumage, while the willow warbler has more yellow: and again, the nest of the wood warbler is always lined with fine grass and

hair, while that of the willow warbler contains feathers. To Gilbert White is due the credit of separating and calling attention to the points of difference between these closely allied species, and his 19th letter to Pennant is entirely occupied with this subject. The wood warbler (called by White the "Sibilous Pettychaps,") is a trifle larger than its congeners, and has a remarkable tremulous note; hence its scientific name: it is not so numerous as the other species, but it visits us annually, and I have often met with its nest near Devizes.

"Willow Warbler." (*Sylvia trochilus.*) This is by far the most abundant of the genus, and may be seen in every plantation and hedgerow, but chiefly in meadows intersected with streams and water courses, which give birth to osiers and willows, for amongst these it delights to revel. In addition to the points of difference mentioned above, it far surpasses its congeners in song, indeed so sweet and musical are its notes, as to give it the sobriquet of the "Warbling Pettychaps," and "Melodious Willow Wren." Gilbert White says it has a "joyous, easy, laughing note;" it is constantly in motion, flitting from branch to branch, in search of the smaller insects that constitute its food.

"Chiff Chaff." (*Sylvia hippolais.*) This is one of our earliest spring arrivals, making its appearance in March, and immediately beginning its monotonous song of two notes, which it continues to repeat throughout the summer, and from whence it derives its name. It is the smallest of the three species, and differs very little from the last, but may be always distinguished by the dark colour of its legs and feet, those of the Willow Warbler being of a pale brown: it is much more familiar than its congeners, and as it reaches us before the trees and hedges are in leaf, is more frequently seen and better known. It is sometimes styled the "Lesser Pettychaps, and is sprightly and active.

"Dartford Warbler." (*Melizophilus Dartfordiensis.*) I have many instances before me of the occurrence of this pretty little warbler in Wiltshire, though I have no personal acquaintance with it in a living state. It is said to frequent open Downs and commons abounding in furze, in the thickest parts of which it will

conceal itself: and over which it will hover on outstretched wing, while it utters its short hurried note. It is a hardy bird, and remains here throughout the year: its body is very small, scarcely exceeding that of the common wren, but its great length of tail gives it the appearance of superior bulk: the general colour of its plumage is dark brown above, and chesnut brown beneath. Mr. Withers informs me that some years since, several of these birds were shot annually by Mr. Edwards at Amesbury: they were decoyed from the midst of the bush wherein they concealed themselves by a certain noise made by Mr. Edwards, when they rose to the top spray and were easily killed. Mr. Marsh was also informed by the man who procured the specimen in his collection, that by imitating their note he could bring these birds to the top of the furze, and that he had so killed three in one morning in the neighbourhood of Chippenham.

"Golden Crested Regulus." (*Regulus cristatus.*) Well known to every one is this charming little favourite, the smallest and most fairy like of all our British birds; three inches and a half only in length, and 75 grains in weight, yet it braves the cold of winter, and remains with us throughout the year. It prefers fir plantations, but may be seen in hedgerows and gardens: it is incessant in motion, hopping from branch to branch, now clinging to the under boughs of the firs with back downwards, in search of its insect food; wherein it closely resembles the titmice, with which it often associates; now hovering over a twig or flower, suspended in the air, and fluttering its wings, and all the while singing melodiously; wherein it resembles the little warblers last described, and so forming a link between the two families. Its colours are brownish green and greenish yellow, while its head is ornamented with a stripe of long silky feathers, yellow tipped with orange, forming a golden crown. It abounds in this county, as I know by personal observation, and it sometimes breeds in my garden.

## PARIDÆ (*The Titmice*).

Exceedingly interesting are all the members of this pert active family, ever restless, creeping and running and flitting from bough

to bough, in quest of insect food; careless whether they are hanging beneath or climbing along, or running up or down the branch; hardy too, for they are all permanent residents here; chattering, and bold and familiar and pugnacious withal. The genus Parus contains in all seven species, of which five are to be found abundantly in Wiltshire, the remaining two, the "Crested Tit," (*Parus cristatus*) and the "Bearded Tit," (*Parus biarmicus*) being of very rare occurrence in England, and no instance having reached me of the appearance of either of them in this county.

"Great Titmouse." (*Parus major.*) First in point of size, and therefore at the head of the family, stands this well known bird, whose peculiar markings and well contrasted colours render it unmistakeable. The black head, white cheeks, and yellow breast parted down the middle by a broad black stripe, distinguish it at once from all others. The Great Tit is to be found in every wooded district, and it clears the buds and leaves of trees from an incredible number of insects; but it loves fruit as well, and being somewhat bold, fierce, and bloodthirsty, will occasionally vary its diet with the flesh of some dead bird, whose bones it picks with wonderful skill.

"Blue Titmouse." (*Parus cæruleus.*) Commonly called the "Tom Tit," and as well known by its blue cap and pert appearance, as by its lively active habits: like the Great Tit, its efforts are directed not against the buds and blossoms, with which it is so often charged, but against the larvæ and eggs of the insect tribe, which are therein deposited in incredible quantities, and which these useful little birds seek out and consume: it is for its size, the most bold and pugnacious of the feathered race, and will attack and sometimes kill birds considerably larger and heavier than itself. It is so constantly before our eyes, that I need say no more of its appearance or habits.

"Cole Titmouse." (*Parus ater.*) Not so common as the two last species, but generally distributed, and of similar habits: it closely resembles in appearance the Marsh Tit, next to be described, both having black heads, white cheeks, and greyish olive-green backs, but the Cole Titmouse may at once be recognized by the irregular

white patch at the back of its neck, which is totally wanting in the Marsh Tit.

"Marsh Titmouse." (*Parus palustris.*) The specific name points out the localities which this Tit frequents. I should say it is not so common in this county as the last, at least I have not met with it so often; but wherever there is moist ground, and alders and willows flourish, there it may frequently be seen.

"Long-tailed Titmouse." (*Parus caudatus.*) This very ball of feathers with a long tail is common in all woods, and may be found in hedgerows, but rarely visits our gardens: its body is scarcely bigger than that of the "Golden Crested Regulus," but its very long tail, and its habit of puffing out its feathers give it an appearance of greater size than it really possesses: its beautiful oval nest, so cleverly formed of moss and wool, coated with lichen and lined with feathers, is the greatest marvel of the kind we possess in this country, and in this snug cradle it will rear twelve or more young; and in the winter months you may see the whole family, including the parents, flitting with undulating movements from tree to tree, and hanging in an inverted position from the ends of the small twigs, while in search of insect food. It is sometimes called provincially "Bottle Tom" from the shape of its nest, and in this county is generally styled "Huckmuck," a truly Wiltshire word, the derivation of which I cannot fathom.

## AMPELIDÆ (*Waxwings*).

Of the family of Fruit-eaters we have but one single example occurring in England: their characteristics are short bill but wide gape, enabling them to swallow whole the large berries and fruits on which they feed; and short legs and feet formed for perching, as they are never seen on the ground. The single species visiting us is styled the

"Bohemian Waxwing." (*Bombycilla garrula.*) Called also the "Silktail," and "Chatterer;" it is a winter visitant, and though it occasionally comes in some numbers, it is by no means regular or periodical in its arrival; an interval of several years often elapsing between its visits. It is recorded by Ray to have appeared in

this country in large flocks in the winter of 1685: Gilbert White records its visit in 1767: Bewick in 1790, 1791: Selby in 1810, 1822, and 1823: Yarrell in 1830, 1831, 1834, and 1835, since which with the exception of an occasional straggler it has only appeared in 1848 and 1850, the latter year in immense numbers, and nothing has been seen of it in England since. Its true habitat is Northern Asia, and the North Eastern parts of Europe, where a friend of mine two years since discovered its nest and eggs which up to that time were unknown to science. It is a handsome, gay bird, of a cinnamon brown colour, tinged with red: the feathers on the head are long and silky in texture, forming a crest, but the peculiarity from which it takes its name, consists in its having on the tips of the wing quill feathers, little flat scarlet horny appendages, exactly resembling drops of red sealing wax: the tail feathers are tipped with pale yellow. Its natural food appears to be the berries of the hawthorn, juniper, and mountain ash; and it usually associates in flocks. I was told in Norway that this bird visits that country also at irregular periods, many years sometimes elapsing between its visits. It was as abundant throughout Scandinavia in 1850 as it was here. I have many notices of its occurrence in this county. Mr. Marsh has seen it in the woods at Winterslow, and states that a pair were killed in Clarendon Park in 1820. Mr. Withers tells me that many were killed at Potterne in 1850; and (besides a few more instances) the Rev. H. Hare of Bradford sent me notice of one killed in his field Dec. 7th, 1857.

## MOTACILLIDÆ (*The Wagtails*).

Graceful and elegant are the epithets best suited to this family, as everybody will confess who has watched their engaging manners, running along the grass-plots, darting by the streams, and ever flirting their long tails, which alone seem to preserve their equilibrium, as they hurry this side and that, and seem in danger of losing their balance. They are of slender form and very active, the lightest and most buoyant of birds; and as most of them remain with us during the winter, they are doubly valued and doubly welcome.

"Pied Wagtail." (*Motacilla Yarrellii.*) No one can be ignorant of this very common bird, with its party coloured dress of black and white: its food consists of insects which it finds in running over the grass, or on the margins of streams and lakes, in the shallow waters of which it will wade in search of its tiny prey. Gilbert White also long ago called attention to its habit, which we may constantly verify, of running close up to feeding cows, in order to avail itself of the flies that settle on their legs, and other insects roused by the trampling of their feet. A pair of these pretty birds return every year to rear their young in a rose tree trained against my house. The provincial name for it here is "Dishwasher."

"Grey Wagtail." (*Motacilla boarula.*) By no means common, but yet generally though sparingly dispersed, and to be found in most localities: it is even more graceful and slender, and has a still longer tail than the last; its prevailing colours are slate-grey above, and bright yellow below, with black throat, wings, and tail: it haunts the margins of streams, which it seldom leaves, and is on the whole less sociable and familiar than its pied relative: like the last, it remains here throughout the winter.

"Grey-headed Wagtail." (*Motacilla neglecta.*) I place this rare wagtail amongst the Wiltshire birds, on the authority of Mr. Marsh, who possesses a specimen killed at Marshfield near Chippenham, in Oct. 1841. It bears so close a resemblance in every respect to the next to be described, that it is extremely difficult to see any difference between them: it may however be distinguished by the white line over the eyes, which in Rays Wagtail is yellow; and by the grey head, which in *M. flava* is light olive: moreover, it is a winter visitant when *M. flava* has left us.

"Rays Wagtail." (*Motacilla flava.*) This is our common yellow wagtail, which flocks here every summer, and leaves us in the autumn: it frequents open plantations and arable land, has a shorter tail, and is altogether less graceful than the Grey Wagtail: in colour too it is more yellow; the olive-green of its upper plumage partaking of the yellow tinge, which is so bright and clear below.

## ANTHIDÆ (*The Pipits*).

This is the last family of the tooth-billed tribe, and it forms an

excellent connecting link between the soft-billed insect eaters, and the hard-billed grain consumers. In many respects allied to the wagtails last described, in others nearly resembling the larks, the first family of the Conirostral tribe, it is however a true soft-billed race, and subsists entirely on insects.

"Tree Pipit." (*Anthus arboreus.*) This is a summer visitor, and though far from common, may be seen in most woodland districts: it is by far the most beautiful of the genus, and the sweetest songster; and has a habit of rising above the top of some tall tree, and singing with outstretched wings on its descent: in colour it very much resembles the larks; is somewhat larger than its congener next to be described, from which it differs in the stronger and broader bill, and in the short and hooked hind claw: also its gait on the ground is a slow walk, while the "Meadow Pipit" runs after the manner of the wagtails.

"Meadow Pipit." (*Anthus pratensis.*) Very common, especially on our furze-clad Downs, where it remains the whole year, though it will occasionally assemble in flocks, and haunts stubble and turnip fields in winter: it is generally known as the Titlark, and sings in the air as it descends to the earth, as its cousin the Tree Pipit does in descending to some lofty tree top; it is a quiet, unobtrusive bird, builds its nest on the ground, and is very frequently the foster parent of the young cuckoo: its hind toe is furnished with an elongated and straightened claw: its bill is slender; it warbles rather than sings; and its flight consists in short jerks. Mr. Marsh says that its scent is so strong, that pointers commonly mistake it for the partridge, indeed much more frequently than they do the skylark.

This closes the list of the tooth-billed perchers, resident in or visiting Wiltshire.

Alfred Charles Smith.

*Yatesbury Rectory, Calne,*
*February 8th,* 1859.

# Frauds and Forgeries of "Antiques."

THE following observations, on the various *frauds* which have been practised in forging or falsifying works of art and antiquity, were made by A. W. Franks, Esq., at a Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries 16th Dec. 1858. As they may be of use in warning Archæologists and the public against imposition, it has been thought desirable to give a further circulation to them in our Provincial Magazine.

"The exhibition of some leaden objects at our last meeting gave rise to observations on the system of counterfeiting ancient works of art, to the detriment of archæological science, and the discouragement of many from pursuing the study of antiquities. I have therefore thought that it might be acceptable to the Fellows of the Society to have an opportunity of examining a few specimens of such counterfeits, and of hearing a few observations on the subject.

"The forging of flint arrow-heads has been brought before the Society on two former occasions,* and has likewise been noticed in the Archæological Journal, vol. xiii. pp. 85, 104, and 411. The modern arrow-heads appear to have been manufactured in Yorkshire, though itinerants have offered them for sale in other parts of England, and still continue to do so. They are stated to have been made by a man who resides or used to reside at Fylingdales, close to Robin Hood's Bay.† The dusty appearance of the surface is said to be produced by boiling them in mud. The best criterion of the genuineness of arrow-heads and other objects in flint is the state of the surface, as, except under certain rare conditions, the outer coat of the flint becomes oxydised by long contact with the earth. Another fraud has been practised with regard to flints, which I think was first exposed by Mr. Syer Cuming, which consists in obtaining chips of flint from some old manufactories for making gun-flints on the north coast of Kent, and pretending that they were discovered in British urns.‡ Celts of basalt are said to be manufactured in the North of Ireland, and I have reason to believe that some stone axe-heads, of very peculiar form, have been fabricated in Yorkshire. British urns have been forged in the neighbourhood of Scarborough. The same district has furnished the numerous jet seals which have appeared in various parts of England, and the original type of which is the genuine seal of Osbert de Hilton in the Whitby Museum. We appear to be indebted to Italy for the greater part of the forged matrices of seals in brass which are to be found in curiosity shops. They are, however, simply casts from

* Proceedings, vol. iv p. 5, and 233.
† Archæological Journal, vol. xiii. p. 411.
‡ Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. xiv. p. 94.

other matrices, or from ancient impressions of seals: and, therefore, although they are worthless as being of modern make, the designs upon them are really old, and perhaps will only reach us through their means.

"Before entering on the question of forgeries of classical antiquities, it may be well to say a few words on a matter relating to our own country, in which the fraud does not rest with the articles themselves, but with the circumstances under which they are stated to have been discovered. The older collectors regarded but little the locality in which, or the circumstances under which, the various relics were found; but this is no longer the case. The numerous local antiquaries who have sprung up since archæology has been more carefully studied, are anxious to obtain antiquities from some particular locality, and are prepared to pay larger prices for them in consequence. Spurious localities are therefore invented, and Greek, Etruscan, Egyptian, and Italian antiquities are palmed off on the unwary as having been found in his own native soil. I have been informed by dealers in curiosities that labourers frequently come to their shops and purchase miscellaneous rubbish to be retailed to any stray archæologist who should venture near their work.* I remember some years since being shown a modern Abyssinian sandal duly steeped in oil, which purported to have been found in Roman London; and I have seen even Greek vases, which were said to be found in digging the foundations in the city; one of them I strongly suspect to have been recently brought from the Cyrenaica, and another had all the marks of having been through the hands of an Italian restorer of modern times. Such frauds are carried on to a great extent in coins, and the recent works in the city have supplied a profitable outlet for the rubbish of coin sales.

"With regard to foreign antiquities, forgeries of Egyptian remains are not unfrequent, some of them shewing considerable skill in their workmanship. Mr. Cuming has recorded in the Journal of the British Archæological Association his having seen some scarabæi, formed of amethyst which had been manufactured in this country for a foreign market.† Italy has not been behind hand in seeking for fraudulent gain; although its ancient soil teems with remains of the past, the number does not seem to be sufficient to supply the demands of the travellers of all nations who visit it, and accordingly terra-cotta figures, bronzes, vases, gems, &c., appear as required, and are carried home as trophies by the deluded traveller. Such fabrications are of some standing. The clever imitations of Roman coins produced by those famous Paduan artists, Giovanni Cavino and Alessandro Bassiano, are well known,‡ and in several museums are to be found bronze lacrymatories which, from the inscription upon them, purport to contain the tears of Cæsar's wife. At the commencement of the last century, several supposititious remains of Christian antiquity appear to have been fabricated, including, as I have been informed by a distinguished foreign archæologist, some of the small pictures formed of gold and glass, made in imitation of those found in the Catacombs, which are so much valued in museums. The imitation of ancient glass vessels seems to be carried on at Naples, and is well exemplified

* For an account of similar frauds see Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. ix. p. 89, and vol. xi. p. 72. Much credit is due to Mr. Gunston and Mr. Syer Cuming for having exposed these frauds.

† Journal of British Archæological Association, vol xi. p. 72.

‡ See a catalogue of their works in "Cabinet de l'Amateur et de l'Antiquaire," tom. i. p. 586. Paris, 1842.

by the specimen on the table, which I am enabled to exhibit by the kindness of a friend; a broken Venetian vase, of remarkably fine form, has been taken, the missing foot supplied by one of terra-cotta, and the whole covered with some glutinous matter which serves to fix on the surface decomposed flakes of ancient glass, concealing the fractures and the discrepancy between the body and the foot. The wonderful skill with which ancient gems were imitated has caused the comparative neglect under which that interesting branch of archæology has fallen in this country.

"With regard to medieval and cinque-cento works of art, the same fraudulent practices are carried on. In imitating ivory carvings, the forgers have been very industrious, and have practised with considerable success their nefarious trade. There seems to be two distinct schools of fabrication. One, the French, situated, I believe, in the south-east of France, which has confined its attention chiefly to Gothic carvings, several of which I have seen for sale in London. The other school is German, probably not far from the Rhine, and its productions are marked by considerable erudition; it generally imitates Roman or Romanesque carvings.

"Enamels have been also extensively copied; and I may here remark that specimens, imitating nearly all the different varieties of enamel work, were to be met with in the Manchester Exhibition. The early German and Limoges enamels have been very skilfully imitated, and a very competent judge may be deceived by the practice of restoring, by filling up with enamel, specimens from which the vitreous matter has been decayed or removed by violence. The skill with which the later Limoges enamels have been copied is shown by a trial which has recently taken place in France: according to the statement published in the papers, M. Boissel de Monville, a distinguished collector and a good judge of articles of virtu, and who purchases such things to a large extent for the sons of Baron Rothschild, had bought for those gentlemen various specimens of Limoges enamels, such as cups, vases, and saltcellars, from one Chalvet, a bookseller, who had taken him to Arles and various other places to see these pretended antiques. It appears that a man named Pierat was the actual fabricator, and had employed Chalvet as his agent. The deception seems to have been very cleverly carried out. The tribunal came to the satisfactory result of condemning Pierat to fifteen months' imprisonment and 1000 francs fine. Italian Majolica has likewise found its imitators—not merely its legitimate imitators, like Minton and the Imperial manufactory at Sevres, but also fraudulent copiers, who seek to give all the imperfections of the old ware, and imitate marks in order to deceive collectors. Some of this ware is made at the manufactory at Doccia, near Florence, where probably was produced the specimen I now exhibit —a plate with a clever sketch of a Satyr's head.

"Similar frauds are daily carried on in porcelain. Much of the fine old blue and white oriental China, which used to adorn our grandmothers' corner cupboards, has been coloured and gilded, to give it a more gay appearance, and the repainting of Dresden and Sevres is very extensively carried on. With regard to Dresden porcelain, it is useful to remember that when the specimens are sent out unpainted a grooved and indelible cut is made at the manufactory across the blue swords, with which the china is marked, so that, in the case of all coloured specimens, the existence of the cut shows that the decoration has been

put on elsewhere. Sevres is most cleverly imitated, and *fraudulently* imitated, at some of the English porcelain works, even to copying all the old marks; and I have been told that some of it is exported to the continent in order to return here as foreign porcelain.

"The forgeries of coins are equally numerous and extensive. The best imitations of Greek Coins seem to be made in the Greek Islands and in India. The latter are generally cast, but the former are struck from false dies. Becker, a German forger, produced an immense number of false coins, ranging over the whole extent of numismatics; a valuable set of impressions from his dies is preserved in the British Museum, and has served to convince many a collector of the falseness of some of his specimens. The best forgeries of English coins were made by Emery: a man named Singleton is also said to have been similarly employed.

"In fact there is scarcely an object in the range of ancient or medieval art to which the attention of the forger has not been given, seeking his ill-gotten gains at the expense of the hapless collector, and tending to depreciate the value even of the genuine remains of the past by his dishonest industry."

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# Duchy of Lancaster. Survey of its Manors

## IN CO. WILTS, TAKEN 33 ELIZ. (A.D. 1591.)

THE following documents have been obtained by C. E. Long, Esq., from the Duchy of Lancaster Office: and are extracted from the "Second Book of Surveys xxxiii. Eliz. Northampton and Wilts." They relate to the Manors of 1. NORTH STANDEN (near Hungerford.) 2. ALBOURNE. 3. HANNINGTON (near Highworth.) 4. UPAVON. 5. EASTERTON GERNON (in the parish of East or Market Lavington.) 6. MANNINGFORD BOHUN. 7. EVERLEY. 8. NETHERAVON. 9. BERWICK ST. JAMES. 10. POOLE. 11. OAKSEY. 12. ASHLEY (near Tetbury.) 13. BRADON FOREST.

It is to be remembered that the "Freeholders," &c., mentioned in the Survey do not necessarily imply *all* the freeholders in the several *parishes*: but merely those connected with the Duchy of Lancaster property in each parish. The No. of Acres, and the Rent, also apply only to the Duchy estates.

Besides those named in this Survey there were in the county of Wilts other manors, or parcels of estates, that in earlier times are found connected with the Duchy; having formed part of the inheritance either of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, or of the Earls of Lancaster: as at Amesbury, Alton Berners, Collingbourne Ducis,

Chesingbury de la Folie, Chitterne, Crofton, Chirton, Luckington, Sheepridge, Shrewton, Trowbridge, Wilsford, Winterbourne Earl's, and Yatton Keynell, (See Nom. Villarum and "Hundred Rolls."

Among the Printed Public Records also are the Duchy Charters from Hen. IV. to Edw. IV., and the Inq. p.m. from 1. Hen. V. to 16. Chas. I. In Manuscript, are the Patents of Officers from 1. Hen. VIII. in the Bodleian Library; and a catalogue of Charters in the Ashmol. Libr., Oxford. The Fee farm Rent Rolls (temp. Commonwealth) in the Augmentations Office: and Collections by the 3 Holmeses, in British Museum: a Rental for Wilts 1636, 1640, and Estates not granted in Fee, in Univ. Lib. Cambridge.

1.—North Standen (*alias* Standen Chaworth). 6 Aug. 1591.

"*The manor of Standen Northe. (fol.* 18.)

"The bondarie of the saide mannor.

"That it beginneth and as they thinck moost fitt on the northe parte of the saide mannor at a yeatt there called Marshe yeatt, from thence eastwarde alonge by the brooke there to Fremans Marshe to a hedge there w^ch devideth this mannor and the mannor of Hungerforde, and soe ffollowinge the saide hedge southwarde to thende therof compassinge in Claye meade; there hence south-westwarde to a hedge of Thoms Goddardes gent., w^ch devideth this mannor and the mannor of South Standen, and soe contynuinge the saide hedge south-westwarde to Southfielde, compassinge in the same fielde with a closse in the south-west corn^r therof, therehence leading northwarde by the hedge there to Littell Bedwynn yeate, from thence eastwarde as the waie leadeth to the comon downe, retorninge to the hedge on the north pte therof, followinge the same hedge eastwarde to Marshe yeat aforesaide, where it beganne. Within w^ch circuitte and boundarie all waieffes, straies, &c., and all other thinges incident to a royaltie doe belonge unto her Ma^tie &c.

"Woodes there. (fol. 19.)

"There are within the saide mannor v seu^rall woodes and coppices apptayninge to her Ma^tie viz., Highe woode cont. xxv acres, Frithe woode cont. x acres, Comesanger woode cont. iij acres, Trimlane woode cont. x acres, and Littell woode cont. v acres.

"Land lyinge without the mannor. "Alsoé there apptayneth unto this mannor iij seuerall landes lyinge w^th^in the mannor of Hungerforde and in the west fielde therof by Lanchierd, cont. by estimacon vj acres.

"Lande lyinge without the mannor. "And alsoe two acres of meadowe in Woodmarshe meadowe within the mannor of East Garton. One other meadowe benorthe the water leadinge to Fremans marshe cont. vj acres. One other meadowe bewest the waie that leadeth from Hungerforde to Mr. Thomas Goddardes called Brownes meadowe, cont. iiij acres. All w^ch doe belonge unto this mannor and are pcell of the same.

"The scituacon of the said mannor. *(fol.* 19a.)

"Beinge neare two miles southwest from Hungerforde, the soile whereof somewhat barren for the moost pte, beinge heretofore reasonablie well wooded with a small river or brooke on the — part thereof."

Edward Hungerford held the manor. Acres 608. Rent £13 18s. 4d. *Copyholders*, Richard Blisse, Thomas Checken, Robert Arnold and Edmund Hungerford, Walter Burtin and William his son.

## 2.—Albourne.

The Survey of the Manor of "Aldeborne" was taken 10 Aug., 33 Elizabeth, by John Worth, deputy to Sir John Poyntz, kt., General Surveyor of the Duchy in the South parts; on the oaths of a Jury of the Court of Survey, viz. Robert Scorie, Richard Nutte, John Brighte, Thomas Bacon, &c., who being examined, saie;

"That they thinck the same moost begynneth in the southeast pte of the saide mannor, at a pcell of ground called Ducke lane, from thence to a waste plott of grounde at the north end of Lordes meadowe, compassinge the same plott, and soe ouer thawrte the waie unto Lordes meade, followinge the east hedge therof to the south fielde, and thence south east to the brooke to the nether pte therof, w^ch^ deuideth this mannor and the mannor of Ramisburie, and soe followinge the saide brooke to the lower end of the Gallie close, from w^ch^ close south westwarde to Milleredge Coppice-hedge, therehence out thawrte Louers lane to Letimer coppice hedge, and soe continuynge the same hedge westwarde to Prestlande, and soe

forth as the same hedge leadeth to Poles closse, and from thence leadinge as the same hedge lyeth to Saundredge yeatt, from thence alonge by Mushes hedge to Mushes land end, therehence to White Shurde, and soe thence alonge the ditche to Yeldons hedge corner, wherehence leadinge north warde alonge the same hedge to Mores lane, and from thence alonge the ditche or waie that leadeth to Motelie croft, followinge the same waie to Snapp common, and therehence continuynge the said waie or ditch to High Strate waie, from thence to Badburie mere, w^ch^ devideth this mannor Badburie and Liddinton, from the said mere eastwarde along the ditch to Shuger waie, therehence to the mere stone on the top of Digehill, dividinge this mannor Wambrough and Liddenton, from w^ch^ mere stone alonge a ditche then to Bordes plott, compassinge in the same plott, from thence east warde to Rickatts crosse, therehence along by east lease hedge to Whitt pitts, thence by a linche and waie that leadeth to S^r^ Williams Crosse, and from the said Crosse alonge the mere w^ch^ devideth this mannor and Beadon to Red Deane, from thence alonge by the same mere to Crockbrigh, therehence followinge the same mere to Forde lane, and from thence to Duck lane afores^d^ where in began; within w^ch^ circuit and bondarie all waieffes, straies, ffellons, goods, &c., and all other things incident to a royaltie belonge vnto her Ma^tie^.

"And thus mitch for the circuit and bondarie of the said mannor."

3.—Hannington. (13 Aug. 1591.)

"*The manor Hannington als Hammingdon.* (fol. 31a.)

"That the boundarie of the saide mannor verie aptlie begynneth on the north pte therof at a Bridge called Thomes Bridge, at a doble tressell there; from thence along the river there eastwarde called Thames, w^c^h devideth this mannor and Kempfforde untill ye com to a brooke called Bidebrooke, w^c^h devideth this mannor and Inglesham, and soe followinge the saide brooke to Westropp field, therehence contynuinge the same brooke southwarde to Gospell Corner deviding this mannor and Staunton, from w^c^h corner along by the quicksett hedge called Berreton hedge, southwestwarde to thend therof, to a mere there, followinge the same mere

to thend therof, thence retorninge northwestwarde by the Mere stones there to a quicksett hedge of Walter Becketts, followinge the same hedge northwarde to the river of Thames, and soe followinge the said river eastwarde to thaforesaid bridge where it first beganne. Within w^ch circuit and boundarie all waieffes, straies, fellons, goodes, &c., and all other thinges incident to a Royaltie doe belong unto her Ma^tie

"Land lyinge without the bondarie.

"Without w^ch saide boundarie there apptayneth unto this mannor one hamm of meadowe cont. iij acres and halffe lying bewest the saide boundarie, being on the north pte invironed w^th the olde Thames, and on the west alsoe with a pcell of the same river, now in the occupacon and tenure of one John Jenkins, tennte therof unto her Ma^tie. There lyeth alsoe in the castell field of Eaton iij^or acres of arr. land and leise in iij^or severall rudges, and one acre in Sentham meadowe, w^ch alsoe belongeth unto this mannor, now in the tenure of John Symons a copie holder of the said mannor.

"The scituacon of the said mannor. (*fol.* 37.)

"It scituatethe from Highworthe west, near one mile distant the villadge wherof standeth on a hill, on the east pte wherof is verie good pasture grounde neare adioynige unto the river Thames, with good meadowes to the same apptayninge, the arrable lande whereof is somewhat fertile, verie apte for corne and grain."

No. of Acres 1755½. Rent £65 2s. 1½d. *Freeholders,* John Brinde, Humphrey Gunter, William Parker, Robert Saverie. *Copyholders.* John Symonds and Henrie his son; William Yorke, Robert, William, and Humphrey Yorke; Thos. Boughton; Rob. and Will. his sons; Richard Coxe and Giles Coxe; Wm. Werton: Walter and Wm., his sons. Also the names of Willier, Sheperd, Batson, Plomer, Pennell, Sherman, Jenkins, &c.[1]

4.—Upavon.

"*The mannor of Uphaven.* (fol. 36a.)

"Thatt the bondarie of the saide mannor begynneth, and as they

[1] The boundaries of Hannington above given, are stated (1859) to be very correct. The "one acre in Sentham" is probably in Stanton Fitzwarren. At the "double tressells" there is now a stone bridge across the Thames. The "1755½ acres" form only part of the much larger estate now belonging to the Freke family. Copyholders have disappeared.

think moost fitt on the east pte therof at a bridge, knowne by the name of Carbridge, from thence following the riuer there eastwarde to Prince Crosse, there thence southeastwarde by the landes w^ch devide this mannor and Manningforde, to the middell Borrowe, deviding this mannor and the mannor of Everleigh, from thence southwarde leadinge to the Balle w^ch devideth this mannor Chezenburie and the said mannor of Everleigh, therehence westwarde to thend of Hare pitt, and thence downe the riuer to Shefforde, and soe over thwarte the water there to Neaton meade, from thence to Waterdeane, deviding this mannor and West Chezenburie, therehence westwarde to a Borrowe, w^ch devideth this mannor and Enforde, thence northwestwarde to Honnie downe Balle, from thence eastwarde to old Ditch, w^ch devideth this mannor and Russalle, and soe thence to Flower ditch, therehence to Brodewaie w^ch leadeth to Cossum Bridge, and from thence following the saide riuer to Carbridge aforesaide, where it beganne.

"Royaltie. "Within w^ch circuit and Bondarie all waieffes, straies, fellons, goods, &c., and all other thinges incident to a Royaltie doe belonge unto her Ma^tie.

"And thus mitch for the circuit and bondaries of the said mannor.

"The scituacon of the said mannor. (*fol.* 44.)

"W^ch standeth southwest from Marellborrowe, vj miles distante, and from the Vies vij miles, the village wherof standeth somewhat lowe, w^th a verie proper riuer runninge on the south pte adioyninge to the same, the soile wherof yealding reasonable storr of fishe, is reasonable fertile and apte for corne, &c., with good meadowes and pasture groundes to the same apptayninge."

Sir Walter Hungerford kt. held the manor. No acreage given. Rent £70 18s. 0d. *Freeholders.* Henry Sadleir, Esq., William Thornehill, Esq., Nicholas Bacon, gent., Thomas Bushell, Robert Hurle, George Pike, Edmund Bayliffe. *Leaseholder.* Roger Orme.

5.—Easterton Gernon[1] (in East or Market Lavington.)

"*The manor of Easterton Garnham.* (fol. 44a.)

"Thatt the bondarie of the said mannor begynnneth and as they

[1] So called from a Family. "Roger Gernon held 1 knight's fee in Lavington

think moost fitt on the north pte therof at a meadowe called the Kinges Croftes, from thence eastwarde by Flowers hedge to Newmans Corner, therehence southwarde as the mere leadeth, deviding this mannor and Eastcott to Foote burrowe, and thence contynuing the same mere southwarde to Easterton Coomes, and soe by the eastermost pte of the same Coomes to Ellborrowe, being the uttmoost pte on the south: therehence westwarde followinge the Balles and markes w^ch devide this mannor and Fydington to Green Cliffe, and soe thence northwarde by the mere stones to Redd land, wherehence to the wester pte of Courte closse, from thence northwarde as the hedges leade to the west end of Easterton sande, and soe thence followinge the hedges to the wester side of Twentie Acres, and therehence contynuing the hedges northwarde to the south pte of Potterne parke, and from thence followinge the hedges eastwarde unto Kinges Croftes aforesaide, where it beganne.

"Royaltie. "Within which circuit and bondarie all waieffes, straies, fellons, goodes, &c., and all other thinges incident to a royaltie doe belonge unto her Ma^tie."

Walter Fisher held the manor. Acres 447. Rents £10 10s. 8d. *Freeholders.* Robert Bisshopp, Christian Saintsbury, Thomas Kill, William Kill.

"There is within the saide mannor one woode called "Kinges Stedies," cont. 3 acres, meanlie sett with oke trees or other timber trees."

### 6.—Manningford Bohun.

" *The manor of Manningforde Boundes.* (fol. 48a.)

"The bondaries of the said manor. "That it verie aptlie begynneth on the south west pte of the saide mannor, at a Bridge called Woode bridge, w^ch devideth this mannor and Newton, from thence followinge the river to the south end of Longe meade, thence eastwarde alonge the

of Wm. Blund, and he of the King in chief," temp. Edw. I. (*Test. de Nev.*) The name is now corrupted to "Garland's." The Rev. E. Wilton informs the Editor that there used to be two constables: one for "Garland's side," the other for the "King's side." The 447 acres belonging to the Duchy were probably the "King's side:" as Easterton contains 1596 acres. The boundaries above are stated to agree with the present manorial limits. The manor does not now belong to the Crown. A small copper shield with the arms of the Duke of Lancaster, picked up near Green Cliff, is in the possession of Mr. Benj. Hayward.

mere to Prince Crosse, w^ch devideth this mannor and Uphaven, therehence to the highe waie called Sheepe pathe waie w^ch leadeth from Uphaven to Pewsey, wherehence alonge the balke untill ye come within halfe a furlong or neare thereaboutes to the iij Burrowes, within the mannor of Everleighe; and thence northwarde as the Ball leadeth to White Crosse, deviding this mannor and Manningford Brewse from the said White Cross westwarde to Earles Crosse, from thence to a plott of grounde called Kites waie greene, compassinge in halfe the said greene, which devideth this mannor and Manningforde Brewse, therehence leadinge alonge Weekelande to Newe Yate, from thence followinge the hedge to the south ende of the towne of Woodburrough, from thence to Botewells Forde, and soe following the riuer to Newton dalles, therehence along the dike to the riuer, and soe contynuing the same riuer to Woodebridge aforesaid, where it beganne.

"Royaltie. "Within w^ch circuit and bondarie all waieffs, straies, fellons, goodes, &c., and all other thinges incident to a Royaltie doe belong unto her Ma^tie.

"Meadowe grounde without the mannor. "Without w^ch circuit and bondarie there is one pcell of meadowe apptayninge to the Ferme, be west the riuer in Newton Field side, cont. iij roodes w^ch is possessed accordinglye.

"The scituacon of the said mannor. (*fol.* 52.)

"W^ch standeth southwest from Morrell burrowe neare v miles and a halfe distant, the arrable lande wherof mitch agreeth in nature with Uphaven, on the north pte wherof is verie goode meadowe grounde for the moost pte, on the north west pte wherof is a river, but reasonablie stored with fishe."

*Freeholders.* Anthonie Webb gent., William Button, William Dowley, John Thornborough. Acres 980. Rent £25 4s. 6d."

7.—Everley.

"*The manor of Euerleighe.* (fol. 52a.)

"That the bondarie of the said mannor begynneth, and as they think moost fitt at a certen Burrowe neare Shudburie [*now Sidbury*] Hill, w^ch devideth this mannor and the mannors of Fiddleton and Collingborne [*Ducis*], from thence leading westwarde to a

burrowe on the west pte of Sarum waie, deviding this mannor and Fiddleton, therehence southwestwarde to Comesdeane well, thence westwarde by the boundes as they lie to a bound on the west side of the iij burrowes w^ch devideth this mannor and Uphaven, wherehence northwestwarde followinge the balkes and merestones to a balle without the two burrowes nere adioyninge to Pewsey waie, therehence northwarde to Carrell Pitt, from thence to Popplestone, deviding this mannor Pewsie and Milton, wherehence northwestwarde to Three Knightes burrowe, therehence eastwarde to London, being pcell of the demeasnes of this mannor, from thence along the balles and boundes without Neates Penne, eastwarde to a merestone deviding this mannor and Kinges Collingburne, therehence southeastwarde to Gourdon Balle, from thence south to the balle or burrowe in the bottome nere unto Ludgersledge waye, therehence southwarde to the burrowe at Shudburrowe hill aforesaide, where it beganne.

"Royaltie. "Within which circuit and bondarie all waieffes, straies, fellons, goodes, &c., and all other thinges incident to a royaltie doe belong unto her Ma^tie."

Henry Sadleir, Esq. held the manor.

*Freeholders.* Earl of Hertford, Henry Sadleir, Esq., John Chainey, Richard Fishe, John Jeffries, clerk. Acres 1552. Rents £39 5s. 5d.

## 8.—Netheravon.

Survey taken 21 Aug. 1591, by John Worthe, gent., Deputy to Sir John Poyntz, kt., Gen. Surveyor of the Duchy on the South parts.

"*The manor of Netherhaven.*[1]

"The Bondarie of the said manor begynneth, and as it is thought moost fittest on the north part of the River at the Dotes, being benorth the end of Cock Meadow, therehence followinge the said River southwarde to Borne Meadowe, and so compassinge in the said Meadowe to the Dike in the east side thereof, and also compasseth in another Meadowe in the said east parte, being Brunise meade; therehence southwarde taking in a Dovecot, thence follow-

[1] The Duchy manor was not co-extensive with the parish.

ing the waie there be-east the same to the River contynuinge the same River southward to Ivie Bridge, therehence to the west hedge of Ivy meade, following the said hedge southwarde to Mr. Longs[1] Clifte, from thence westwarde as the meres and boundes leade to the west ende of all the said Mr. Long's lande, which abutteth on the south part of this mannor, therehence to the West Borne, wherehence northeastwarde followinge the boundes and balkes to Fifield Mere, and from thence to the Dottes aforesaid, where it beganne.

"Royaltie. "Within which circuit and boundarie all waieffes, straies, fellons, goods, &c., and all other things incident to a royalty doe belong unto her Majestie.

"Fishings. "The Fishinge of the said River from the aforesaid Dotes, southward unto Mr. Longe's Clifte, doth appertaine unto her Majestye in respect of the said royaltie, &c."

*Freeholders*: paying quit rents. Wm. *(Bourchier)* Earl of Bathe, Henry Brewynn, Esq., The Lady Jane Brydges, Chidiock Warder, Esq., Thos. Goddarde of Standen, gent., (*no quit rent.*) Wm. Lambert, Esq. (*do.*), Thos. Bushell, Rich. Legge, Thos. Hearne, John Sutton, Richard Gyne. The Parson there for certain glebe. Total quit rents 22s. 6d.

## 8.—Berwick St. James.

"*The mannor of Berwick St. James.* (fol. 58.)

"That the bondarie of the saide mannor begynneth, and as they thinck moost aptest on the north east side of the same at the upper end of Kinges marshe, at the riuer there leadinge westwarde as the hedg lieth to a linche; there contynuinge the same linch to Madington Waie, thence torninge northwarde to Manhide hedge, followinge the same hedge westwarde to thend therof, from thence northwarde as the quicksett hedge lieth nere to the middell of the said close, therehence westwarde by the meres and boundes devid-

[1] The Mr. Longe, here mentioned, was John Longe, who died in 1630, and was grandfather of Colonel Samuel Long, one of the most distinguished Colonists after the conquest of Jamaica in 1655. He is presumed to have been nephew to Edward Long of Monkton. The lands of which he was in the occupation were charged with the repairs of one of the aisles of the church of Netheravon. (C. E. L.)

ing this mannor and Winterborne Stoke, to the easter end of Heavie Hedd furlonge, wherehence leading northwarde fower acres breadth, and then retorninge westwarde nere halfe the length therof, and soe northwestward as the boundes lie to London waie, following the same waie westwarde to the boundes and balles w^ch devide as before, northward to a great bounde or balke at the Lower end of a bottome called Nettellbedd, from thence westwarde as the boundes leade to Mill waie, therehence northwestwarde to a bond on the ditch end, wherehence to the waie leading to Warminst^r, followinge the boundes on the north side therof to the upper end of the Ferme downe, compassinge in a pcell of grounde invironed with a banke, from thence southeastwarde followinge the balles and boundes to the middell gate of Yarneberrie castell, passinge thoroughe the same castell southwarde, as the boundes and Balles leade w^ch devide this mannor and Langforde, contynuing the same balle southeastwarde to the wester end of the Cowe downe of this mannor, followinge the same downe southwarde to Pennecot bottome, therehence southwarde as the boundes leade to Langforde waie, by w^ch waie west a littell distance, then torninge southwarde to thend of the Queens fermors fielde, from thence torninge east on a furlonge as the boundes leade w^ch devide this mannor and Stapleforde to Hed corner hill, therehence eastwarde to Pipe marshe end to the riuer there, from thence northwarde followinge the hedge to an easter pte of the riuer, untill ye com to the north pte of New meade hedge corner, from w^ch corner northwestwarde towards the riuer, to a certen pece of grounde inclosed by Willm Hewlett, from the north east pte of the said inclosure to the bankes on theast pte of Kinges marshe, followinge the same banke northwarde, to the Banke w^thout the Rolles on the southwest corn^r of Asserton marshe, contynuinge the hedge of the saide marshe, northeastwarde to the upper end of kinges marshe aforesaide, where it beganne.

"Meadowe lying without the manor. "Without w^ch bondarie there apptayneth unto this mannor one meadowe called Berwick meade, cont. xxxviij acres, lying within the mannor of

"Royaltie. "Within w^ch circuite Bondarie and meadowe all waieffes, straies, fellons, goodes, &c., and all other thinges incident to a royaltie doe delonge unto her Ma^tie.

"The scituacon of the saide mannor. (*fol.* 62.)

"It standeth north from Salisburie neare iiij$^{or}$ miles distance the villadge wherof standeth somewhat lowe, w$^{t}$h a riuer on the south east pte therof, yealdinge a verie good Trowte, &c.: the arrable lande wherof is not verie fertile, but reasonable apte for corne and graine, with reasonable good shepe slightes to the same apptayninge, but noe great store of meadowe within the same."

*Freeholders.* Thos. Walters, Eliz. dau. and heir of Thos. Sentburbe (*St. Barbe*), Wm. Frauncis, Thomas South, Henry Sadleir, Esq., The Manor. Acres 578. Rents £18 18s. 8d.

## 10.—Poole.

"*The mannor of Poole.* (fol. 62a.)

"That the bondarie of the said mannor begynneth on the north east pte therof, at a Crosse there called Ewen Crosse, from thence eastwarde by the north hedge that boundeth in Tommes fielde apptayninge to this manor, therehence southeastwarde to Mill ham ditch as it leadeth to Hobbes bridge, wherehence eastwarde to Horse hamme hedge, w$^{c}$h devideth this mannor and Sommerforde Keynes, from w$^{c}$h hedge torninge westwarde as Studham hedge leadeth to littell Easter Mill, from thence followinge the riuer southwarde as it leadeth to the south end of Agney meade, and so retorninge by the south hedge therof, westwarde to thend therof to the riuer there w$^{c}$h devideth this mannor and the mannor of Yewen, contynuinge the saide riuer and the hedges southeastwarde to Ney bridge, therehence southward as the dick leadeth to Oke lake, from thence westwarde as the ditches and hedges leade w$^{c}$h devide this mannor and Wokesey unto New meadow corner, therehence westwarde by the ditche to the wester end of Pke meade, and thence followinge the brooke there, northwarde to Ridinge corner neare Week Elme, from thence northwarde to the over end of a close called the Ridinge, followinge the north hedge therof eastwarde by the hedges w$^{c}$h devide this mannor and Kimbell, to theast end of Letmoor, therehence to Portwaie Yeatt, and soe northwarde to Ewen Crosse aforesaid, where it beganne.

"Royaltie. "Within w$^{c}$h circuit and Bondarie all waieffes, straies,

fellons, goods, &c., and all other thinges incident to a Royaltie doe belonge unto her Ma^tie^.

"The scituacon of the saide mannor.

"The which standeth northeast from Mamesburie iiij^or^ miles distance, beinge a fertile woodland cuntrie, w^th^ fruitfull corne fields, beinge well meadowed, &c."

*Freeholder.* John Blandford. *Indenture holder.* Henrie Poole, the Manor. Acres 776, Rents £21 6s. 3¼d

11.—Oaksey.

"*The mannor of Wokesey* (fol. 69).

"Thatt the bondarie of the saide mannor begyneth on the eastmoost pte therof, at a bridge there called Stockum Bridge, from thence eastwarde as the riuer or brooke leadeth to Pilles moore corner, therehence southwarde alonge the highe waie to Swele Bridge, thence followinge the brooke there westwarde to Sideham gate, contynuinge the same brooke westwarde to Wokesey bridge, and soe westwarde as the same brooke leadeth to Hick moore corner, therehence as Hickmoore streame or riuer leadeth, northwestwarde to Hickmoore bridge, from thence followinge the same streame or riuer to Silvester corner, and soe westwarde as the hedge leadeth to Quallestockes lane, w^ch^ devideth this mannor and the mannor of Crudwell, contynuing the same lane northwarde to Middell hill, and so as the waie leadeth to Groveridge yate, therehence northwarde as the hedges leade to the Lines Yate, from thence northeastwarde to Eame Crosse, therehence northwarde alonge the waie to Wick greene, thence southeastwarde followinge the highe waie w^ch^ leadeth to Rogers hamm, and soe to Oke well head to a brooke there, followinge the same brooke southwarde to Nocketts Pill, therehence contynuinge the same brooke eastwarde to Vaggham Bridge, thence alonge the same brooke eastwarde to Southmeade corner, wherehence southeastwarde, followinge the same brooke to Pistredg corner, then torninge northeastwarde by a hedge to Longe meade corner, therehence southeastwarde as the hedge leadeth to Mill ham corner, and from thence eastwarde as the brooke leadeth to Stockum bridge aforesaid, where it beganne.

"Royaltie. "Within w^ch^ circuit and Bondarie all waieffs, straies,

fellons, goods, &c., and all other thinges incident to a Royaltie doe belonge unto her Ma^tie^.

"The scituacon of the said mannor. *(fol.* 79.*)*

"It standeth somthinge highe in a verie holsome aire, well furnished with woode, havinge fertile corne fields, and well stored with good meadowe groundes, and also large scope of comon, iij miles east from Malmsburie, &c. And mitch beautified by the parke and faire okes therin."

*Freeholders.* Henry Poole, kt., Andrew Keddelbie, Esq., Thos. Strange, Will. Partridge, Anthony Herle, John Packer, John Fettiplace, gents.; Walter Kite, Laurence Michelbone.

Manor held by, James Unninge, Will. Baker, Rich. Baker, Thos. Allis, Will. Unninge. Henry Chaderton held the Parsonage. Acres 1448. Rents £4.

12.—Ashley. (Near Tetbury.)

"*The mannor of Aisheley.* (fol. 80.)

"The bondarie of the saide mannor begynneth on the north west pte therof, at a hedge called Rivie hedge, being on the north pte of Warren Hill, therehence eastwarde alonge the saide hedge, untill ye come to the highe waie that leadeth to Kulkerton *(Co. Glouc.)* from hence eastwarde by a littell gutter to a greene mere belonginge to the demeasnes of this mannor, called Linch bank, wherehence eastwarde out thwarte the highe waie that leadeth from Crudwell to Kulkerton, to a mere there w^ch^ leadeth to Rowdowns hedge, followinge the same hedge eastwarde to Force *(Foss)* waie, therehence retorninge southwarde as the same waie leadeth to the southermoost end of Furr leise, torninge there westwarde by the south hedge of the said leise to the westmoost corner therof, from thence contynuing the same hedge northwarde neare the length of a furlonge or more, being on theast pte of the mannor, and therehence followinge the meres and boundes w^ch^ devide this mannor and the mannor of Newtonn, untill ye com to Rivie hedge aforesaide, where it beganne.

"Within w^ch^ circuit and bondarie aforesaid all waieffes, straies, fellons, goods, &c., and all other thinges incident to a royaltie doe belonge unto her Ma^tie^.

"The scituacon of the said mannor. *(fol.* 82a.*)*

"Standinge alsoe in a good aire, the ferme wherof is verie fertile, as well for pasture as tilladge, but the copieholders soil is more barren: lying north from Malmsburie vj miles distante."

*Freeholders.* Richard Sherborne. *Manor,* William Pike. *Rents* £27 5s. 9d. *Acres,* 682.

13.—Bradon Forest.

"*The Dutchie woodes adioyninge unto the Forest of Braidon, and the Temple closes to the same appertayninge.* (fol. 83.)

"The bondarie and circuit of the said woodes and closes begynneth on the north east pte therof, at the north west end of the said Tempell closes, from thence leading westwarde to Stony hurste[1] waie, and soe contynuinge westwarde to Turntrowe oke, therehence to Gospell Oke, thence to the southeast pte of Lodge Lawne, contynuinge the hedge of the same Lawne to Armyn Crosse, from thence to Charlame Oke, therehence downe the grene slade to littell Charlman, and soe leadinge alonge by the south pte of the saide woode to a tree called Dumm Cowe to a mere there, followinge the same mere to Mapell Zell, from thence to Abbottes Bridge, w^ch boundeth upon Gestynn lye, and therehence to Purton Marshe, and soe to the south west end of Tempell close.

"Waste ground. "Within which marshe and on the south pte of the said close there appertayneth to the saide woode a large pece of verie goode waste grounde, cont. by estimacon 120 acres, as by the dick or particon there yet appeareth.

"Another pcell of wood. "There is alsoe one other pcell of Ragge of woode[1] there apptayninge to her Ma^tie, lying on the north west pte of the fformer woode, boundinge upon the woode of M^r John Hungerford, called the Punchars woode on the south pte, and the lodge there on the west, the Queens woode on the north, and Neevells wood on the northeast, shoting downe to Chelworthe marshe, being of a great lengthe.

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[1] Probably now called "Standing House." In the Archæologia vol. xxvii. p. 304—314, there is a map and account of the Limits of Braden Forest by J. Y. Akerman, Esq., with copies of several ancient perambulations, and a fragment of a map, temp. Eliz.

[2] "Duchy Rag."

# Wild Darell of Littlecote.

(No. 2.)

By C. E. Long, Esq.

IN the previous communication[1] respecting the life and adventures of the last of the Darells of Littlecote, William Darell, but better known by the *sobriquet* conferred upon him by popular tradition of "Wild Darell," a prospect was held out of the possibility of some additions to the narrative in the way of supplement. At that time little else than the correction of a few errors, and the printing in full of one or two of the original papers then cursorily noticed, seemed, in the least likely to be forthcoming. In the mean while some most unlooked for discoveries, made at the Rolls' Office by my friend, Mr. Duffus Hardy, although they do not conduct us to the point originally aimed at, viz. the charge of the murder, and the trial and acquittal of the prisoner, yet bring to light some startling incidents in our hero's eccentric and not very creditable career.

The perusal of them will, doubtless, lead many who would inculpate even innocence itself, so that their faith in mystery and murder should not be shaken, to argue that, with such antecedents and accompaniments, Darell was guilty, or at all events capable, of the outrage and crime which popular parochial tradition has affixed to his memory.

In the first place it seems most fitting to correct, according to the succession of the paging, those errors which have crept into the previous communication.

1. Vol. iv. p. 213 and notes p. 229. In allusion to Darell's sister, she is ambiguously spoken of as being, possibly, of the half blood. It is clear that she was not. What became of her, whether she really married Egremont Ratcliffe, as was hinted, and as Mr. Bayley in his history of the Tower distinctly asserts

[1] Wilts Archæological Magazine, vol. iv. p. 209.

(though accompanied by the error that she was the heir of her brother,) we are not in a position to state. It will have been remarked (vol. iv. p. 228, note 18) that Sir Edward Darell, the father, mentions this daughter, Ellen, in his will, but makes no mention of his younger son Thomas. However as the father and reputed son would seem, the one to have been born and the other to have died, in the same year, the son may have been posthumous. Still this omission tends to confirm the assertion made by Mary, Lady Darell as she called herself, in the Chancery proceedings, viz., that this son though legitimate, was at all events, not the son of Sir Edward Darell. The mention also of herself in the will of Sir Edward by her maiden name of Daniell is even more confirmatory of the suspicion that she was not his lawful wife. Ellen Darell was living in 1574, as appears from an award made in a matter between "Hyde and Dorrell," relative to the affairs of the latter, and in which the charge on his property of £200, payable to her under his father's will, is mentioned; but she is only spoken of as "Dorrell's sister;" whether married or unmarried does not appear.

Several of Ratcliffe's letters are given in Strype's History of the Reformation, in not one of which is there a solitary allusion to his having any wife. The only additional unpublished notice of him which has been met with is among the Flanders papers at the State Paper Office, in a letter from Mr. John Lee to Lord Burghley dated March 18, 1571, 2, wherein he states that "Mr. Egremond Radcliffe would be sent with letters of great importance" by some other party, of course, and that "his" (E. R.'s) "man had promised to open the letters by the way, and reveal their contents." Ratcliffe's mode of life, his continued residence abroad, or his short stay in his own country, and while there as a prisoner, appear to cast doubts on the truth of this marriage. We must therefore leave Ellen Darell in darkness, though not necessarily in suspicion. If, as Mr. Bayley affirms, Ratcliffe was married to her "at an early age," it must have been before the rebellion of 1569 in which he took part, and then it would be strange that, having no issue by her, the result of an incestuous intercourse with her brother, twenty years afterwards, should be the birth of the infant whose

supposed horrible fate the villagers of Ramsbury have moulded into a tale of terror.

2. At page 214 (vol. iv.) the first edition of Camden is spoken of as having been published in 1607. It should have been said the first *Folio* edition. There was an octavo edition in 1586 and another in quarto in 1596. Camden's silence is strong evidence, and should satisfy us that, if he ever heard, he never believed the tragic tale: and more especially as he knew the place, and speaks of it as "long since a seate of the Darells."

3. The next point to which we have to allude is at page 215 (vol. iv.) where a letter (in the Stourhead Library and signed "*A.* Hungerford,") is referred to as having been written by an *Anthony* Hungerford. This baptismal name being only *inferred* from the initial A, the writer of it, was from a comparison of dates and and other circumstances conjectured to be an Anthony, cousin and possibly a brother scape-grace of Darell. A copy of this letter, together with others in the same handwriting, has since been found at the Rolls' Office, and, very much to our amazement, it turns out to have been written not by any Anthony Hungerford, but by *Anne*, Lady Hungerford, who was divorced in 1569-70 by her husband, Sir Walter Hungerford, (of Farley Castle, who died 1595,) and retired to Louvain where she died in 1603, advanced in years, and, if we may judge by the writings of her confessor, in the fullest odour of sanctity. It would seem to be almost beyond a doubt that Darell was the cause of this separation between Sir Walter and his wife. But no record of the divorce case can be found. The dates of such documents at Doctors' Commons do not extend beyond 1635, and a search at Lambeth was productive of no result. This lady was the second wife of Sir Walter, and the daughter of Sir William Dormer of Ascot, Co. Bucks. Her other letters, (alluded to above as having been found at the Rolls' Office) are of a nature that would have been fatal to any reputation even in the days of our second Charles. For instance, she writes to her "dear Dorrell" begging him to "think" as she says "what you have to doe, and let me not be undone, for the bearer telleth me that my counsell is marvellously astonied for he cannot goo forward according to his

further instructions," and she concludes "in haste at midnight, all yours during life, A. H., rede and burn." Another letter beginning "my good Dorrell" alludes to the case being got up against them, and she writes "for the love of God my good Will be carefull for me in this matter." "I pray you bring in as many witnesses for the proofe of your being at London all Easter Term as by any possible meanes you can." She was labouring to establish an *alibi*. "During liffe ever one" she subscribes herself "A. Hungerford." In a third letter, dated London, she concludes "In any case lowes not y^r^ letter, small thinges can doo no harem and ffrendship we shall not lake." Then comes another document, which, from its singular and otherwise not very intelligible endorsement would appear to have fallen into the hands of the husband who rather laconically, forwarded it to his faithless spouse. It may be interesting to give this in full.

"Myster Dorrell. I by the othe that I have swo^r^ne apone the holy Evangeliste do acknolege that if Sir Walter Hungerfor, my husband, now liveng do departe oute of thys lyfe, that thene by the othe that I have sworne and wytness of thys my hande, that I wyll take you to my husbonde. Wytnes ther of thys my hand suffresith.

"Anna Hungerford."

Directed. "To hys well belovyd wyffe the Lady Hungerford at the Castell of Frogges thys be delyveryde."

This bears strong marks of criminal intrigue; yet history has frequently two faces. "Do not read history to me" said Sir Robert Walpole to his son, when suffering under an attack of gout, "for that I *know* must be false." A MS. memoir of the Duchess de Feria, the sister of Lady Hungerford, written by one Henry Clifford, gives an elaborate account of Lady Hungerford's good deeds while at Louvain, insinuating that her husband was the aggressor; and that she "pretended his leave to go beyond seas to her grandmother where she might have liberty of conscience to serve God freely." In the end, she is stated to have "passed out of this world the 19th of December 1603, full of good works."

Among the papers, recently brought to light, we are startled on finding our "wild" friend involved in another, and earlier accusation of murder, charged as an accomplice. It may be best to give a full copy of the letter relating to this calumny, and which was written by Mr. Forster of Aldermaston, in Berkshire, a gentle-

man of considerable position in his county, who died in 1574, and was connected with Darell by his marriage with a Hungerford.

[*Wm. Forster, Esq. to Sir James Croft, written* 26 *December, before* 1574. *but the year not named.*]

"Right honorable in most humble wise, my comendations pmised. Understanding by Thomas Hewse servaunte to William Darrell, esquier, that youer pleasuer is to be advertised of the dealinges that happined at Nubery the twentithe of December against the saide William Darrell and John Whithed his servaunte by one George Essex, gentleman, and Mr. Cater, towching a murther that sholde be doon abowt three yeares past by the said John Whithed, nowe servaunte to thafore named William Darrell, and at the time of the murther doen servaunte to one George Darrell, gentleman, dwelling in Kentte. Maye hit please yo^r^ honor, the sixtinthe of December by vertue of comition owt of the right honorable and highe courte of Starcke chamber, directed to S^r^ Henry Nevell,* Mr. Anthony Bridgis,† Mr. Roger Younge,‡ and my selfe for the examinations of causisse in controversie betwene the aforsaide William Darrell of the one ptie, and Mr. Hide of Denchwoorth on thother ptie, upon interogatorisse and Witnicisse of both ptes, produced after the most pte of those caucisse hardde and the comitionerse in good hope the varience sholde be appeased beetweene the ptise greeved, yet whilse we were sitting in examination, Mr. Essex and Mr. Cater aforsaide desired to speake w^th^ the comitionerse. Wheruppon verry earnestly they did shewe unto us that thaforenamed, John Whithed, had comitted a murther and did disier that he might bee apprehended and putte to his answeare: So hit was thought good by S^r^ Henry Nevell and the rest of the Justices that the saide Whithed sholde be attached and brought beefore us to answere to that lawe, required by the bailye of the towne. Who after he had doon his best to searche the ptie to be chardged, signified that he colde not finde him. Wheruppon for the dischardge of the dewtise of the Justices aforsaide, hit was thought good that Mr. Younge and my selfe sholde gooe to a house in the towne where Mr. Darrell laye, to see what we might dooe for thapprehenmentte of the ptie accused. And after ower comminge thether imparting to Mr. Darrell the cause of ower comminge, presently he used such diligence as by his good meandes the ptie accused was brought before us and putte under arest, at whiche time and place thafore named George Essex and one Mr. Edmunde Essex his brother did verry muche misuse in woordes Mr. Darrell, who with greate patience endured the same, and in thend Mr. Edmunde Essex served him with a writte called a supind, and so for that time we departed and signified to S^r^ Henry Nevell ower dooings, and theruppon hit was thought good that Mr. Essex and Mr. Cater sholde charge the prisoner in what they colde saye in the princisse behalfe, and therfore Mr. Younge, Mr. Bridgisse, my selfe with many others wentte backe againe to Mr. Darrell's lodginge, and called the prisoner beefore Mr. Essex and Mr. Cater, both which gentlemen did arest thafore named Whithed of the murtheringe of one Bloutte, wherwithall Mr. Cater stepping forth, verily to my remembraunce, and if I sholde be deposed I thincke saffly with my consience, I maye afferme saiinge these woordes I arrest Mr. Darrell his M^r^. as accessarie to the same. Wheruppon hit was thought good that he

* Sir H. Nevill of Oaksey, died 1593. † Of Great Shefford, Berks. ‡Probably of Basilden, Berks, died 1589.

sholde come where Mr. Darrell was to charge his pson, at whichc time he used the verry speache and woordes as by this bill heere enclosed yo^r honor maye peeive. So Mr. Darrell thincking him selfe verry hardly and maliciously dealte withall by Mr. Cater, brake out with sume woordes, the woorst wherof to my remembraunce was, he called Mr. Cater promowter. Wherunto Mr. Cater replied and saide he was as honest as him selfe, a gentleman and his fellowe in any place in Englande: farther the saide George Essex did moste often and verry earnestly requier the good aboringe *(behaviour)* against Mr. Darrell and all his servavntes, and truly in my consience by that I colde gather by the reportte, the saide Mr. Essex withowt any greate cause deserved of Mr. Darrell. Wherfore hit was thought verry hard to graunte the good abering uppon suche causisse as were alledged beeing no greater. Neverthelesse the peace was graunted against him, the coppye wherof is also heere enclosed. Thusse humbly I take my leve of yo^r honor, and beeseche God to send you much encreace of the same, ffrom my house at Aldermaston the xxvj^th of December.

"Your honners holy to comand,

"WILLM. FORSTER."

Directed. "To the right honorable S^r James Croft,* Knight, Controler of the Queens Ma^tie housholde, and one of her most honorable privy counsaile these be delivered."

The next correspondence which we have been able to find relating to Darell, introduces him to our notice under circumstances, not only unexceptionable, but favourable to his character. The following letters refer to his offer to serve the Queen for the defence of her kingdom against the apprehended Invasion. No less a personage than Sir Francis Walsingham who, Cecil not excepted, was the mainspring of her vigilant ministry, seems to have been on terms of intimacy with Darell, on whom no suspicion of want of integrity is cast, and the letters of such a man may therefore be well worthy of being given *in extenso*.

*(Secretary Sir Francis Walsingham's Letters to William Darell, Esq.)*

S^r. I comend me verie heartely unto yo^r, and calling to mynde yo^r Gentlmanlike offer made to me of late to s^eve her Ma^tie in case of necessitie w^th 20^tie men, furnished besides those otherwise charged uppon yo^u in the Shire. I have at this p^rsent thought meete to wishe yo^u yo^rselfe to com upp hither to me, and I will make her M^tie aquainted w^th that yo^r comendable and voluntarie offer, wherby yo^u shall boath have accesse, and receave suche thanks as apteyneth at her Ma^ts hand, yo^u shall not neede to stay at yo^r coming at all; in the mean tyme I have sent yo^u suche newes of the Spanishe fleete as is newly com to the Court. And even soe wishing yo^u to be in readines w^th that yo^u are hable to doe, I bidd yo^u heartely farewell. Fro the Court this 23^th of July, 1588.

"Yo^r assured lovinge frend,

"Mr. Darrell. "Fra. Walsyngham."

Directed. "To my verie loving frend Willm. Darrell, Esq."

* Died 1590.

"After my hartie comendations, I have receaved yo^r Lre the xxvj^th of this present for whiche I doe thancke you and for answeare you may understand that trewe it is that Mr. Knevitt was sent to his brother S^r Henrie with such lres from some of my Lords here, (the rest beyng then absent), as the copie of S^r Henries lre to the Justices of yo^r Shire (w^ch you sent mee) dothe import. And the trust reposed in S^r Henrie Knevitt by theire Lords sayd lres growethe partly of some speciall recomendation of him to hir M^tie by the Erle of Pembrooke, of late for his sufficiencie and forwordnesse in the Marshall services of yo^r Countie.

"My advise therefore unto you is, that for the 2000 footemen required out of yo^r whole Shyre, you have in a readinesse at the place and tyme appoynted by S^r Henrie Knevits lres to the Justices, so manie as shall appertayne to yo^r circuite as a Justice of that Countie.

"And towching such horsse w^th men and their furniture as you are able to sett forthe, I doe wishe you made them pntly readie and that you send them hither yf possibly you can by Thursday nexte to attend here neere the Court on hir Ma^ties pson: at what tyme I will not fayle to lett hir Ma^tie understand, both what nomber of horsemen and howe well furnished you have sent to wayte on hir. As for my selfe yf you only send mee one serviceable horsse I shall accept the same in good part at yo^r hands. And thus I comitt you to God.

"From the Court the xxvij^th of Julye 1588.

"Yo^r assured loving frend,

"Mr. Willm. Darell, Esquire. "FRA. WALSYNGHAM."

Directed. "To the right Worrhipfull my loving frend Mr. Willm. Darell, Esq."

"After my hartie comendations, I doe hartely thanck you for the care and goodwill you have to helpe furnishe my Cornett. I have written to such effect as you may see to the deputie Lieutenants of yo^r shire to be content only w^th twoe horsemen furnished by you, that the rest may with yo^r selfe make yo^u repaire presently unto me who mynd to receave you into my ptection and service. And so comitt you to God. From the Court the xxix^th of July 1588.

"Yo^r loving frend,

"Mr. Willm. Darell. "FRA. WALSINGHAM."

Directed. "To my loving frend Mr. Willm. Darell, Esq."

"After my hartie comendations. Beeyng as this pnt tyme requireth desyrouse to erect a cornett of horsses to atend uppon hir Ma^tie at and neere the Court, and beeyng uppon this sodayne occasion not so well furnished of men and horsse for this purpose as I wishe; amongst other gentlemen and persons to furnishe my cornett, I have made choyce of Mr. Willm. Darrell of yo^r Countie to serve mee personally w^th as manie horsses as he conveniently maye, wherof I thought good not only to gyve you notice, but also verie earnestly in this respect to pray you besydes such footemen as he is appoynted to furnish in that Shyre you would accept and take only twoe horsse w^th their men furnished, becawse myselfe have and shall use bothe him and the rest of his horsses for my sayd cornett, herein I trust you will make no difficultie consideryng that what soever he furnishe in horsse or man there in the contre or here above w^th and under mee is for hir Ma^ties service, and that he doth under mee so much the more neccessarie becawse it serveth for the defence of hir Ma^ties pson more

neerly. And thus I comend you hartely to God. From the Court the xxix$^{th}$ of July 1588.

"Yo$^{r}$ loving frend,

"The Deputie Lieutenants of Wiltshire. "Fr. W."

"S$^{r}$, Since dinner I receaved yo$^{r}$ lre written yesterday, for w$^{ch}$ and for the horsses you have prepared to serve hir M$^{tie}$ in my band, I do thincke myselfe more behouldinge to you than I will expresse, and assure yo$^{r}$ selfe as occasion may bee offred mee, I will not only lett hir Ma$^{tie}$ for yo$^{r}$ good and comfort understand the readinesse and furniture you weare nowe in for hir service: but also at all tymes to the best of my power in anie yo$^{r}$ cawses studie howe to requitt this goodwill of yo$^{r}$s towards mee so effectually nowe declared.

"Towching yo$^{r}$ desyre to knowe where and howe yo$^{r}$ horsses shall be disposed, you may understand that since I receaved yo$^{r}$ lre, order is given to the Counties abroade from my Slf here, for the staye of the forces nowe comyng out of the same hitherwards, becawse (God be thancked) the successe of hir Ma$^{ty}$ service at the sea is suche that wee are in good hope to stand in no need of land service; howbeit the stay of theise forces is such that they may be in readinesse uppon anie sodayne or short warnyng againe to bee given them. And therfore I pray you not to pcead further hitherwards, but to return home w$^{th}$ yo$^{r}$ horses, and there so to dispose of them w$^{th}$ less charges to yo$^{r}$ self, as yf wee have anie newe alarme given us here, I may uppon newe warnyng given you have them readie. And thus I comend you hartely to God. From the Court the thyrd of August 1588.

"Yo$^{r}$ assured loving frend,

"Mr. Willm. Darell. "Fra. Walsyngham."

Directed. "To my verie loving frend Mr. Willm. Darell, Esq."

"S$^{r}$. I have by this bearer, yo$^{r}$ servant, receaved yo$^{r}$ present of partridge and other fowle, and by my servant Fraunces Mylles lre from you understand yo$^{r}$ goodwill in wishing Greenes and Norton unto mee, for w$^{ch}$ I yeald you thanckes, but see no great hope of so good a matter to fall uppon mee. In yo$^{r}$ particular affaires, I hope as occasion shalbe offred you will not spare mee, wherein I shall allwayes be glad to doe you the best pleasure I can, and so comitt you to God. From the Savoy the xi$^{th}$ of Sept. 1588.

"Yo$^{r}$ assured loving frend,

"Fra. Walsyngham."

Directed. "To my verie loving frend Mr. Willm. Darell, Esq."

*Sir H. Knevett's letter to Wm. Darell, Esq.*

"So yt is that upon Tuesday night last very late, her Ma$^{tie}$ and my Lords of y$^{e}$ privie councell sent my brother Thom$^{a}$s Knevett unto me at my house in S$^{t}$ James pke in Weston, straytly comaundinge me w$^{th}$ all possible speed to hast me into the Cuntry w$^{th}$ all possible speed, where I should meet w$^{th}$ lres from them w$^{ch}$ shauld throughly directe me in their will and pleasure. And because I understood from them by worde of mouthe that yt was principally to bringe upp twoo thowsand foote men armed out of o$^{r}$ Shire w$^{th}$ all hast that might be, to attend her Ma$^{te}$ pson, I thought yt good to lett you understand thereof in any wayes. In her Ma$^{te}$ name earnestly requiringe you to see forthw$^{th}$ all soul-

diers w^th^in yo^r^ division in p^r^sent readines to attend their Captaynes, thorowly furnished in manner followinge, at Marlebroughe upon Sunday at after none at the furthest, yf they here no word to the contrary by the said Captaynes, for that I think the fittest place of meetinge. Itm that they be clenely armed w^th^ their weapons fully furnissed. Itm that there be levyed for the conduct of ev^r^y souldier vj^s^ viij^d^, the same to be brought to M^r^lebroughe aforesaid, by the Constables of the hundred of ev^r^y division, at the tyme assigned for Cote money, I can say little to yt. Itm that there be pvided for ev^r^y Calyver shot, iij pounds of powder at the least, or so much money as will buy the same after xiiij^d^ the pound, which I like better, because they shall not spoile yt by the way. And threescore bulletts at the least. And for ev^r^y muskett iiij^li^ of powder, or money for the same, and fiftie bulletts. And for the more expedicon of this svice I pray you fayle not to send this lre fourthw^th^ you kepinge the double thereof to Mr. Brunker, S^r^ James Marvign, and Mr. Penruddock, and the rest of the Justices of that pte of the shire. Whereby I do in like manner require them to see the contente of the same furnished on their behalf, the tenor therof I hope they will accept my hast considered. The rest of the Justices from S^r^ Edw^d^ Baynton northwards, I will hereof adv^r^tise upon my cominge home. And so in hast I hartely betake you to God and salute you all. At Newbery this xxv^th^ of July, at twoo of the Clock after midnight.

"Yo^rs^ assured in all power,

"H. KNEVETT."

Subsequent to this correspondence we meet with the following letters relating to a dispute with some Wiltshire neighbours, the Wroughtons of Broad Hinton. Darell seems to have lived in a perpetual vortex of altercation: but as we have no means of judging of the real facts of this story, it would be unfair to suppose him in all cases the aggressor. The tone of his letter would rather imply the contrary. Walsingham's letter of condolence, in reply, is dated, as will be observed, very near the time, viz. in the very same year when Darell died, and when the pretended child-murder is said to have been perpetrated.

*W. Darell, to certain Gentlemen of the County complaining of the Wroughtons.*

"Right worshipfull, after my hartie commendacions, thes may be to advertise yo^u^ that the xiiij^th^ daie of September last (being Sondaie) ther came to my house a man of the retynew of Mr. Wroughton (they call him Powell), who desiring to speake w^t^ me, gave great causes of quarrell. And (shewing in himself a malicious hart towards me) although his mysdemeaner was not tollerable, yet was he suffered quietlie to depart. Over and beside the forsaid Mr. Wroughton hath gotten together other of the like faction. And he and his complices hath done actes of great force to the great dysquieting of the Quenes Ma^tie^ peace, and to the lewde and pvers example of other in chasing now thes, now thos, not suffring men peceablie to passe on the Quenes highe waie, no not to be in their houses w^t^out assulting and hurting. Yf thes Cattelyn parttes (right worship-

full and indifferent friends) be suffered, so put up, and go unpunysshed, to what end they will come, neither cann I gesse, nor yo$^{u}$ very well tell. Ye may thinke that either envy or tymerousnes causeth me to writ, but therin may ye err, for not envy, ne tymerousnes, but sorrow to heare other so handled, and quietnes for myne owne parte, being doubtfull of thende hath caused me to writ, phaps ye will sey I may have the peace, if any thing I doubt surelie that may not I, safelie do, no, nor willnot, but if yo$^{r}$ auethoritie and willing peceable myndes will no farther stretch towards the reprehending of this mannes unshamefast demeaner, one onlie thing have I for my self, that I have written to yo$^{u}$, let thende be such as fortune then hath willed, I protest to yo$^{u}$ here by my lres, that neither I, nor any of myne will or meane to have any thing to do w$^{t}$ the said Mr. Wroughton or any his complices, if ye swelling pride, envy or dysdayne sholde cause them to follow their accustomed demeaner, so that we must of force be dryven to defend o$^{r}$selves, we wold be also hartelie sory therfore. And hereof I shall desire yo$^{u}$ all be witnes. What tumultes, what byckerings, this man w$^{t}$ thother fensors of his sect hath of late stired and caused, and dailie goeth about to stire I need not to writ, for ye cannot be of his Countie and strangers in thes causes, should I writ the cause why this man w$^{t}$ the rest of his evill disposed fellowes hang on Mr. Wroughton no, I may not. They are of yo$^{r}$ famelie (Mr. Barwick*), and yo$^{u}$ know not these things, yt may be yo$^{u}$ know them and cannot redres them, and phaps they bring sorrow to yo$^{r}$ hart, therfore I certainlie know yo$^{r}$ meaning to be good by olde proofe therof, I onlie wishe thes people to be reformed. And he that saw Powells behavio$^{r}$ to me, I have sent him w$^{t}$ my lres to make report therof. And if nede be, to be sworen theron. And this fare ye well, from Lytlecott the second of October.

"Your loving frind,

"W. Darrell."

Directed. "To the right worshippfull and loving ffrindes John Seynt John, John Ernley, John Barwick, and Richard Kyngesmyll, Esquiers, geve thes."

*Sir Franis Walsyngham to W. Darell.*

S$^{r}$ I thanke you for your kynd and lyberall offer. I woold fyrst be glad to deserve, before the yelding to accept any thing from you. I doe assure you the pyttye I have of your oppression mo vethe me to doe for you what I may, and not any regard of benefyt as you shall hereafter more at large understand by my servant Stobbs. And so in the mean tyme I comyt you to the protectyon of the Almyghtye. At Barnes the x$^{th}$ of Maye 1589.

"Yo$^{r}$ assured frend,

"Fra. Walsyngham.

"I can not but advyce you to staye all proceadinges ageynst S$^{r}$ Tho. Wroughtons men, for that I am in hope to end all controversye between you I wyll use your letter w$^{t}$ all secracye."

Directed. "To my verie loving frend Mr. William Darell."

Before we part with our hero it may be well, in order to afford a clearer insight to his disposition, to print a couple of his letters differing in character: the first which was noticed at page 217 (vol.

* Sir Thomas Wroughton married (2nd wife) Anne dau. and coheir of John Barwick of Wilcot.

iv.) of the previous Article, addressed to Anthony Hinton; the other to his cousin Reginald Scriven.

*"Yo^r lres make mencon that you understand I beare you displeasure, and that yt hath appeared by sundry attempts of myne of late, groundinge my quarell upon words of Cawley, who doth utterly deny yt, verily I have heard by a longe tyme you have not byn well, but so farr to be distempered, as by yo^r lres appeareth, I knew not That you were the Autho^r of all ill attempts and secreat workings, of all w^ch I knewe nothinge before the receipt of those lres. Yf you had expressed those attempts, the matter would appeare the playner, for sure I am you have uttered as foolishe as that, I have heard saye that you have not byn well a good while, but so farr distempered I knew not. That you had byn run into any suche distemperature and unseasonablenes I would not have thought yt, had not yo^r owne lres expressed yt, That maketh me also to knowe that Cawleys adv^rtisements were not altogether w^thout matter and truthe, that shewed me that you were one that envied me, and other watchinge to do harme, when occasion should rise, That you were the setter on of the tennts of Chilton in all their p^tended villanies. This can foure psons witnes, honester men then he. But in the latter pte of yo^r lres, very excellent in yt self, you say very magnifically that you did little looke fo^r suche hard dealinge at my hands, you say magnifically that, I pray where dwell you or what parents came you from, that you take yt, or howe cometh yt about, that I have so muche forgotten my self, there is nothinge but hard dealinge in yo^r mouthe. Yf you have lent me money at any tyme, as yo^r lres mencon, w^ch hath not byn past wise, once xx^li and another x^li. Another tyme I remember you would, and in faith I never sent to you for yt, nor neded yt not, w^ch lone of yo^rs was allwayes upon good pawne of plate, and not above three monethes or sixe. But nowe you have upbrayed me w^th yt, I trust you have yo^r peniworthes and are satisfied, yf not send me somuch plate, and I will lend you somuche money as ever you lent me and twise as longe. And then are you double aunswered upon that point, that you say I brake day w^th you I cannot forbeare you, for playnly and truly you do lye in yt, And lyinge in a miser is a miserable thinge. But yt is allways proper to base condicon. And further, in yo^r lres you say that yf you have honestly and faithfully travelled in my causes, you are ill repayed w^th hard dealinge. What cause of myne that you should be so traveled in, and so mightie in remembraunce w^th you I cannott gesse. But sure I am that I have in many things borne w^th you, And suffred harmes and losses by you; And used you allwayes better then belonged to yo^r condicon. But I will mend yt and pcead in truth as I think good, gevinge you w^th all to understand that I am not he that is in erro^r or hath not what to followe. And this for aunswere to yo^r lres written fo^r some devise.

"He that fo^r all yo^r secreat envy,
"and private malice must lyve by you."

"Cosin, my helth not so well servinge me as it hath downe, whereby I cannot visyte frinds nor follow my bussynes as I have bynn accostomed to do heartofore, I am dryven oftner to Letters to acquitt me in the one, and to expresse

* Gen. Record Office, London. "Darell Correspondence." Misc. 458.

and serve me in thother, more then willingly I would To yo$^{u}$ my cosin and frinde, I woulde a letell complayne me of Infortunyte, my cosin the lyffe we have in this worldell is shorte, and to the happyest somwhat of Trouble, But to the afflyoted what it is of infelycitie, none but the afflycted can only therin justly speake. To ease the lyffe of man hear, thoughe nothinge cann make it justly pleasant, I fynde that frynds do wourke much therin, And frinds ar gotten bound and kepte by bloude or deserte, deserte I take not too for the least. Myself a man much of infortunyte, thoughe to many that ar right good neare in bloode, and som of the better sorte, and to som have also not deserved amisse. And could not have lyved too but to som have bynn right good, yeat have I not receaved that in clearenes at any tyme of any one that myght justly bynd me, but whether destinye, chaunce, or that that is called fortune, or my devylyshe neglygences or and yll deservynge be the cause unto this day, as a man troubled, and therby of noe good judgement I could not deserve, But what a man unluckye am I. I will therfore at this tyme call to memory the good things I have receved and not requitted, And after I will offer my self as one that certynely hadd ever a mynde to requitt all things to make satisfaction for the same. And so farr therin to pceade, that it serve may hereafter for indifferent frindshipp in things well compounded. And for reasonable favour in reasonable causes that maye be. My Lorde whom yo$^{u}$ serve and I love, and have done before all other, nor any was more glader, not the nearest bloude to him, of his advancement then I was. When he was solicytor he certeynly was, and I may yet seye it, my good frind, and I stonde a barren lover only for it, I receaved many benefitts of him, I hadd many tyme counsell and paid nothing, I hadd secreatly advice of him, w$^{ch}$ was more, I hadd many favoures as his letters and requests tendinge to my pfytt, O that I might not even heare sey too, that he hadd binn my good Lorde also—But so that I may not be ungrateful for things passed, And if it may be to have him my good and indifferent Lorde, I pray yo$^{u}$ move, and as yo$^{u}$ may lett fall in substaunce this. I have a mannor standinge in good sorte w$^{th}$ me, of the valewe of ccc$^{li}$ by the year, in every condition not to be had. This will I convey to my Lorde and M$^{r}$ Harry that hath maryed my kinswoman, and to his eyers, in suche sorte as I now have it of that valewe, if I dy w$^{th}$out heyer male of my body begotten. And that this I will do, not sett it downe only in letters, but I will also enter into covenant or be bounde in statute of v m$^{li}$ for the doinge of it, w$^{th}$ this condition added to it more, that if I fortune to have eyer of my body, Then shall my Lord have one M mares payd him or $^{to}$ his w$^{th}$in three yeares after, or ells shall he or his have soe much payde after my decesse, w$^{th}$in one year as from a friend. This in choyse. To this what is said and howe it is taken, I would gladly knowe, my health not being good I myght know him for my frind to my comfort, And as yo$^{u}$ ar my cosyn, so do I take to have a portion in yo$^{u}$, and do make bold of yo$^{u}$. So I pray yo$^{u}$ to thincke, for so shall yo$^{u}$ fynd it, That in me and myne shall alwayes be a parte for yo$^{u}$, w$^{th}$ my comendations. I do also pray yo$^{u}$ that as yo$^{u}$ may, I may hear from yo$^{u}$, at my lodging the xvij$^{th}$ of June 1583.

"Yo$^{r}$ Loving cosin,

"and frind, W. Darell.

"To my lovinge cosin and assured frind, Mr. Reynard Scriven geve thes."
Endorsed. "To M$^{r}$ Scriven geve thes."

It has been previously asserted that, until the publication of Rokeby, and of Aubrey's Memoir of Judge Popham, in the "Letters from the Bodleian," no printed account of this Littlecote tragedy could be met with. Researches were made in the library of the British Museum for one or two old works of the period bearing on such subjects, such as "*A Mass of Murders*," printed in 1595; "*London's Cry*," in 1620; and "*God's Revenge*," in 1621, but they have not been found. Nevertheless there is in a modern compilation called "*Anecdotes and Biography, selected from the Portfolio of a distinguished literary character lately deceased*," and collected and edited by "L. T. Rede," a story somewhat similar. My attention was drawn to it by the kindness of Mr. Hunter of the Record Office. At page 41, second edition 1799, we have a tale commencing thus. "In a county verging on London, lived within this century, &c., &c." "The counsel himself" it is stated in conclusion "is a peer with at least £10,000 per annum." It may be that Mr. Rede, or the "literary character," may have heard the Littlecote story, and endeavoured to give it greater effect by fixing it on some unnamed living parties. This story, nearly word for word, is the one recounted in *Burke's Commoners*, vol. ii. p. 12, of the "Alterations and Additions." There is, however, this exception, viz. that Mr. Burke has fastened it upon "an ancient and respectable family in Wiltshire," and by so doing has virtually stamped it as the Littlecote story.

But we now come to another, and a real narrative bearing a most exact similarity to our Wiltshire legend. This was lately remarked by Mr. John Bruce, while employed in the arrangement of his Index at the State Paper Office, and obligingly made known to me. In a letter dated "Hague, May 30, 1616," from Dudley, afterwards Sir Dudley, Carleton, then our Ambassador in Holland, to his friend, Mr. John Chamberlain, and addressed to him "at Mr. Richard Chamberlain's house in Aldermanburie," the following passage occurs.

"We hear" he writes "of a bloudie accident on the Archduke's side," (he means, of course, in Flanders) "where two men came masqued into a midwife's house, and carried her away, partly by force partly by persuasion, to a woman in child-bed whom she found

likewise masqued; and after she had done her office the child was presently taken by these fellowes and cast into a fire, which was made in the chamber for that purpose, and consumed to ashes, the mother crying owt and exclayming uppon them for that crueltie, which she sayde in the midwife's hearing was the fifth time they had used in like sort upon her children. This will not quit your Mrs. Vincent, because though these men were barbarous the woman was in some sort compassionit, but I expect before long to heare your Catholique gentlewoman putt into the number of Saints as well as Garnett and his companion, whose pictures and names I saw in the Jesuit's Legend at Augusta."

There is no further mention of this story in Carleton's subsequent letters. It may readily be imagined with what buoyant excitement the contributor of this Article on "Wild Darell" hurried off to refer to the "Court and Times of James the First," containing Chamberlain's letters to Carleton, in the not altogether desperate hope of finding some allusion to the nearly precise parallel at Littlecote, then a tale only twenty-seven years old. Not defeated by again finding nothing in the printed letters, he then hastened to the Museum to test their accuracy by a reference to the original MS. It appears that Chamberlain wrote two letters, one dated June 8th, the other June 22nd, but strange to say, he never even noticed the dark tale at all. It is clear that Carleton's letter was received by him, and that his letter, dated June 8th, was in reply to it, as we find in this latter (although for some unexplained reason the passage is omitted in the printed copy), the acknowledgement, that, "Two days since I received both your letters of the 24th and 30th of last month." In the face of these recent discoveries we dare not affirm that we have yet thoroughly sifted Darell's history; but, as regards his crowning enormity, this Littlecote legend, my anticipation is that nothing will be discovered to bear it out, and, individually, I must be content, to remain, and peradventure to stand alone in my unbelief, the "sceptical archæologist" cast aside with somewhat of compassionate disdain by my more credulous but very worthy friend and school-fellow, the author of the interesting and admirable article headed "Wiltshire" in a late number of the *Quarterly Review*. C. E. L.

# The Dead Drummer:

A LEGEND OF SALISBURY PLAIN, 1786.

ON Friday, 16th June 1786, a sailor, by name Gervase Matcham, attended by a companion, went before James Easton Esq. the Mayor of Salisbury, for the purpose of making a voluntary declaration that he had committed a murder in Huntingdonshire about seven years previously. But his story was so confused and his conduct so strange, that the Mayor entertained doubts of his sanity; and accordingly gave him into safe custody until an answer might be obtained from the Town-clerk of Huntingdon, with whom Mr. Turner the Salisbury Town-clerk was thereupon directed to put himself in communication.

On the following Tuesday morning a letter arrived from the Town-clerk of Huntingdon, declaring that it was quite true that a murder had been committed near that town, at the period stated; and adding, that diligent search had been made for the perpetrator thereof at the time, but to no effect. This information, though scanty, was sufficient to create a strong suspicion against the prisoner, who was accordingly had up the next day before a full bench of Justices, in whose presence he made the following confession. "In the early part of his life he had been engaged in various employments by sea and land, particularly in the services of Captain O'Kelly, and Mr. Dymock of Oxford Street, London, as a jockey. About seven years since he enlisted into a regiment then lying at Huntingdon, (the name or number he could not remember); that after he had been in the corps about three weeks, he was travelling upon the turnpike road, about four miles from Huntingdon in company with a drummer, about 17 years of age, the son of a sergeant in the regiment [name, Jones], when words arising about the poor lad's refusing to return and drink at a public house they had passed, Matcham knocked him down, and then, as he declares, first conceived the idea of murdering him, which, after

some struggles on the part of the unfortunate youth, he effected by cutting his throat with a clasp-knife. He then took from his pockets about six guineas in gold, money entrusted to him by the sergeant his father; and leaving the body by the way-side, made the best of his way to London, where he got work for some time upon the craft on the Thames at Tower wharf. From that time he had been in various employments as a seaman, in France, the West Indies, and in Russia. He was last on board the Sampson man of war, lying off Plymouth, whence he and his companion John Shepherd (a native of the Soke in Winchester) were lately discharged. The unhappy man further declared that with the exception of this murder, he had at no time done any injury to society;—that until the moment of committing it, he had not the least idea thereof;—and that he had no provocation from the deceased, excepting that he gave him ill language. But from that fatal hour, he had, he said, been a stranger to all enjoyment of life or peace of mind, the recollection thereof perpetually haunting his imagination, and at times rendering his life a burden almost insupportable:—that in travelling with Shepherd on Thursday the 15th inst. upon the road to Salisbury, they were overtaken near Woodyates Inn by a thunder storm, in which he saw several strange and dismal spectres; particularly one in the appearance of a female, towards which he walked up, when it instantly sank into the earth and a large stone rose up in its place;—that the stones rolled upon the ground before him, and often came dashing against his feet."

Such were the forms in which the terrors of a guilty conscience arrayed themselves. His comrade John Shepherd saw not the spectres, but he corroborated the story so far as related to the external deportment of the unhappy man, who, he said, was often running about like one distracted, and anon falling on his knees and imploring mercy. When more composed, he questioned him as to the reason of his extraordinary conduct, when Matcham at once acknowledged himself a murderer, and begged Shepherd to deliver him into the hands of justice at the next place they might reach, for life was hateful, and his sleepless nights crowded with visions of misery and woe.

Both men having now been heard, the prisoner persisted in his confession, though he declined signing it; and as his manner no longer indicated anything like aberration of mind, he was committed to the city-gaol in order to take his trial at the ensuing Huntingdon assizes. His companion Shepherd was at the same time bound in a recognizance to give evidence of what he had heard him confess.

This affair having been re-published in the London Journals, soon attracted general attention; and on the following Thursday, 22nd June, two letters reached Salisbury, both of which are interesting. The first is from John, fourth Earl of Sandwich.

*To the Worshipful the Mayor of Salisbury.*

"Hertford Street.

"Sir. Having thrown my eyes by accident on the enclosed article in yesterday's *Morning Post*, I take the earliest opportunity to inform you that a murder of a drummer within four miles of Huntingdon happened about the time mentioned in the article, and the circumstances appear very similar to those therein described. I must most earnestly recommend it to you to detain the man, and to write to me for further particulars, with which I will take care that you shall be fully supplied. I must beg at the same time that you will let me know every thing that has appeared on the examination of the man before you, or whatever can be collected from him upon any further investigation. The drummer was killed and his body found at a place called Weybridge, between Bugden and Alconbury, in the great North road. I am, Sir, your obedient, humble servant, "Sandwich.

"P.S. I have dated this from my house in London, intending to have put it into the post to-morrow in town; but as I think the business requires despatch, have sent it from hence by express.

"Maidenhead Bridge, 21 June 1786.

The other letter is from Owen Fann, Esq. the coroner of the county of Huntingdon.

*To the Worshipful the Mayor of Salisbury.*

"Sir. On reading in a newspaper yesterday, of a drummer-boy being murdered by a sailor, it struck me with an idea that it might be the same drummer that was murdered in Huntingdonshire, but that I think the offender's name was then different, and his being called a sailor did not confirm my first apprehensions: but by the account I have just read in the *Morning Post* I think there is no doubt of the man you have committed being the real person. I was the coroner who took the inquisition on view of the body of the drummer. If I recollect, the offender was then a late recruit in the same regiment with the drummer boy, with whom he went to the Officer, Major Reynolds, then of Did-

dington, and now of St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, for subsistence and recruiting money, to be paid to the boy's father who was the enlisting sergeant: and between Bugden and Alconbury with Weston, in the said county, he the said boy was found murdered by the side of the road leading to York, on a Sunday morning; and it was thought that the offender made off towards York. The boy's throat was cut, and a pocket-knife found a little way from the body; and, as well as I recollect, the money was about that sum. The spot where the body was found was about four miles from Huntingdon: I cannot here recollect the name the offender went by; he might have been a sailor by the name of Matcham, and enlisted by another name in Major Reynold's corps. I cannot in this haste of writing recollect the time:—I think it was in August;—nor the year; but it was at a time when the Huntingdonshire Militia were encamped in Essex, because the person who would have taken the inquisition instead of me was gone thither. The man was advertised and sought after very much, and a full description given of him; and I recollect that a tooth was wanting in his mouth before, but whether upper or under I cannot say. This may be of some use till I hear further, as I think a person will be sent over, perhaps the sergeant (if living) or his wife, whoever can swear to the person of the man. I shall leave this part to-morrow and go to my own residence at Huntingdon, and will then look into the inquisition, and give you a further account, if necessary; or most probably such person as I mentioned before will be sent over on purpose. You will please to excuse any omissions and incorrect matters which you may find in this hasty epistle, from, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant,

"Owen Fann.

"London, Wednesday, 21 June 1786.

"P.S. If there be a tooth wanting in the fore part of his mouth, that must, with the other circumstances, be conviction enough for detainer at present. If not, he may be an innocent person disordered in his mind; and having heard of the murder or having conversed with the murderer, may have improperly told the tale as of himself."

On the receipt of this letter at Salisbury, Matcham's mouth was examined, and a lost front tooth corroborated Mr. Fann's letter. He admitted likewise that he did enlist under the false name of Jarvis, to avoid discovery, having previously deserted from on board a vessel. Justice therefore was allowed to take her course.

The Ingoldsby legend entitled "*The Dead Drummer,*" founded on the foregoing narrative, differs slightly in some of its minor features: but as it would be vain to attempt to adjust the discrepancies of the two accounts, we may be satisfied that, in the present instance, poetic licence has not carried the scene entirely beyond the sympathetic range of the dwellers on Salisbury Plain.

## The Dead Drummer:
## A Legend of Salisbury Plain.

By Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq.*

Oh! Salisbury Plain is bleak and bare;
At least, so I've heard many people declare,
For I fairly confess I never was there.
Not a shrub nor a tree,
Nor a bush can you see;
No hedges, no ditches, no gates, no stiles,
Much less a cottage or house for miles.
It's a very sad thing to be caught in the rain
When night's coming on upon Salisbury Plain.

Now I'd have you to know,
That a great while ago,
The best part of a century, may be, or so,
Across the same Plain so dull and so dreary
A couple of travellers wayworn and weary
Were making their way.
Their profession, you'd say
At a single glance did not admit of a query.
The pump-handled pigtail and whiskers worn then
With scarce an exception by seafaring men;
The jacket, the loose trowsers "bows'd up" together—all
Guiltless of braces as those of Charles Wetherall;
The pigeon-toed step and the rollicking motion
Bespake them two genuine sons of the ocean;
And showed in a moment their real characters.
(The accent's so placed on this word by our Jack Tars.)

The one in advance was sturdy and strong,
With arms uncommonly bony and long;
And his Guernsey shirt
Was all pitch and dirt,
Which sailors don't think inconvenient or wrong.
He was very broad-breasted
And very deep-chested;
His sinewy frame correspond with the rest did:
Except as to height, for he could not be more
At the most, you would say, than some five feet four,
And if measured, perhaps had been found a thought lower.

The other, his friend and companion, was taller
By five or six inches, at least, than the smaller.
From his air and his mien
It was plain to be seen

* The late Rev. Richard Barham.

That he was, or had been,
A something between
The regular "Jack" and the "Jolly Marine."
For though he would give an occasional hitch,
Sailor-like, to his slops, there was something, the which
On the whole savoured more of the pipe-clay than pitch.
Such were now the two men who appeared on the Hill,
Harry Waters the tall one, the short "Spanking Bill."

To be caught in the rain,
I repeat it again,
Is extremely unpleasant on Salisbury Plain.
And when with a good soaking shower there are blended
Blue lightnings and thunder, the matter's not mended.
Such was the case
In this wild dreary place
On the day that I'm speaking of now, when the brace
Of travellers alluded to quickened their pace,
Till a good steady walk became more like a race,
To get quit of the tempest which held them in chase.

Louder and louder
Than mortal gunpowder
The heavenly artillery kept crashing and roaring,
The lightning kept flashing, the rain too kept pouring,
While they, helter-skelter
In vain sought for shelter
From what I've heard termed "a regular pelter."
But never a screen
Could be any where seen,
Or an object, except that on one of the rises
An old way-post showed
Where the Lavington road
Branched off to the left from the one to Devizes.

And thither the footsteps of Waters seemed tending,
Though a doubt might exist of the course he was bending,
To a landsman at least, who wherever he goes,
Is content for the most part to follow his nose;
While Harry kept backing
And "filling" and "tacking;"
Two nautical terms which, I'll wager a guinea, are
Meant to imply
What you, Reader, and I
Would call going zigzag, and not rectilinear.

* * * *

To "return to our muttons."† This mode of progression
At length upon Spanking Bill made some impression.
"Hullo, messmate, what cheer?
How queer you *do* steer"
Cried Bill, whose short legs kept him still in the rear.
"Why, what's in the wind, Bo?—What is it you fear?"
For he saw in a moment that something was frightning
His shipmate much more than the thunder and lightning.

"Fear?" stammered out Waters, "Why, Him,—don't you see
What faces that Drummer-boy's making at me?
How he dodges me so
Wherever I go—
What is it he wants with me, Bill,—do you know?"
"What Drummer-boy, Harry?" cries Bill in surprise,
With a brief exclamation that ended in "eyes."
"What Drummer-boy, Waters?—the coast is all clear;
We have'nt got never no Drummer-boy here."

"Why there! don't you see
How he's following me?
Now this way, now that way, and won't let me be.
Keep him off, Bill,—look here—
Don't let him come near;
Only see how the blood-drops his features besmear!
What, the dead come to life again,—Bless me,—Oh dear."

Bill remarked in reply, "This is all very queer,
What,—a Drummer-boy, bloody too, eh! well, I never!
I can't see no Drummer-boy here whatsumdever."
"Not see him—why there,—look he's close by the post.
Hark, hark, how he drums at me now;—he's a ghost.
Oh mercy" roared Waters, "do keep him off, Bill:
And Andrew, forgive!—I'll confess all, I will;
I'll make a clean breast;
And as for the rest,
You may do with me just what the lawyers think best.
But haunt me not thus—let these visitings cease,
And, your vengeance accomplished, Boy, leave me in peace."
Harry paused for a moment,—then turning to Bill,
Who stood with his mouth open, steady and still,
Began spinning what nauticals term "a tough yarn,"
Viz. his tale of what Bill called "this precious consarn."

[The "tough yarn" was a confession which Harry thereupon made to his comrade, to the effect, that his name was not Waters

† *Revenons a nos moutons.* Fr.

but Gervase Matcham,—that he had been a soldier, and reached the rank of sergeant,—that he and a drummer-boy named Andrew Brand had been selected by his Colonel to carry some regimental pay to a detachment at a distance,—that on passing over Salisbury Plain, the Tempter urged him to secure the treasure to himself and to take the life of Andrew,—that after a conversation with the Fiend, he accomplished "the deed that damned him," and sought to hide his shame by going to sea; but after seeking death in flood and fight for fifteen years, inexorable Fate had dragged him back to the very scene of his villainy. His confession finished, —his companion says]

"Hark ye, Waters, or Matcham, whichever's your purser-name,
T'other, your own is, I'm sartain, the worser name:
Twelve years have we lived on like brother and brother,
Now—Your course lies one way, and mine lies another."

"No William, it may not be so,
Blood calls for blood, T'is Heaven's decree.
And thou with me this night must go
And give me to the gallows-tree.
Ha! see, he smiles—he points the way—
On, William, on!—no more delay."

Now Bill, as the story as told to me, goes,
And who, as his last speech sufficiently shows,
Was "a regular trump,"—did not like to "turn Nose,"
But then came a thunder clap louder than any
Of those that preceded, though they were so many.
And hark! as its rumblings subside in a hum,
What sound mingles too?—by the Hokey—a Drum!

I remember I once heard my grandfather say,
That some sixty years since he was going that way,
When they showed him the spot
Where the gibbet—was not—
On which Matcham's corse had been hung up to rot.
It had fall'n down; but how long before, he'd forgot.
And they told him, I think, at the Bear in Devizes,
Some town where the Sessions are held, or the 'Sizes,
That Matcham confessed,
And made a clean breast
To the Mayor; but that after he'd had a night's rest,
And the storm had subsided, he pooh-pooh'd his friend,
Swearing all was a lie from beginning to end;

Said he'd only been drunk—
That his spirits had sunk
At the thunder,—the storm put him into a funk:
That in fact he had nothing at all on his conscience,
And found out, in short, he'd been talking great nonsense.
But one Mr. Jones
Comes forth and depones,
That fifteen years ago he had heard certain groans
On his way to Stonehenge to examine the stones,
Described in a work of the late Sir John Soane's;
That he'd followed the moans,
And, led by their tones,
Found a raven a-picking a Drummer-boy's bones.
Then the Colonel wrote word
From the King's Forty-third
That the story was certainly true which they'd heard:
For that one of their Drummers and one Sergeant Matcham,
Had "brushed with the dibs" and they never could catch'em.

So Justice was sure, though a long time she lagged,
And the Sergeant in spite of his "gammon," got scragged;
And the people averred
That an ugly black bird
The same raven, t'was hinted, of whom we have heard,
Though the story, I own, appears rather absurd,
Was seen (Gervase Matcham not being interred)
To roost all that night on the murderer's gibbet
An odd thing, if so,—and, it may be, a fib.—It
However's a thing Nature's laws don't prohibit.
Next morning they add, that "black gentleman" flies out
Having picked Matcham's nose off, and gobbled his eyes out.

J. W.

# The Picts,

By the Rev. J. L. Ross, M.A., Oxon.
Vicar of Avebury and Monkton.

IN a paper which I drew up some time since for the Archæological Journal, I endeavoured to shew that the Druidical remains in this county were the work of the Phœnicians, who not merely had a very early commercial intercourse with Cornwall, but subsequently colonized to a considerable extent the South Western district of England, and to a still greater extent Ireland. It has been observed however by Pinkerton and others, among whom we may mention Barry in his history of the Orkneys, that both in Orkney and other parts of Scotland, stones, pillars, circles, and tumuli are to be found, similar to those which are met with in some of the Southern districts of England, and particularly Stonehenge; and they would hence infer that neither Stonehenge nor what are usually considered as Druidical circles and stones were erected by the Druids or Phœnicians, but were the works either of a later age, or were the memorials of a Saxon or Scandinavian race. In this view there would appear to be the same jealousy of Stukeley entertained by these writers and those who adopt their opinions, which has, I am afraid, not been confined to their country or age.

Now without assuming Stukeley to be an infallible guide on subjects of antiquarian interest, or subscribing in all particulars either to his views or deductions, many of which are confessedly fanciful and have received little credit, the attention that has been recently paid to such antiquarian remains in this county by several writers, would seem to indicate that the ground plan of the two great temples or circles of Abury and Stonehenge as laid down by Stukeley, namely, in the latter circle, of a mere round open building with approaches, and in the former, of a Dracontic erection, has resulted in a decided disposition in most quarters to receive his statement of the appearance of these circles in his time, as well as their probable design. That Aubrey the first discoverer of Abury

should not have observed many things afterwards discovered by Stukeley is not surprising, as he made a very cursory survey of Abury at least, and formed very naturally an imperfect conception of the original shape of the building: nor is it at all matter of surprise that he should not have had made any mention of the avenue to Beckhampton, as that important feature of Stukeley's ground-plan, namely, the serpent's tail, was then much less perceptible than the other avenue or the head of the serpent terminating on Overton Hill, owing to its passing through fields and meadows employed as arable and pasture land, through which no public road had been formed, and from which the stones of this approach or avenue had been necessarily removed. If Aubrey had leisure or inclination to make the enquiries which his successor Stukeley afterwards did during a series of visits extending over several years, he would then have heard something of the doings of certain un-antiquarian farmers, as Fowler and Green, who were even still more successful than the Herostratus Tom Robinson in destroying almost every vestige of the Beckhampton avenue at least, with the exception of two of the largest stones still existing, nearly midway between the circles and Beckhampton, where it was supposed, upon good grounds, to terminate. Any one who has remarked the cottages and walls of premises in the upper village of Abury, must have presumed that there had been either some considerable quarry in the neighbourhood from which these stones were then taken, (for the buildings elsewhere are usually of brick), or must incline to Stukeley's opinion that they were formed from a large assortment or collection of stones, similar in all respects to those used in the circles and Kennet avenue, namely, the Grey-Wethers, most probably conveyed from the valley of stones on the road between Abury and Marlborough. If moreover it can be proved, as is admitted, that the Kennet avenue from its gyrations and other peculiar features, is the head of the serpent emerging from the circles at Abury, there is then a very high degree of probability, amounting I conceive to moral certainty, that the other avenue, partly observed and partly traced by Stukeley, was the serpent's tail, or very unnecessarily and unreasonably the ancient and wise

builders of these mysterious erections must have allowed themselves in a "*lusus naturæ,*" or an animal with a body and head but without a tail. They had not even the apology of the eccentric Lord Monboddo who entertained a notion that mankind were originally created with tails, but in course of ages, from their sedentary habits like the Simia or monkey race, wore them away by sitting upon them.

I proceed now however to enquire how far Pinkerton and Barry are correct in depriving the Phœnicians and their sacred and literary order the Druids, of their claim to be the builders of the circles so frequently found in Britain, or rather I should say to enquire who were the authors of many similar structures elsewhere, who are confessedly not of the Phœnician or Druidical race.

From the laborious enquiries of Sir William Betham, the Ulster King of Arms in Ireland, and many other modern writers, it has been proved by the testimony of very ancient historians, as Gildas and Nennius, &c., that the original inhabitants of the Central and Northern divisions of Britain were Picts. "This" says Dr. M$^{c}$ Pherson, minister of Slate in Skye, (Dissertation on Ancient Caledonians, section xii.) "was an established tradition a thousand years ago, that the Picts were the original inhabitants of the Northern division of Britain." Bede says, in his Ecclesiastical History, "that they came to Caledonia from Scythia, the European part of which, according to Pliny, comprehends Germany." The authority of this venerable writer was never questioned on this head; and a belief has ever since obtained that the Picts were a different race from the Gauls who possessed the Southern parts of Britain. By the Phœnicians on their arrival in Cornwall, these aborigines were called in their language *Britons*, or painted people, which is more properly the derivation of the word than that of *Tin*, which is commonly assigned to it. When the Romans subsequently invaded Britain, they seem to have merely changed or translated this term into Picti, a Latin word expressing the same meaning, namely, the painted people. These two names however were not the generic designation of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, who were it has been satisfactorily shewn, either Cymbri

or Cimbri, from a German or Teutonic word signifying a warrior, or warlike. The ancient writers have universally described the Cimbri as a tall, gigantic, and brave people, and Cæsar describes them as being originally equally warlike and successful as the Gauls, or the principal body of the Celtic or Phœnician race. Whitaker considers that the "names Celtæ, Galatæ, and Gauls belong to the Gael," or the Phœnician race; but as the languages of the Cymry and Gael are perfectly distinct, they must be independent nations; just on the same principle that the Tyrrheni and Pelasgi were distinct people. His language is as follows:—If natural affinity produces similarity of language, the reverse produces diversity of language; on this principle I am persuaded that the Pelasgi are a different people from the "Tyrrhenians." From this and circumstances of a kindred nature, Whitaker was convinced that the Cymri, and Gauls or Celtæ are distinct nations, and had arrived by different routes into Britain; "the Cimbri," he says, "from the north, and the Gael by a route to the south of Mount Hœmus and the Alps." The Ecclesiastical historian, Bede, is also of opinion that the Cimbri came to Caledonia or Scotland from Scythia in Germany.

Sir W. Betham has given several pedigrees of the Celtic and Gothic nations, and among others, one in relation to the Cimbri, which deserves, he conceives, consideration. The Cimbri were a nation from the North of Europe, who inhabited Jutland, or the Cimbric Chersonesus. There were two great divisions of this race, the Caledonian Cymbri who peopled the British Islands and were afterwards called Picts, and the Cymbri who invaded Gaul, and were destroyed by the Roman General Marius, B.C. 103.

"Plutarch (says Mr. Humphrey Lloyd[1]) in his history of Marius affirmeth, that the Cymbri departed out of a far country, and that it was not known whence they came, nor whither they went, but, like clouds, they issued into France and Italy with the Almayns. Whereupon the Romans supposed that they had been Germans, because they had big bodies, with sharp and horrible eyes. So much he. Since then he hath left their origin unknown; and

[1] Breviary of Great Britain.

our Chronicles do testify, how that the Britaynes had always great familiarity with the Northern Germans, as it is like enough that the British Cymbri passed over into Denmark, whereby it was called Cymbrica, and so joining with the Almayns, made war upon the Romans, &c., &c. And to confirm all this, I read late, in a most ancient fragment in the British tongue, how that, long since, there departed a very great army of Britayns into Denmark, which after many valiant wars, in most parts of the worlde, never returned again." This hypothesis would seem to indicate that Britain had been peopled at some very early period by a race which had at the same time colonized Germany, from which great seat of the Teutones, and particularly Denmark and Jutland, emigrations took place to the Northern and Southern divisions of Britain, long previous to the invasion of the Saxons under Hengist and Horsa.[1]

From the former or Caledonian Cymbri, in whom we are at present more particularly interested, were derived the Welsh, the Cornish, and the Armoricans or Britons, a race still inhabiting Brittany and speaking a language of a nature kindred to the Welsh. These Cymbri having been compelled to forsake Jutland or the Cymbric Chersonesus, owing to an irruption of the sea which devastated their country, seem to have divided into two great bodies, the one of which attempted a settlement in Italy, from which they were driven by Marius, and afterwards obtained some footing in Gaul, while the other division landed in Britain, then or more probably at a much earlier period, and became the principal opposers of Cæsar after he had triumphed over the Belgæ or Silures, an Iberian race, who inhabited the Southern Maritime districts, These Silures or Belgæ are usually considered to be a Celtic race, closely connected with the Gauls or Celts on the opposite coast, and may in all probability have been a detachment of Phœnicians, who at an early period discovered and subsequently colonized the more Southern districts of Britain. They were of a dark olive complexion and curly hair, the reverse of the Cimbri or Teutonic races, who were of a lighter hue and had fairer hair. Tacitus' remarks are as follows:—

[1] Sir W. Betham, p. 387.

"At the time of the Roman invasion there were three distinct nations inhabiting Britain, the Gael, the Cymbri, and the Belgæ. The former were those who inhabited South Britain, including Wales, and fought with Cæsar; the second were the Caledonians found in North Britain by Agricola," (and probably the interior of South Britain); "and the third were the people from Belgic Gaul, who had formed trifling settlements on the coasts, but were not either numerous or powerful. . . . I am inclined to think that the ancient Caledonians (the Cymbri or second nation mentioned) were the first inhabitants of all the British Islands, including Ireland." . . Tacitus is the first who gives any succinct account of these Northern Britons in his life of Agricola.

"Whether" he "says the first inhabitants of Britain were natives of the Island, or adventitious settlers, is a question lost in the mists of antiquity. The Britons, like other barbarous nations, have no monuments of their history. They differ in habit and make of their bodies, and have various inferences concerning their origin. *The ruddy hair and lusty limbs of the Caledonians indicate a German extraction.* That the Silures (or Belgæ) were at first a colony of Iberians is concluded, not without probability, from the olive tincture of their skin, the natural curl of their hair, and the situation of the country so convenient to the coast of Spain. On the side opposite to Gaul, the inhabitants resemble their neighbours on the continent; but whether that resemblance is the effect of one common origin, or of the climate in contiguous nations, operating on the make and temperament of the human body, is a point not easy to determine. All circumstances considered, it is rather probable, that a colony from Gaul took possession of a country so inviting by its proximity. You will find in both nations the *same religious rites*, and *the same superstitions. The two languages differ but little.* In provoking danger they discover the same ferocity, and in the encounter the same timidity. The Britons, however, not yet enfeebled by long peace, are possessed of superior courage."

There is a distinction drawn between the Caledonians (or Cymbri) and the Southern Britons (or Celtic race). The former are said to indicate a German origin by fair complexion, sandy hair,

large and robust form of limbs, while the Silures, who inhabited what is now called South Wales (and formerly the maritime coasts of South Britain), are declared to be of a Spanish race, from their swarthy dark skins and curly hair.

"After Tacitus" says Betham, "we hear little of the Caledonians by that name, for, it may almost be said, that they disappear from history. At the period of the decline of the Roman power in Britain, the country which they inhabited was in the possession of a people called the *Picts*, because they *painted their bodies*, the very reason their ancestors received the name of Britons from the Phœnicians. It would appear, therefore, that the Phœnician Gaelic invaders exterminated or expelled the Cymbric Britons from the South of Britain and Ireland; those who escaped were driven to the north, where they were found by Agricola many centuries afterwards, and received a name from the Romans, exactly indicative of that they obtained on their first discovery by the Phœnicians."[1]

These Belgæ are supposed in time to have become amalgamated with the Romans, and to have acquired their customs and language. Gildas, when he describes Cuneglas, speaks of the Latin as his own language, "In linguâ nostrâ lanio fulve;" and other authorities inform us that the Britons boasted of their knowledge of the Latin language: Tacitus remarks that the Britons in Domitian's time, "affected even the eloquence of the Latin tongue."

The British Cymbri after many engagements with Cæsar were ultimately driven by him towards the Northern Provinces, and finally founded a Pictish Kingdom in Caledonia or Scotland, in the district of Strathclyde near Glasgow and Dumbarton, having Edinburgh or Dunedin as their capital. Under the name of Picts these Cymbri long retained possession of the Southern division of Scotland, and engaged with Agricola near the Grampian Hills, as recorded by Tacitus in Agricola. The Welsh have constantly affirmed (that is, the better informed of their writers) that they came from Scotland, and are descendants of the Strathclyde Britons, who were Caledonians or Picts. These Picts or Caledonians we have seen, were regarded by the Romans as the same race, and the

[1] Betham, p. 329.

Emperor Constans A.D. 306, found it necessary to come over to Britain, we are informed, to repel the Caledonians and other Picts. The terms, *Caledones aliique Picti*, were employed by Eumenius in a Panegyrick A.D. 297 and 398; and in the end of the fourth century Ammianus Marcellinus mentions the Caledonians and Picti as the same people :—"Eo tempore Picti in duas gentes divisi Dicaledones and Vecturiones."[1] At that time the Picts were divided into two nations, the Dicaledonians and Vecturiones.

The hill in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh called Arthur's seat, evidently shows that this was the principal settlement or metropolis of the Aboriginal British race, among whom Arthur the British Prince is traditionally celebrated. Many places in the Southern and Western districts of Scotland retain names of Welsh derivation, or the original language, not of the Scots or Celts, but of the Caledonians or Picts. Detachments of the British Picts obtained possession of Cumberland and Wales, subsequently.

After a long possession of the Southern and Western districts of Scotland, the Picts suddenly disappeared as a nation from history, but we are informed that they had long been engaged in a struggle with the Northern inhabitants or Scots. These Scots are believed to have been connected with the Phœnicians, and to have colonized the Western Isles or Hebrides, and the Highlands of Scotland from Ireland, which was the principal seat of the Phœnicians or Gaels. The following account from Fordun, details the last struggle and annihilation of the kingdom in Scotland of the Caledonian or Pictish race, the descendants of the Cymbri.

"The Picts" (says Sir W. Betham, p. 413) "made good their settlement in Armorica about the same time they subdued Cumberland, Wales, and Cornwall, and have ever since been there, a distinct people keeping up their language and customs, which closely resemble that of the inhabitants of Wales. . . . After detachments of the Picts had made good their conquest of Wales, Cornwall, and Armorica (or Britanny), those who remained in Pictland were engaged in constant wars with the Gael of the Western mountains of North Britain, which country they had, a very short

[1] Ammian. Marcell. Lib. xxvii. c. 7.

time before conquered from them; for the Picts and Scots, though they appear as joint invaders of the Roman Province, do not seem to have ever acted in concert, but as independent and unconnected plunderers. The Scots (or Gael) had the sole object of plunder, and it was not a matter of much consideration who was the object. From one incroachment on the Picts they proceeded to another, until they completely exterminated the whole race, under Kenneth Mac Alpine; and but for their colonies in Wales, Cornwall, and Britanny, their descendants would not now exist, but the name of Cymbri would have disappeared from the earth."

"This Kenneth Mac Alpin, King of Scots, having determined on the conquest of the Picts, commanded his troops to destroy not only the men, but also the women and children; and neither to respect sex or holy orders, nor to take prisoners, but to destroy every one with fire and sword. Therefore in the sixth year of his reign, the Picts being much occupied with the defence of their shores against the vexatious and distressing depredations of the Danish pirates, Kenneth attacked them on their mountainous border, called Drum Alban, or the back of Albion, which having passed, he slew many of the Picts, put the rest to flight, and thus conquered and acquired both the kingdoms of the monarchy. The Picts recovered a little by the help of the English, and for four years annoyed Kenneth. But after some ineffectual struggles, and destructive slaughters, in the twelfth year of his reign, he engaged them seven times in one day, and completely destroyed the whole nation of the Picts; and thus was united, under one monarch, the whole country from the Tyne to the Orcades, as was lately prophesied by Saint Adamman, Abbot of Hye, which was, in all respects, confirmed. So, indeed, not only were the kings and generals of that nation destroyed, but also the people, root and branch, and even their language is altogether obliterated, so that whatever is found respecting them of old times, is considered by many Apocryphal."

"We have now" says Sir W. Betham,[1] "satisfactorily accounted for the disappearance of the Picts from Scotland, and . . shewn that the Welsh were originally a colony of Picts, who conquered

[1] The Gael and the Cymbri.

Wales, after the withdrawing the Roman legions from Britain. The chapter on the Cymbri shews the strong probability, if it does not demonstrate the fact, of their being the same people as the Cimbri who invaded Gaul; if they lose anything by being deprived of their supposed Celtic ancestry, they acquire as ancient and glorious a one. Their ancestors, the Cimbri, were always illustrious in arms; often a terror to the mistress of the world, and, eventually, one of her conquerors. It will give them what their *triads* claim for them—the honour of being the first settlers in Britain; it will restore to them the undisputed possession of their cherished hero Arthur; it will shew that the existence and acts of that illustrious champion of his country were not fabulous; in short, it will give the Cimbri an existence in real history, while it only deprives them of an imaginary position which they never occupied. If they were, in a very early age, conquered and expelled from the Southern parts of Britain, and driven to the Northern extremity of the island, by the intruding Phœnician Gael, who, in their turn, were subdued and amalgamated with their conquerors the indomitable Romans, they had the honour of resisting, with effect and success, the invincible legions of that haughty and encroaching people, and preserved their independence by their vigorous arms and unconquerable hearts; and when the time of retribution arrived, their descendants rushed on the Roman province—extended the bounds of Pictavia beyond the wall—re-conquered a part of their ancient possessions, Cumberland, the northern part of England, the beautiful and romantic Cambria and Cornwall, and even secured a part of the province of Gaul, which their descendants have kept to this day, from them called Britanny."

It would appear from Mr. Skeen's elaborate account of the "Highlanders of Scotland," that this annihilation of the Picts, if it really occurred to the extent here related, had reference merely to the Vecturiones or Southern division of that race, who under the name and the designation of Piccardach had been long separated from the Northern Cymbri or Picts, known generally as the Dicaledones or Cruithni. This Northern division of the Pictish race, had, we learn from their Chronicles, been for ages at variance with the

Vecturiones who inhabited the Southern division of Scotland, and, when repeatedly conquered by Angus Mac Fergus, the King of the Vecturiones or Piccardach, invited the assistance of the Dalriads or Hibernian Scots, who had previously effected a settlement in Argyllshire and Cantyre. After numerous engagements, which rendered Angus Mac Fergus finally the Sovereign of the whole Pictish realm, a Prince of the Dalriads or Scots, who had become connected by marriage with the Royal family of the Cruithni or Northern Picts, at length entirely subjugated the Vecturiones, and transferred the Sovereignty of Alban or North Britain to the Scottish race. By this conquest of the Southern Picts, A.D. 842, the Northern division of that people—the Dicaledones or Cruithni—regained their independence, though at a subsequent period amalgamated with the Dalriads or Scots. It is probably owing to this amalgamation of the Cruithni Picts with the Scots or the Cymbri and Gael, (whose language formed merely different dialects of the universal and primitive tongue,) that we find in the present time two distinct races in the Highlands of Scotland, one resembling the Cymbri or Picts in their ruddy complexion and hair, while the other exhibits the darker hair and features of the Belgæ (or Silures) and Celts, thus indicating a more direct and immediate Oriental extraction. The alliances which were formed for upwards of a century by the Northern Picts with the Dalriads or Scots (or more properly the *Gael*) against the Vecturiones or Southern division of this race, will account for their almost complete extermination, their own preservation, and their amalgamation with the Gael or Scots. Such would seem to be the descent of the present Scottish Highlanders: though it is probable that the Aborigines of the Orkneys were a more ancient colony from the "Northern Hive."

But it is time now to make some enquiries respecting the original inhabitants of the Orkneys, which, previous to the Conquest by the Norsemen in A.D. 870, were regarded as a Pictish race. If so, and there is no reason to doubt the correctness of this belief, they must have arrived from Jutland or some other part of the Northern Coasts; driven from what has been well designated "the Great Northern Hive;" and are believed to have long remained in posses-

sion of these Islands. The principal question for us at present to consider is, what connexion they had with the Phœnicians or Celtic race, to whom have been ascribed the erection of Stonehenge and Abury, and other supposed monuments of Druidism? Though the Celtic and Cymbric races had no connexion for many ages, there is little doubt that they retained many of the original religious customs and rites which were probably, nay must have been, universal in a very early age. As Stukeley and other writers have shewn there are numerous similar customs, religious and others, of a kindred sort, which have been discovered among nations distant in time and locality, and among others the worship of the serpent and the same deities under different names, representations of the Deity (as in Persia of a figure in a circle with wings), of circles and monumental pillars or stones, as in Egypt and other parts of the East. If then the original inhabitants of the Orkneys came over from the Northern Coasts at a very remote period, they would naturally bring with them this kind of structure or circle, whether for religious or civil uses. A more simple description of building whether for religious, judicial, or other civil objects could not certainly have been adopted; and its form representing the Sun or the first visible deity worshipped on the declension of mankind into idolatry, was the most obvious form these Aborigines would employ. Besides we are informed in Barry's history of these Islands that certain of them have received and still retain the name of Papæ or Papley, from, he conjectures, a priestly or Sacred Order who had either been invited from, or had voluntarily or accidentally come over from Ireland and settled in the Orkneys. Now as Ireland was the principal seat or stronghold of the Phœnicians or Celts, it is by no means improbable that these Papæ or Papley belonged to their Sacred Order of Priests the Druids, and if so it is not unreasonable to presume that they would erect structures in a circular form, as are found at Stanhouse and elsewhere in Orkney. The following is Barry's account of these Papæ or Priests:—

"The Orkneys were first invaded by Harold Harfayer, King of Norway, A.D. 870, who discovered on landing, besides their own countrymen, two distinct people, named Peti, and Papæ, whom

they seem to have regarded as different nations. . . . With regard to the first of them, namely, the Peti, there is no difficulty whatever; for they are plainly no other than the Peihts, Picts, or Piks, whom, on probable evidence, we have already considered as the Aborigines, or first inhabitants of this place. And what puts the matter beyond all doubt, the Scandinavian writers generally call the Piks Peti, or Pets: one of them uses the term Petia, instead of Pictland; and besides, the Frith that divides Orkney from Caithness, is usually denominated Petland Fiard, in the Icelandic Sagas or histories.

"With regard to the Papæ, it is more difficult to ascertain who they were. Some have thought they were a people that had, in some former age, come from Norway; and in support of this opinion, mention a place of the name of Papa sound, in that country.

"An opinion much more probable has been adopted by others; at the head of whom is an ingenious author Pinkerton[1], whose labours have thrown much light on the ancient state of Europe. He supposes they were the *Irish Papas or Priests, who had long been the only clergy in the Pictish dominions;*[2] and as they spoke another language, and were also different in their appearance and manners, they might readily have been taken by these strangers for a distinct race, instead of a separate profession. To give still more probability to this opinion, it may be observed, that in Iceland there was a place of the name of Papay, which was perhaps the residence of these priests; for such priests seem evidently to have been there, though expelled in some commotion of the people; as the Norwegians, on their arrival, found some of their books, and other articles, which they had left behind them.

"It may also be remarked, that there are many people of the name of Papay or Papley *here* (in the Orkneys) still, as there were formerly, at least in Iceland; and both of them may have sprung from the same origin, namely *the Hibernian Priests*, whose zeal carried them into distant lands, to diffuse the principles of their religion.

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[1] Introd. Hist. Scotland.

[2] The Irish were of Phœnician or Celtic origin, whose clergy were Druids. Cæsar says the Germans had no Priests.

"But what is still more to the point, there are also several places here which still retain the name Papay or Papley, which, when viewed with attention, seem to have something strikingly peculiar. They are all in a retired situation, distinguished for the richness of their soil, and the variety of their natural productions, no less than for the pleasantness of their exposure, and their agreeable prospect; and when all these circumstances are considered, *along with some venerable ruins which some of them contain*, we are almost compelled to believe that they once were the abode of men of that sacred character. In particular, there are two whole islands that bear that name; both of which, besides the *ruins* which they exhibit, are distinguished among the group for their commodiousness, their pleasant appearance, and the productive richness of their soil, no less than for their retired situation.

"These might have been the chief residences of the *Papæ* or priests;[1] they might have been their property; or they might have been the places to which they at last retired, when their labours had become unacceptable to the people, and they had been driven from other parts of the country."

Let us now, however, consider the following extracts from Barry's history of the Orkneys, regarding the religion and circular structures of these Islands.

"The ancient mythology of Iceland (also of Teutonic or Cymbric origin) taught in strong energetic language the existence of a "Supreme God the Ruler of the Universe, to whom all things were subject," which Tacitus relates was the belief of the Germans.

"In it the object of their worship is styled the author of every thing that exists; the eternal; the living and awful being, who searches into concealed matters, and is subject to no change; of incorruptible justice, infinite power, and unbounded knowledge. From this all perfect God sprung, as emanations of his divinity, an infinite number of inferior deities, who presided over and directed the operations of nature; and who, on account of the service which they thus performed to mankind, challenged a share in their adoration. Agreeably to this notion, the *Picts* inhabiting Caledo-

[1] Probably *Druids* having come from Ireland peopled by the Celts.

nia in the sixth century, paid a sort of divine worship to fountains, and acknowledged many of these inferior gods, whom they reckoned superior to the God of the Christians. The same people had also magi or priests, who they vainly supposed could raise stones, and perform other miracles; with them the good St. Columba had many pious conflicts in defence of his mission.

"To offer up sacrifices to their Supreme Being; to address thanks and supplications to him; to do no wrong to others; to be bold and intrepid,—were the moral precepts which they drew from these doctrines; and their firm *faith in a future state* cemented the venerable fabric, and finished the structure of their religion. In that state, tortures of the most excruciating kind awaited those that despised these most important precepts; and joys without number, and without end, were the portion of such as had been *honest, valiant,* and *religious.*

"This system, at once so pure and so rational, and at the same time so creditable for human nature to have adopted in its unenlightened state, *was of such antiquity, as to be derived from the Scythians; and was long believed and practised among the nations of the North which sprung from that root.* But unhappily, this beautiful structure, in the course of ages, was much corrupted.

"The Supreme Being, instead of being considered as extending his attention and energy to all nature, was now confined to one province; and passed, with the bulk of the people, under the name of Odin or the God of War." . . In the Icelandic writings Odin is styled "The severe and terrible deity; the father of slaughter; the god that causeth desolation and fire; the active and tremendous majesty who giveth victory, and reviveth courage in the conflict, and marketh those in battle that are to be slain!

"To that branch of this extraordinary people, which so long occupied the Orkneys, ought we perhaps to ascribe some objects of antiquity which could not be conveniently classed under any of the foregoing heads. The first of these we shall mention, are those *tumuli or barrows,* which so often present themselves to the eye in wandering over the surface of these islands; and which are plainly the rude memorials of persons of note in early days. The most

ancient method of disposing of the dead was by interment. The earliest Greeks adopted this custom, in which they were imitated by the Romans in the infancy of their state; *and the Celts, a very ancient people, seem also to have preferred this method;* and on the *graves of illustrious persons, they gathered heaps of stones into a pile, which they called Cairns or Cromlechs,* to distinguish them from those of the multitude.

"The remains of people of the same eminence among the Gothic tribes, were treated in a different manner. Though their enemies, and the inferior ranks were interred, the bodies of men of distinction, as has been already stated, were either wholly, or in part, consumed to ashes, which were carefully collected either into an *Urn*, or a coffin formed of stones; and a heap of earth, or tumulus, was raised over them. Hence, the number of these tumuli or barrows, spread over the countries inhabited by the different branches of that ancient people in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, England, and the East coast of Scotland, as well as in some of the Hebridæ in Iceland, and the Orkney Isles. The numbers found here are considerable; seldom single, but two, or three, or more in the same place; all of a *circular form, and different in dimensions;* placed without any distinction of hill or dale, by the sea, or inland; generally *in dry places, and for the most part in sandy ground.* Some few of them are encircled with stones set on edge around their bottoms; a remarkable one has two stones set upright on its top; and, when curiosity has penetrated their interior, they are almost all found to exhibit contents in which there is much similarity. As in England, those that have been opened have discovered, some of them, *urns* with ashes; some stone coffins, in which the bodies have been deposited; and some, naked skeletons:[1]—so here also, when looked into, they have been found to contain the same things. But besides these, which are the principal, several other articles have sometimes been found along with them; such as the bones of some domestic animal; swords of metal, or of *bone;* helmets, combs, with other things, *the use of which cannot now be discovered.*

[1] Pinkerton, &c.

. . . "To the same people, perhaps, and about the same period, must be referred another class of objects, that in different places, raised their lofty heads to arrest the attention of the curious. These are the *huge standing stones*, one or more of which, may be seen in most of the islands. They are commonly from twelve to twenty feet in height above ground, their breadth five, and thickness one or more; and as the most of them seem, from the places in which they are erected, to have been *carried from a considerable distance*, it may justly excite wonder, how in the ignorance of mechanical power (?) this could be effected. Numbers and perseverance united, will achieve deeds, to conceive which would baffle the efforts of imagination.

"By whatever means they were brought, or in whatever manner erected, they are *rude blocks of hard stone, of the same shape in which they are brought from the quarry; without any marks of an instrument; without carving, inscription, or hieroglyphics; they are plainly the monuments of an early age, when the people were ignorant of arts and letters (?).*

"For what purpose, or with what design, they were erected, antiquity furnishes us with no account; records are silent; and tradition, to which recourse must be sometimes had, in the penury of other evidence, ventures not in this case to hazard an opinion.

"Some have supposed them intended to mark the spot that contained the bones, or ashes, of a beloved prince, or brave chieftain, or dear departed friend; or to serve as a boundary between the territories of one great man and those of another: while others have imagined them designed to preserve the remembrance of some noted event that concerned the safety, the honor, or the advantage of the community.

"Since no tumuli, urns, or graves, have ever been found near them, they cannot certainly be considered memorials of the dead; nor is it more probable that they were intended to mark the limits of contiguous proprietors, as land-marks, equally well calculated to serve the purpose, might have been erected with infinitely less labour. If therefore, they were not intended to serve the purpose of *places of worship*, they were most likely raised to preserve the

ANASTATIC PRESS, IPSWICH.

Edwr. Kite, anastat.

CIRCLE OF STONES AT STENHOUSE IN THE ORKNEY ISLANDS.

remembrance of some fortunate event, or perpetuate the memory of some noble action; and the rough simplicity of their appearance sufficiently justifies us in *referring them to an early age, and to the first inhabitants of these islands.*"

In a later portion of his description of the Orkney Islands, Mr. Barry relates that the Island of Westray, in particular, contains, on the north and south-west sides of it, a great number of graves, scattered over two extensive plains, of that nature which are called *links* in Scotland.[1] "They have, at first," he states, "perhaps, been covered with tumuli or barrows, though of this there is no absolute certainly, as the ground, on which they are, is composed entirely of sand, by the blowing of which the graves have been only of late discovered. They are formed either of stones of a moderate size, or of four larger ones on end, arranged in the form of a chest, to contain the body, and such other articles as the custom of the time interred with it. Few or no marks of burning are observable in these remains of the dead, which are occupied mostly by bones, not of men only, but of several other animals. Warlike instruments of the kind then in use, also make a part of their contents, among which may be reckoned battle-axes, two-handled swords, broad-swords, helmets, swords made of *bone* of a large fish, and also daggers. They have, besides, been found to contain instruments employed in the common purposes of life, as knives and combs; and others that have been used as ornaments, such as *beads*, *brooches*, and *chains;* together with some other articles, the use of which is now unknown. Of this last kind may be mentioned, a flat piece of marble, of a circular form, about two inches and a half in diameter; several stones, in shape and appearance like whet-stones, that have never been used; and an iron vessel, resembling an helmet, only four inches and a half in the cavity, much damaged, as if with the stroke of a sharp weapon, such as an axe or sword. In one of them was found a metal spoon, and a glass cup that contained two gills, Scotch measure; and in another, a number of stones, formed into the shape and size of *whorles*,[1] like those that were formerly used for spinning in Scotland.

[1] Sandy flat ground, generally near the sea.

. . . "Strange as they may appear, the stones (previously referred to) are not peculiar to this place: they are found in Scandinavia, from which perhaps the first inhabitants of this country (the Orkney Islands) originally came; and they are also sometimes found in Great Britain.

"But those that are formed into figures of various sorts, especially *circles* and *semicircles*, are the most curious and remarkable; and it is truly astonishing, *that though they occur in different places, they have not, so far as we have learned, been taken notice of by any of the ancient writers.* The reason perhaps is, that, as they bear marks of being Gothic monuments, they must be referred to a later age, when that people had spread themselves, in nations, tribes, and colonies, through most of the countries of the West of Europe." We shall not stop to refute this hypothesis, which would deprive these extraordinary remains of an antiquity which extended, as we learn from Cæsar, long prior to his invasion of Britain, and which are to be met with in Eastern and other nations, as at Gilgal, &c., and long antecedent, it is thought, to Roman times. That they would have shared the fate of the Druidical groves, had they been of Druidical origin, is also, we conceive, a fallacy, as besides being less easily destroyed than the sacred groves, they were probably not always strictly confined to religious rites, but may have been appropriated as in Scandinavia and Gilgal for the "administration of justice," as well as performance of sacrifice.

"In the largest class," Mr. Barry observes, "we may certainly rank Stonehenge in England," (he had not probably heard of the still larger circles that formerly existed at Abury), and "which might have been the place for the meeting of their national assembly, as they met in the open air. To the same class may be referred that noble circle of Classerness in the Lewis, which may have been a court house, in which affairs of importance might have been transacted, relative to the interest of the community. Their kings and chiefs were also sometimes elected in these large circles, while the lesser ones were used as temples of the inferior gods, and not unfrequently as family burial places. (?)

[1] A round perforated piece of wood put upon a spindle.

"On the Loch Stennis in the principal island of the Orkneys called the Mainland, there is a circle sixty fathoms in diameter, formed by *a ditch on the outside,* twenty feet broad, and twelve deep; and on the inside by a range of standing stones, twelve or fourteen feet high, and four broad; *several of them are fallen down: of others fragments remain, and of some only the holes in which they stood.* The earth that has been taken from the ditch has been carried away, and very probably been made use of to form four tumuli or barrows, of considerable magnitude, which are ranked in pairs on the east and west sides of this remarkable monument of antiquity.

"The plain on the east border of the Loch exhibits a semicircle, sixteen fathoms in diameter, formed not like the circle with a ditch but by a *mound of earth,* and with stones in the inside, like the former in shape, though of much larger dimensions. Near the circle, there are standing stones that seem to be placed in no regular order that we can now discern; and near the semicircle are others of the same description. *In one of the latter is a round hole,* not in the middle, but towards one of the edges, *much worn, as if by the friction of a rope or chain, by which some animal was bound.* Towards the *centre of the semicircle, too, is a very large broad stone now lying on the ground;* but whether it stood formerly like those around it, or has been raised and supported on pillars to serve a particular purpose, we shall not take upon us to determine.[1]

. . . "For the combined and important ends of law and religion no spot could have been devised more convenient in its situation than the Loch Stennis for such a circular structure. Not far distant from the middle of the Mainland, which is itself in the centre of the island, at nearly an equal distance from Birsa where the Princes and Earls used to reside, and Kirkwall, which had long been considered as the capital,—Stennis is within a mile of the bay of Frith, to which boats from the North Isles have ready access; and still nearer to the bay of Kairston in which boats land from the South Isles with equal facility. Before any civil business commenced in these conventions, sacrifices would be performed; and the perforated stone that stands near the semicircle might have

[1] Perhaps it served for an altar on which the victims were sacrificed.

served for fastening the victim, while that near its side was probably made use of as an altar for the immolation.

"At Applecross, in the West of Ross-shire are standing stones similar to these; some of which are formed into a circle, and others into a *triangle*;[1] with one in the midst of them, perforated in the same manner. Very near these too, are tumuli or mounds of earth, such as those mentioned near the stones of Stennis. Another of these circles, composed of stones of the same nature, and in the same circumstances, stands in a moor, near Beauley, in Inverness-shire."

The frequent subjection of the counties of Caithness and Ross by the Earls of Orkney, may account for the existence of monuments and circles in the Northern districts of Scotland, similar to those which are frequently met with in Orkney. It is not improbable that the Aborigines of Scotland were the Northern division of the Picts, who had emigrated at a very early period from the Jutland Chersonesus to Orkney and the Northern districts of Scotland, or to some extent formed a detachment of the same Aboriginal race who colonized England, long antecedent to its discovery by the Phœnicians. In either hypothesis, to this source may probably be traced the enmity which existed between the Southern and Northern Pictish races, and which terminated in the conquest of the former by the Hibernian Scots, and their subsequent invasion of Cumberland and Wales.

The inference I would venture to draw from this account of the circular structures in Orkney is, that all such circular buildings and stones whether in this country, Scotland, Ireland, or elsewhere, are monuments of the very earliest ages, and existing proofs of the one universal religion which prevailed for many centuries after the deluge, whether in the Patriarchal or a more subsequent age. There need therefore be no controversy caused by the different races who are presumed to have been their builders, whether ancient Phœnicians or Celts, the ancient Cymbri, Caledonians, or Picts.

[1] Perhaps a Dracontic temple as at Abury.

H. Bull, Printer, Saint John Street, Devizes.

# Wilts Archæological & Natural History Society.

*New Members elected to Sept. 27th*, 1859.

Abbot, Rev. J., *Corsham.*
Bartlett, William, *Burbage.*
Black, Rev. — *Barbican, London.*
Bidwell, Miss, *Devizes.*
Booker, Rev. J. K., *Teffont.*
Brown, Mr., *Canal, Salisbury.*
Brown, T. Pearce, *Burderop.*
Britton, Mrs., *Gresham Villas, Croydon.*
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Lord Ernest, M.P., *(Life Member.)*
Burt, H. P., *Charlotte Row, City, London.*
Brewin, Robert, *Cirencester.*
Bradley, Rev. G. G., *Marlborough College.*
Cottle, J., *Clandown Coal Works, Bath.*
Crowdy, Rev. A., *Winchester.*
Dixon, Henry, *Marlborough.*
Dixon, Stephen B., *Pewsey.*
Dowding, Rev. T. W., *Marlborough.*
Griffith, C. Darby, M.P., *Padworth House, Reading.*
Halcomb, John, *Hungerford.*
Hall, Marshall, *Blacklands Park.*
Hill, Miss, *Rock House, Bath.*
Hillyard, B., *Stanton St. Bernard.*
Hoare, Sir Hugh A., *Stourhead, (Life Member.)*
Inman, Rev. E., *Pewsey.*
King, W. W., *King Street, Cheapside, London.*
Lancaster, Rev. T. B., *Grittleton.*
Long, Walter, M.A., *Preshaw House, Hants.*
Long, Charles E., M.A., *Chapel Street, Grosvenor Sq., London.*
Lloyd, Henry, *Great George Street, Bristol.*
Mann, Rev. Thos., *Trowbridge.*
Mansell, E. W., *Swindon.*
Merriman, Edward B., *Marlborough.*
Methuen, Rev. Henry H., *Allcannings.*
Morris, William, *Swindon.*
Parsons, W. F., *Hunt's Mill, Wootton Basset.*
Pinckney, G. H., *Overton.*
Poynder, T. H. Allen, M.A., *Hartham Park, (Life Member.)*
Pratt, James, *Wootton Basset.*
Ravenshaw, Rev. T. F., *Pewsey.*
Ross, Rev. J. Lockhart, *Avebury.*
Ward, Rev. H., *Aldwincle, near Thrapston.*
Wilkes, B. J., *Manor Farm, Baydon.*

## GEORGE MATCHAM OF NEWHOUSE, ESQ.

The compiler of the "History of Devizes" hereby begs to express his regret for an act of forgetfulness in omitting from the preface the name of George Matcham, Esq., whose courteous assistance it was his full intention to have acknowledged.

Annual Subscriptions (10s. 6d.) are payable in advance, on the First of January, to Mr. Edward Kite, Devizes.

*** The Nunbers of this Magazine will not be delivered, as issued, to Members who are in arrear of their Annual Subscription: and who on being applied to for payment of such arrears, have taken no notice of the application.

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No. XVIII. APRIL, 1860. Vol. VI.

# THE WILTSHIRE Archæological and Natural History MAGAZINE,

Published under the Direction

OF THE

SOCIETY FORMED IN THAT COUNTY,

A.D. 1853.

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*Price, 4s. 6d.—Members, Gratis.*

The Society begs to return its thanks to the Rev. JOHN WARD, Rector of Wath, for his kind contribution of some of the Great Bedwyn Illustrations in the present Number: also, to Miss E. WICKINS, of the Close, Salisbury, for 500 copies of the Engraving, from a drawing by herself, of the Seal of the Weavers' Company at Salisbury. It is described in Hatcher's History of Salisbury, p. 18. The other Seal has not been identified.

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The Members of the Society are requested not to bind up Vol. vi., until the additional Plate relating to Great Bedwyn, mentioned in the Title Page, has been finished.

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THE

# WILTSHIRE
# Archæological and Natural History
# MAGAZINE.

No. XVIII. APRIL, 1860. Vol VI.

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THE

# WILTSHIRE MAGAZINE.

"MULTORUM MANIBUS GRANDE LEVATUR ONUS."—*Ovid.*

## THE SIXTH GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

## Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society,

HELD AT MARLBOROUGH,

*Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 27th, 28th, and 29th September,* 1859.

PRESIDENT OF THE MEETING,

G. POULETT SCROPE, ESQ., M.P.

THE Town-Hall of Marlborough having been kindly placed at the service of the Society, the proceedings of the Sixth Anniversary Meeting commenced at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, Sept. 27th, under the Presidency of G. POULETT SCROPE, ESQ., M.P.—On taking the chair,

Mr. SCROPE said it was with great reluctance he had undertaken the duties of the office in which they had been kind enough to place him, because he felt that the chair would be far better occupied by others whom he saw present, and who were locally connected with the town and neighbourhood of Marlborough. Indeed, but for unavoidable absence, the Marquis of Ailesbury, who by his personal character, no less than by his rank, held such a high position in that neighbourhood, would, no doubt, have presided over the meeting on this occasion. They were now entering upon the seventh year of the existence of this Society, and he thought he might congratulate the members upon the successful progress which it had made during that period. It was a progress neither too rapid, nor too explosive in its character; otherwise, they might not expect it to endure; but it had been gradual, and, as such, might lead them to hope that it would be permanent,

and that they might hand down the Society to another generation when they who formed it were called upon to leave it. Although this was the seventh year of the Society's existence, it was only the sixth Annual Meeting which had been held. It was not thought advisable to hold any meeting last year, inasmuch as the two central Societies, which claim to be exclusively national associations, met during that year either in this county or upon its borders:—one at Salisbury, the other in Bath: and notwithstanding the increasing popularity of Archæology, still many might be of opinion that it is possible to have too much even of a thing so useful and rational as that. Even within the last week one of the Societies he had alluded to had held its Annual Meeting at Newbury. Although the close pressure of these Societies might have its inconveniences, it must be regarded as a satisfactory indication of the variety and attractiveness of the antiquities which abound in this part of England. With regard to this particular district, as yet, no body of archæologists had ever paid a special visit to this place: he did not, however, go too far when he said that there was no part of the county—scarcely any part of England—which exceeded it in the abundance of ancient monuments and objects of antiquarian interest. They were here, in fact, in the centre of that great chalk platform of Berkshire and Wiltshire which might be called the cradle of the præ-historic races which colonized and inhabited Ancient Britain, and had left their traces over all the hills around them. Stonehenge itself must yield the palm in antiquity and mystery to the circles and avenues of Avebury, whilst the wonderful earthwork of Silbury Hill was not equalled in magnitude in any part of the island. Again, there was the Castle-hill of Marlborough, which almost rivalled Silbury in mystery. This place, as they knew, had in later times been occupied by many of the early Norman kings, and during the last year of the reign of Edward the Third, had been the scene of one remarkable event, the enactment of the Statutes of Marlborough by the Parliament, then held here, which he believed was the first occasion in which the Commons of England made their appearance in Parliament. Placed as this district was about midway between London and

Bristol, the two early capitals of the South of England, it was the peculiar battle-field of contending factions, during the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, and the scene of many a struggle between the barons and their sovereign, or between the barons themselves. Again, during the great rebellion in the middle of the 17th century, and even in later times, the rival forces here met during the civil conflicts which then occurred; so that he was correct in saying that for historical and antiquarian interest, this district, if not pre-eminent, equalled any other upon the face of our island. As to Ecclesiastical buildings, the neighbourhood certainly had no Cathedral like that of Salisbury, no Abbey like that of Lacock; but it had several interesting parish churches, such as Preshute and Bedwyn, which would well repay an examination. There was also close to the town a Roman Station of considerable importance. He would now only add that this meeting would conclude in three days—and they would find those three days probably too short for the variety of subjects they had to examine—and that the committee having taken into consideration the place of their next Annual Meeting, had come to the conclusion to hold it at Malmsbury. Malmsbury had many objects of antiquarian interest in and around it, and he hoped that the selection would be approved.

The Rev. A. C. Smith (one of the General Secretaries) then read

## THE REPORT.

"The Committee of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society have much pleasure in reporting the general well-being of the Society, which still maintains a steady increase in its number of members, the list of names now amounting to 388: being a slight addition since last year; and this, though we have to lament the deduction of ten members, by death, or withdrawal, or removal from the county. Thus the Society has gradually advanced without a single drawback from the day of its inauguration at Devizes in 1853, when it numbered 137 supporters, making a steady progress every year, and attracting the attention and cohesion of residents in all parts, until it has now gained a firm hold in the county, and your Committee would fain believe, has secured the good-will and interest of most educated Wiltshiremen.

"Still, however, it must not be lost sight of, that our object being to attract the assistance and sympathy of all who feel an interest in the past history and natural productions of our county, and our earnest desire being to embrace within our ranks all who have these things at heart, and can aid us in their several localities, we are most desirous of enlarging the list of our members to a yet farther extent. We hope to induce many more to join us who at present keep aloof from a most mistaken notion that our Society is a very learned and scientific body, whereas it proposes nothing more for its objects than the investigation of little-known facts, the elucidation of half-forgotten occurrences, the collecting information about past generations, and some insight into the Natural History of the county in all its branches. In effecting this, such a Society can only hope to be thoroughly successful through the instrumentality of *many* scattered throughout the several parishes; and therefore it cordially invites the assistance of all who feel disposed to combine for this worthy object—viz., investigation of the *past* and *natural* History of Wilts.

"Our finances claim your particular notice, for though apparently —and in reality—in a very flourishing condition, they are much hampered, and considerable inconvenience and loss caused, by many members neglecting to pay their subscriptions regularly, the arrears of which, for past years, still amount to a considerable sum, notwithstanding the earnest appeal on this matter in the Report of last year.

"Your Committee would next direct your attention to our library and museum at Devizes, both of which are daily available to members of the Society; and to the augmentation, and consequently increased usefulness of which, we confidently look forward, by donations of books and specimens, illustrating the two objects we have in view—viz., the Archæology and Natural History of the county. Both the library and museum have been enriched by many valuable contributions since last year. The Society has also received additions to their collection of Wiltshire tokens from several kind friends; a complete catalogue of the coins issued by Wiltshire tradesmen has been printed in the Magazine, and the Com-

mittee would express a hope that such of the friends of the Society as have it in their power, will aid in making this portion of their museum more complete.

"The Magazine, under the management of Canon Jackson, (for whose labours as editor your Committee cannot sufficiently express their thanks), has now entered upon its sixth volume with, it is hoped, no lack of interesting material and undiminished ability. It will be seen that in prosecuting researches into the past history of the county, the Society has not forgotten the other object it has in view, but from time to time varies its treatises on antiquities with geological, botanical, and ornithological notices.

"It only remains for your Committee once more to impress upon your attention the necessity for your zealous co-operation: not only in enlisting new members as recruits to our ranks, (though that is of considerable service, and much strengthens our hands), but in making known anything of interest that may come under your notice in your several localities, illustrative of the Archæology or the Natural History of Wiltshire."

Thanks were given to the Committee for the Report, and for the pains and trouble which they had taken in presiding over the financial arrangements of the Society; and the same officers (with the exception of the President) having been re-appointed;

Mr. Scrope said it had been proposed that in the place of Mr. Sidney Herbert, whose term of office had just expired, Mr. Sotheron Estcourt should be requested to take the Presidency of the Society for the next three years. [This proposal met with unanimous assent.]

The Rev. Canon Jackson then read the Paper of which he had given notice: "On the Greywethers, and their uses at Avebury and Stonehenge."

## THE DINNER.

At half-past three o'clock the members and their friends, including a great number of ladies, and amounting altogether to about 100, dined in the large school-room lately built in St. Peter's parish. An excellent repast was provided by Mr. Hammond of the Castle and Ball Inn, with liberal addition of venison and fruit

sent by the Marquis of Ailesbury. F. A. Carrington, Esq. of Ogbourne St. George, Recorder of Wokingham, and one of the most constant supporters of the Society, rendered further assistance upon this occasion by discharging most ably the duties of Chairman.

In giving, after other introductory healths, that of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese, Mr. Carrington said: "I must in this instance depart from the usual form, and adopt that of the Bishops and Clergy: for perhaps all who are here are not aware that the town of Marlborough has, at the present time, the advantage of being presided over by *two* Bishops—viz., the Bishop of Salisbury, in whose diocese it is situated, and another Bishop, who is more immediately connected with it.[1] We are under great obligations to the clergy in their public capacity, and there can be no doubt that the County Antiquarian Society depends in a main degree upon them for its support. The resident clergyman in each parish is able to look after its antiquities, to present them, or cause them to be presented, and give some account of their existence which we should often not know of, but for him." The compliment to the clergy was acknowledged by the Rev. E. B. Warren, vicar of St. Mary's, Marlborough.

The healths of the Marquis of Lansdowne, President of the Society, and of the Magistrates, were then given; with special allusion to George Matcham, Esq. of New House, near Salisbury, who was present: one of the Authors of the History of South Wiltshire, printed under the name and at the expense of Sir R. C. Hoare.

Mr. Matcham, in the course of returning thanks said, he believed he was almost the Nestor, not only of the magistrates, but of the antiquaries of Wiltshire. It was now between thirty and forty years ago that he first had the pleasure of seeing the town of Marlborough, as one of the magistrates of the county attending the Quarter Sessions.

The Chairman next ventured to propose the healths of two emi-

[1] The Rev. Edward Wyndham Tuffnell, D.D., Prebendary of Salisbury and Rector of St. Peter's, Marlborough, consecrated June 14th, 1859, to the newly-erected Bishopric of Brisbane, Australia.

nent statesmen at once. They were the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert and the Right Hon. Sotheron Estcourt. Mr. Sidney Herbert had for three years been the President of their Archæological Society. He might observe that no one took a greater interest in the archæology of the county to which he belonged than Mr. Sidney Herbert, and every archæologist ought to feel very much obliged to him for having given the Society his services during the last three years. With regard to the other right hon. gentleman—Mr. Sotheron Estcourt—it had been suggested that he should be asked to become the President of the Society for the next three years, and he (Mr. Carrington) hoped he would accept the office, for a man of his talent could not do otherwise than discharge its duties with advantage to the Society. [The toast was very heartily received.]

The Marquis of Ailesbury's name was next welcomed with much satisfaction, and in his absence, his brother Lord Ernest Bruce kindly promised to do the honours of Tottenham Court the next day.

The Chairman said he would now propose the health of a gentleman who had been one of the best supporters of the Wiltshire Archæological Society from the first hour of its institution to the present moment: Mr. Poulett Scrope. Some years had now elapsed since the Wiltshire Archæological Society was first started, and throughout its existence one of its most influential and persevering supporters had been Mr. Poulett Scrope. He had never for an instant slackened in his antiquarian energy; and to him it was in great measure owing that this was one of the best County Societies in England. Others—the Bristol Society for one—had crumbled into dust more than the very antiquities which they sought: but the Wiltshire Society was going on as it had begun: for which they were very much indebted to their friend the President of the Marlborough Meeting.

Mr. Poulett Scrope in reply, only claimed the merit of having taken the same interest as others had shown in the archæology of the county. He had wished to join in doing for the Northern part of Wiltshire, what Mr. Matcham and his colleagues had done for the South.

The health of Lord Ernest Bruce was then given, and acknowledged by his Lordship.

In thanking both the General "Secretaries" of the Society, as well as Mr. T. B. Merriman and Mr. R. E. Price who had undertaken the Honorary office for the temporary arrangements at Marlborough, Mr. Carrington alluded more particularly to the work which belongs to the office as connected with the publication of the Society's Magazine. "With regard to the papers that appeared in it, they took days and weeks and months to compile. It sounded very pleasant to ears polite to hear papers read, but he must remind them that it was only by great diligence that those papers were got into a complete form; and to the Secretaries, they were very much indebted, not only for those papers, but for the many other services which they unostentatiously performed. The papers published by other provincial Societies were in no way to be compared with those of this Society. That upon Avebury, read this morning, had given him the greatest satisfaction."

The Rev. Canon Jackson desired that among those whom the toast included, as having given much time and trouble to the composition of Articles for the Magazine, might more particularly be named, the Rev. W. H. Jones, vicar of Bradford-on-Avon, and the Rev. J. Wilkinson, rector of Broughton Gifford; who, during the past year had each completed careful and excellent Histories of their respective parishes.

After the healths of "The Mayor and Corporation of Marlborough," to which the Mayor, Mr. Gwillim, replied, following up his speech with a proposal of hearty thanks to "Mr. Carrington," for having added so much to the hilarity of the day: and then "The Ladies;" on which the Rev. W. C. Lukis specially mentioned the kindness of Mrs. John Britton (the Antiquary's widow, then present), in making many donations to the museum; the company separated.

## THE CONVERSAZIONE.

In the evening, the Rev. Canon Jackson resumed his paper, which now bore particular reference to the origin and date of Stonehenge. On this perplexing question, he felt, upon the whole,

most inclined to adopt the opinion that it was a work of the 5th century after Christ: constructed by the Britons during the interval of restored independence, between the dominion of the Romans and that of the Saxons.

Mr. Matcham stated some of the difficulties which prevented his concurring in this view of the matter.

Mr. W. Cunnington then read a paper on some recent discoveries in a Roman Station at Baydon.

## SECOND DAY. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28th.

Under the guidance of Mr. T. B. Merriman a large party went this morning to inspect places of interest on the east of Marlborough. Passing up Forest Hill to Folly Farm, certain vestiges on the brow of the hill were pointed out as part of the site assigned by Sir R. C. Hoare to the Roman Station called Cunetio. The next point was Chisbury Castle, a few miles off. This is the name of a commanding position crowned with entrenchments and earthworks much hidden in wood. There are no old military buildings within the area, but a farmhouse and premises, and near them an ancient chapel (14th century) of flint and stone, which before the Reformation belonged to the Priory of St. Denis, near Southampton. It is now used as a barn. The Rev. F. H. Buckerfield, vicar of Little Bedwyn, and the Rev. George Stallard, curate of East Grafton, kindly attended with plans and other information.

Great Bedwyn Church was the next object, and the improvements it had undergone were explained by the Rev. W. C. Lukis: who then conducted the party into the middle of a wood called Castle Copse where in 1854 he had discovered the site of a Roman villa. This had been again opened for the present occasion. The spot is remarkable from having a branch of the Wansdyke running across it; from having an early British earthwork enclosing a considerable area, and from being the site of perhaps several Roman villas. Upon one of the pavements had been found a lady's gold ring, on which a cross was engraved: and which is now in the Society's museum.

Tottenham presented a timely refuge under a storm of rain, and

by the permission of Lord Ailesbury, the company (about ninety in number) took a pic-nic dinner in the Orangery. After which Lord Ernest Bruce politely conducted his numerous visitors over the House, and caused several very curious family relics to be exhibited: among others, the celebrated Savernake Horn, and the Seymour Pedigree.

## SECOND CONVERSAZIONE.

In the evening at the Town-Hall, Mr. F. A. Carrington gave some amusing particulars about the "Ancient State of Marlborough and its inhabitants."

Mr. Poulett Scrope called the attention of the Society to the curious discoveries recently made in France, of celts (stone axes) in a stratum of gravel or drift, containing relics of extinct species of animals, and suggested that search should be made for similar objects in the gravels of this county.

Mr. Edward B. Merriman read an account of "The Charity of the Velvet Pall, and the Maces of the Town of Marlborough."

## THIRD DAY. THURSDAY, Sept. 29th.

This day was spent on the western side of Marlborough. On the way to the greater wonders of Silbury Hill and Avebury, the newly restored Church at Preshute *(Priest's Holt)*, and its celebrated black marble Font, said to have been used in the reign of King John for Royal baptisms, were shown by the Rev. T. W. Dowding.

The "Greywethers" came next. The vast collection of these remarkable blocks of stone, lying either imbedded, or on the surface of the ground, in a combe on the right hand of the turnpike road about four miles from Marlborough, though called "The Valley of Stones," is in fact only one of several such vallies. This and the great Cromlech called "The Devil's Den," having been examined, a diversion was next made from the road beyond West Kennet to the "Long Barrow" on the brow of a hill south of Silbury. This had been partly opened under the direction of Dr. Thurnam of Devizes, who under the friendly roof of a cart-shed

(the wind being rather boisterous) gave an account of this burial place: as well as of the result of his discoveries in thirty other barrows opened by him during the last five years.

The ascent and descent of Silbury Hill, the walk to the great upright stones called "The Devil's Coits," and thence to the vast circular vallum of Avebury, the Parish Church, &c., occupied the rest of the afternoon until about four o'clock, when the proceedings of this Meeting were brought to a conclusion at another pic-nic dinner (of nearly 100) in the School-room, which had been prettily decorated by Mr. Laurence Chivers the worthy and venerable parish clerk. The Rev. J. Lockhart Ross, vicar, Mr. George Brown, Mr. T. Kemm, and Mr. Hillier, gave the Society a very cordial welcome to their parish and its antiquities, and were in return as cordially thanked for the trouble they had all taken in providing for its accommodation.

Before finally separating, the Rev. A. C. Smith, vicar of Yatesbury, read an interesting Paper on the subject of Silbury Hill, in which he very strongly advocated the *Sepulchral* side of this disputed question. After having made deserved acknowledgement to Mr. Poulett Scrope for his Presidential labours, the company took their leave.

The temporary Museum arranged by Mr. Edward Kite in the Assembly-room was an exceedingly good one: and to the Mayor and Corporation, the Local Committee, and more especially to Mr. T. B. Merriman and Mr. R. E. Price, the Society returns its grateful thanks for the exertions by which they enabled their visitors to enjoy a very satisfactory Anniversary Meeting at Marlborough.

The subjects of the different Papers read at this Meeting have been here only briefly alluded to, as the Papers themselves will probably all appear in due time in this publication.

# A List of Articles Exhibited

IN THE

TEMPORARY MUSEUM AT THE TOWN-HALL, MARLBOROUGH,

*September 27th, 28th, and 29th*, 1859.

Those marked with an Asterisk have been presented to the Society.

By G. Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P., *Castle Combe:*—

The Rev. J. M. Jephson's Walking Tour in Brittany, with a Box of Photographic views of scenery, churches, the megalithic monuments at Carnac, &c.

By Rev. W. C. Lukis, F.S.A., *Collingbourne Ducis:*—

A series of 250 casts of Initial Crosses, Letters, Founder's Marks, and other devices from Church Bells in the counties of Wilts, Sussex, Norfolk, Yorkshire, Kent, &c. *Bone Pin, Beads of amber, jet, and Kimmeridge coal; and small drinking cup of coarse pottery, from Barrows in the parish of Collingbourne Ducis. * Portions of Mortaria and other vessels, glass, stucco, iron, and bronze articles found in a Roman Villa at "Castle Copse," in the parish of Great Bedwyn in 1853. [A small gold ring, engraved with a cross, together with other articles of bronze, iron, and ivory, from the same Villa, have been before presented to the Museum of the Society, by the Marquis of Ailesbury, and the Rev. W. C. Lukis. See Vols. ii. p. 26, and iii. p. 14.] * An Ancient British silver coin, of Greek type; Roman coins, Tradesmen's Tokens, Nuremberg Tokens, &c. found at Collingbourne Ducis.

By Henry J. F. Swayne, Esq., Recorder of Wilton, *Netherhampton House:*—

* Photograph from the Charter granted by Henry I. to the Burgesses of Wilton.

By T. Rawdon Ward, Esq.

Petition presented by Mary Burden, of Corsham (widow of Captain William Burden), to Oliver Cromwell, for relief; and Cromwell's order thereupon, bearing his autograph. Two autograph letters of John Locke. Also ten roundels, or fruit trenchers, temp. Queen Elizabeth, bearing quaint inscriptions.

By Francis Leybourne Popham, Esq., *Littlecote Park:*—

Two swords; one of extraordinary length, dug up near Chiseldon in 1852. Portions of Encaustic Tile found at Littlecote. Also a small collection of Nuremberg and other Tokens.

By Horatio Nelson Goddard, Esq., *Clyffe Manor House:*—

Beads, glass, and iron Spear Head, found with skeletons on Thornhill Hill, in the parish of Clyffe Pypard, in 1836. Ancient iron key found on Holborow Castle in 1832. Ancient brass seal found in 1853 on the site of Bradenstoke Abbey, and figured in "Wilts Magazine," ii. p. 387. Also several other ancient seals, bearing the arms, &c. of the Goddard family. Curious silver watch, temp. James I., ancient silver and brass spoons, &c.

By Rev. E. B. Warren, *Marlborough*:—

Two quarto volumes belonging to St. Mary's Library; viz. "*Horæ Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ, &c., ad legitimum Sarisburiensis Ecclesiæ ritum*," A.D. 1535; and "*Manuale* (or Book of Offices) *ad usum insignis Ecclesiæ Sar*;" imprinted at Paris, by Anthony Verard, and probably of about the same date. The former volume contains many curious specimens of early wood engravings.

By F. A. Carrington, Esq., Recorder of Wokingham, *Ogbourne St. George*:—

A very large and miscellaneous collection of Antiquities, including an iron "brank," or "bridle" used for the punishment of scolds, from the time of Charles I. to that of Queen Anne. Cavalry and Infantry Officer's, and Pikeman's helmets, gauntlets, &c., of the time of the Civil Wars. German, Russian, Chinese, Circassian, and Indian weapons, of various kinds. Sword of John Banning, Esq., M.A., of Burbage, temp. Charles I. Sword of the Marlborough Cavalry 1794. Girdle Purse of the time of Queen Elizabeth. Exchequer Tally. Drawings of ancient Tobacco pipes (some manufactured by Gauntlett of Amesbury) found at Ogbourne St. George. A series of impressions from Wiltshire Brasses, and Monumental Slabs, enumerated in Vol. ii. p. 14.

By Thomas B. Merriman, Esq., *Marlborough*:—

Model of the Cromlech in Clatford bottom. Small Roman or Romano-British Urn, found at Beckhampton. Six Roundels, or fruit trenchers. Engraving of the Tottenham Park Horn from Vol. iii. of the Archæologia. Painting of the old House at Tottenham. * Wasp's Nest (species apparently "Vespa Norwegica") from a fir tree in Savernake Forest. *Impressions, in Gutta Percha, from the Common Seals of Marlborough, and Great Bedwyn. Helmet, Breast and Back Plates, Gorget, Sword (with Toledo blade), and Sword sling of Sir William Davy, of Mildenhall. Ring Dial. *Chalk fossils from the neighbourhood of Marlborough, including specimens of Lima spinosa, tooth of Oxyrhina, Terebratula carnea, serpula on ananchytes, and Micraster cor-anguinum.

By the Mayor and Corporation of Marlborough:—

Remains of the Marlborough Pillory, preserved in the Town-Hall.

By Rev. T. W. Dowding, *Preshute*:—

Ancient knife and pipe, the former found under the font, and the latter under the chancel walls of Preshute Church during a restoration in 1853; also specimens of the material of Preshute Font.

By Miss Appleford, *Ogbourne St. George*:—

Egg shaped watch, made by Grinkin of London, circa 1630, formerly the property of John Brunsden, Esq., of Ogbourne, who was fined by the Parliament for his loyalty to Charles I. Alms bag, date 1632. Cribbage board, with legend, temp. Charles II. Shoes, &c. of the last century.

By R. E. Price, Esq., *Marlborough*:—

Sevres vase. Malachites from South Australia. Household god, bronze jug, and glass oil bottle, from Pompeii. Chinese joss, teapot, and Prayer book to the Goddess of Mercy, &c., &c.

By Dr. Somerset,

Curious carved wooden chair of the 17th century, with drawer beneath the

seat. Chinese shoe. Australian shield, boomerang, spear, instrument for throwing spear, waddie, &c.

By Henry Fox Talbot, Esq., *Lacock Abbey* :—

* Ten specimens of Engraving by Photography, including views of The Tuileries at Paris; Statue of Charles IV. at Prague; Chamber of Deputies, Madrid; Great Bell of Moscow; Doorway of San Gregorio, Valladolid; Bird's eye view of Paris; Cascade in the Tyrol; Sea view on the English Coast, &c.

By Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw, *Pewsey* :—

* Twelve Stereoscopic views, including Amesbury, Pewsey, and Wootton Rivers Churches, Stonehenge, &c.

By John Thurnam, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., *Devizes* :—

Fossil Sponges and Shells from the Upper Green Sand near the Wilts County Asylum. Model of the large trilith at Stonehenge, showing the mortises and tenons. Ancient British skull from a barrow on Morgan's Hill. Small earthen cup from a barrow at Wansdyke; also several cards of flint, bone, ivory, and jet objects from barrows in the neighbourhood of Marlborough.

By W. Bartlett, Esq., *Burbage* :—

Three ancient horse-shoes found near Silbury Hill; accompanied by a printed description from Mr. Bracy Clark's work on shoeing horses, in which two of the examples are represented in a lithographic plate. [Mr. Clark considers them to be the oldest known specimens, and to have belonged possibly to the same horse, although not found together. The close resemblance in their peculiar formation, shows beyond doubt that they are of the same period; and from the appearance of the shoes, with the nails in them, Mr. Clark conjectures that the horse was buried with the shoes on its hoofs. No bones of the horse are said to have been seen, but a human skeleton lay near the spot where one of the shoes was found.] An ivory carving of the Virgin and Child, about ten inches in height, found at Martin, in the parish of Great Bedwyn. [This probably belonged to the ancient chapel of St. Martin, some other relics from the site of which were also exhibited by Mr. Selfe. The top of the head, in the effigy of the Virgin, is flat, and has a hole or socket, by means of which a small moveable crown (perhaps of silver) seems to have been attached.] A collection of Chalk Fossils from the neighbourhood of Burbage, with specimens of fossil wood, and horns of Cervus elathas, from the same locality; and fossil ivory from Shalbourn. Tomtit's nest and eggs found embedded in a large elm tree at Burbage. An iron weapon or gisarme, and two ancient spurs and rowel. Also, a small but interesting collection of English coins, including many gold pieces, some of early date. Exchequer Tally. Gold ring, with initials I. H. and a true lover's knot, found at Froxfield. A landscape, composed of lichens and mosses from the neighbourhood, by Miss Wride of Froxfield.

By Rev. J. H. Austen, *Ensbury, Dorset* :—

* Specimens of "Kimmeridge Coal Money," found in Dorsetshire.

By J. Iveson, Esq., *Marlborough* :—

Preserved heads of Red and Fallow Deer, from Savernake Forest.

By J. Turnbull, Esq., *Durley* :—

Specimens of fifteen varieties of Ferns, from Savernake Forest and neighbourhood.

By Rev. E. Wilton, *West Lavington* :—

Stone celt from the Shannon. Bronze ring with the initial "J" found at

Little Cheverel. Gold ring, with opal stone, bearing the motto "✠ JE · SVIS · HICI · EN · LIEV · D' " found at Goatacre. Siege piece of Charles I. found on Imber Down. Several varieties of fibulæ, two bronze celts (one of an unusual type), and one of a pair of hawk's varvels, with inscription, from West Lavington Downs. Impression from bell metal seal of John Wykes, found at Littleton. Metal spoon found in digging for the foundation of the New Corn Exchange, Devizes.

By T. Bruges Flower, Esq., *Bath*:—

Two folio volumes containing a complete series of British Grasses and Ferns.

By John Halcomb, Esq., *Hungerford*:—

John of Gaunt's Bugle Horns, belonging to the Town of Hungerford. The more ancient one, which is in a mutilated condition, bears an almost obliterated inscription in black letter; the words "actel" or "astel," and "—gurford" only remaining (according to Lysons): the other is inscribed thus:— "IOHN · A · GAVN · DID · GIVE · AND · GRANT · THE · RIALL · FISHING · TO · HVNGERFORD · TOWNE · FROM · ELDREN · STVB · TO · IRISH · STIL · EXEPTING · SOM . SEVERAL · MIL · POVND · IEHOSAPHAT · LVCVS · WAS · CVNSTABL · 1634."

Charters of Edward IV. and Henry VI. to the Town of Hungerford, with Great Seal attached; also the Common Seal of the Borough of Hungerford. An elegant silver basket, supposed to be of an almost unique style of workmanship; date 1692.

By H. Selfe, Esq., *Martin*:—

Portions of lead, quarries of stained glass, nails, key, knives, spoon, and other relics, found in digging on the site of the ancient chapel of St. Martin, at Martin, in the parish of Great Bedwyn.

By Rev. G. Stallard, *East Grafton*:—

A thick volume containing a series of engravings, lithographs, and original drawings, chiefly of Wiltshire Churches, and their details. Specimens of Encaustic Tile from the chapel of St. Nicholas, East Grafton.

By the Mayor of Wootton Basset:—

Remains of the Wootton Basset Cucking Stool, bearing the date of 1668. This vehicle in its perfect state is figured in "Wilts Magazine," i. p. 68.

By Mr. C. May, *Marlborough*:—

An interesting series of objects from the collection of the late J. Stoughton Money, Esq., F.S.A.; among which the following are particularly worthy of notice, as relating to the county of Wilts:—Portion of leather in which a skeleton, found some years since at Bradenstoke Abbey, was enveloped. [The discovery of this early interment is mentioned in Bowles and Nichols's "Annals, &c. of Lacock Abbey," p. 33.] Roman and other coins found, in 1849, in a field, called Boxbury, in the parish of Yatesbury. Quarry of stained glass, bearing the arms of Fettiplace, from a window in the Old Parsonage House at Yatesbury. Encaustic Tiles found on the site of Bradenstoke and Stanleigh Abbeys, and in the churchyard at Yatesbury. Fragments of a coffin formerly suspended from the roof of Heddington church, and mentioned in Britton's Wiltshire volume of the Beauties of England and Wales. Portion of Samian Ware, Fibula, &c. from the supposed site of the Roman Station Verlucio, near Wans House. Two large saucer shaped Anglo-Saxon fibulæ of copper gilt, amber beads, pin, &c. found with a skeleton near Mildenhall, in 1827. Arrow head of bronze from a barrow near Charlton, Don-

head, Wilts, opened in 1832. Flint implements, two coins, and fragments of iron, from a tumulus near Devizes, opened in 1840. Spur from Roundway Down. Portion of a Tessellated Pavement, together with numerous bone pins, fibula, glass, pottery, &c., from a Roman Villa, near the site of Old Bromham House, excavated by J. Stoughton Money, Esq. in 1840. [Two Roman Sepulchral Urns, presented to the Museum of the Society by the Rev. A. C. Smith, Rector of Yatesbury, (see "Wilts Magazine," i. p. 60.) were also discovered at the same time.]

By Mr. Samuel Dodd, *Kentish Town Road, London* —

An original Warrant of Edward I. bearing date May 1, 1302, addressed to the bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Bonnegarde, and issued from Devizes Castle. A somewhat mutilated impression of the Great Seal is appended.

By Mr. Cunnington, F.G.S., *Devizes*:—

Four cases containing selected specimens of Fossil Sponges, from the Chalk flint, ammonites and other fossils from the Chalk Marl of North Wilts. Iron card or comb for carding wool or flax. Roman ampulla, scoriæ of iron, nails, coal, fragments of pottery, including Mortaria, &c., red tile, and specimens of building stone, found on the site of a Roman Station near Baydon. Drawing in water colours of Avebury restored, by George Cattermole.

By Mr. B. J. Wilkes, *Manor Farm, Baydon*:—

Ampulla, and other specimens of Roman ware, bronze fibulæ, coins of Constantine, Magnentius, &c., scoriæ of iron, and quern found lying on a human skeleton, on the site of a Roman Station at Baydon. Piece of Tapestry, about 15 inches by 12, representing the Creation, and apparently of about the time of Queen Elizabeth.

By the Rt. Hon. Lord Craven, *Ashdown Park*:—

Roman coins from the Station at Baydon; and a rude hatchet-shaped weapon of iron, found near Ashdown House.

By Mr. Edw. Kite, *Devizes*:—

Model of Preshute Font. Warrant of Alienation of the Manor of Chiseldon, temp. James I., with Great Seal appended. Memorandum of the Court of Quarter Sessions held at New Sarum 15th Jany. 1649, respecting an allowance of £60 4s. 6d. to Daniel Drake, keeper of the Gaol at Fisherton Anger, for maintenance of prisoners during the Commonwealth.

By Mr. W. F. Parsons, *Wootton Basset*:—

Piece of ancient Tapestry, formerly in an old mansion at Greenhill, in the parish of Wootton Basset.

By Mrs. Parsons, *Wootton Basset*:—

Large oil Painting of the ancient Palace at Richmond.

By Mr. James Brown, *Salisbury*:—

Portion of a bronze dagger (Roman) found at Upton Scudamore; also an iron article resembling in form a human foot (use unknown), found at Old Sarum.

By Mr. T. Kemm, *Avebury*:—

A collection of Butterflies, Moths, &c.

By Mr. N. K. Wentworth, *Beckhampton*:—

Two Roman coins (one a silver coin of Valentinianus) found near Silbury Hill.

By Mr. W. Baverstock, *Marlborough*:—

Case of Butterflies and Moths from the neighbourhood of Marlborough.

A number of objects were also contributed from the Museum at Devizes.

# Great Bedwyn,

By the Rev. John Ward, M.A., Rector of Wath, Co. York.

## 1. Account of the Parish and Church.

THE small market town of Great Bedwyn is situated in the Hundred of Kinwardstone, about two miles south of the great road from London to Bath, between the towns of Hungerford and Marlborough. By an Act of Her Majesty in Council, A.D. 1847, it is now comprised in the Deanery of Marlborough, the Archdeaconry of Wilts, and the Diocese of Salisbury: but formerly the archidiaconal jurisdiction was vested in the Prebendaries of Bedwyn, and the episcopal jurisdiction in the Deans of Salisbury.

The Anglo Saxon name was "Bedan-heafod," *sc.* Graves' Head. Aubrey's and Stukeley's suggestions, the one that it is derived from the Celtic, bed, *grave*, and gwyn, *white:* the other, that it was the Leucomagus of the Romans, are not sustained by any authority.

The indications of a Roman station are still visible to the south of the town in a wood now called Bedwyn Brail, but in former times "Bruell' de Bedwynde," Bruell' being a contraction of Bruelletus, a small coppice or little wood. A small castrametation surrounding about two acres of land was the centre of the station, and still contains a large quantity of bricks, tesseræ, and many other evidences of Roman habitation. It was situated about half a mile east of the Roman road, which connected Winchester with Marlborough, Cirencester, and other large towns to the north; and between the station and the road were discovered, about 80 years ago, the remains of a villa, with valuable specimens of tessellated pavement, foundations of brick-work, and a massive lead cistern, which were all unfortunately destroyed. In 1853 several pavements were discovered near the same spot; one was of coarse tesseræ in a chequered pattern of red and white, and the others were of more elaborate designs. Drawings[1] of them were fortunately taken at

[1] They are in the possession of the Rev. W. C. Lukis.

the time, for they have since been destroyed by idle boys. Bronze articles, earthenware vessels of numberless patterns, implements of iron, nails, Roman coins, glass, &c., were also met with, as well as a small gold ring, on which is engraved a cross, and which from its size belonged to a lady. These articles are in the Society's Museum. Another villa, about a mile and a half to the north-west of the station, existed in Tottenham Park, a short distance from the mansion, and its pavement was exposed to view on the occasion of the Society's Meeting in Marlborough in September, 1859.

But though undoubtedly an ancient town, and once of considerable importance, the history of Bedwyn is involved in obscurity. Prior to the Conquest we only find it mentioned once in the Saxon Chronicle, as having been the scene of a sanguinary and undecided conflict in A.D. 674, between Wulphere, King of Mercia, and Escuin, King of Wessex. At that period it is supposed to have been the chief post of Cissa, Viceroy of the Counties of Wilts and Berks under Escuin: whose stronghold was the adjoining fortification of Chisbury, to which he gave his name, and probably added very greatly to its strength. The Camp at Chisbury contains an area of fifteen acres, doubly, and in some places, trebly embanked, the acclivities being very steep and high. A section of these mounds, made by Sir Richard Hoare, proved that they had been very considerably increased in height, as the turf covering of a former embankment was exposed, fifteen feet below the present surface. This addition, however, may have been made by the Danes.

In Domesday, the tax-book of William the Conqueror, completed in the last year of his reign, we find that the king held *Bedvynde*, and that it had been previously held by Edward the Confessor; also, that Bristoardus, a priest, held the Church of Bedvynde, having succeeded his father, who had held it before the Conquest. The town was obliged to provide one night's entertainment[1] for

[1] On Sunday, the 17th of February, 1442-3, the King's Chamberlain and Secretary supped at Bedwind on pullets, capons, and wine, which were furnished by the parish. They also dined there on the 18th. The king (Henry VI.) was himself at Bedwyn on the 12th of the preceding June; and King John was in the town December 3rd, 1200, on his way from Abingdon to Ludgershall Castle.

the king's household, with all usual customs. There were twenty-five burgesses belonging to this Manor.

The Lordship of Bedwyn was subsequently granted by Henry II. to John Mareschal, who held the office of marshal to the king. His eldest son John was confirmed in this office, and in the lands which he held of the Crown, but dying issueless, his brother William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, succeeded as his heir. Isabel, one of the earl's daughters, carried his Wiltshire estate into the De Clare family, Earls of Gloucester and Hertford. From them it passed by marriage to Hugh de Audley, second husband of Margaret, sister and co-heir to Gilbert de Clare, the last earl of that name. Hugh de Audley was created Earl of Gloucester, and died without male issue in A.D. 1347; but his daughter and heir carried his possessions into the family of Ralph de Stafford, Baron, and afterwards Earl of Stafford, and they continued in this family until the death of Henry de Stafford, second Duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded at Salisbury, in A.D. 1483. Thus Bedwyn passed again into the possession of the Crown, but was immediately bestowed by Richard III., with many other estates, upon John Howard, Duke of Norfolk. This nobleman was slain, two years afterwards, at the battle of Bosworth, and being attainted, Bedwyn once more reverted to the Crown. It is not known whether, on the restoration of Thomas, son and heir of John, Duke of Norfolk, this lordship was again conferred upon the Howards; but it is believed that it remained in the Crown until granted by Henry VIII. to his brother-in-law, Sir Edward Seymour, created Viscount Beauchamp, of Hache, A.D. 1536, Earl of Hertford A.D. 1537, and Duke of Somerset A.D. 1547. On the premature death of William, third Duke of Somerset, under age, A.D. 1671, many of his possessions devolved upon his sister, Lady Elizabeth Seymour. On the death of Francis, fifth Duke of Somerset, without issue, A.D. 1678, she inherited other estates in this parish and neighbourhood, as right heir to her uncle, John, the fourth Duke, who, by his will, had devised them, first to Francis and his heirs male, and afterwards to his own right heirs. She married 21st August, 1676, Thomas Lord Bruce, who became third Earl of Elgin and second Earl of

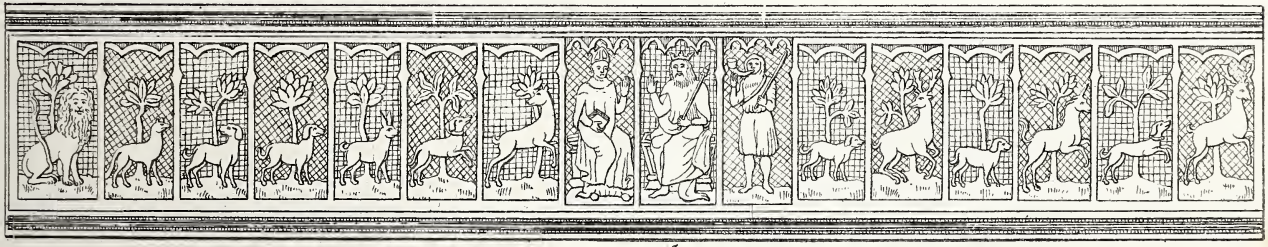
Ailesbury; and in this family the estates have continued to the present day, being now vested in George William Frederick, Marquis of Ailesbury, the noble owner of Tottenham Park in this parish.

The former mansion of the Seymours was at Wolfhall, the *Ulfela* of Domesday. Before the Seymours it was the seat of the Esturmys, who held lands in this immediate vicinity at the Conquest, and were Wardens of Savernake Forest for many generations, till all their possessions passed through females into other hands in the fifth year of the reign of Henry VI. Maud Esturmy, co-heir of Sir William Esturmy, having married Roger Seymour, brought all his lands in this parish and in Burbage into that family. The Seymours, also, had the wardenship of Savernake Forest continued to them by the Crown.

The old house at Wolfhall was partially destroyed about the year 1662, and nothing remains now but "The Laundry" and an ancient barn, in which, it is said, the feast was kept on the marriage of Henry VIII. with Jane Seymour. William, second Duke of Somerset, commenced the building of a new mansion at Tottenham. He also laid out a princely place, and planted many trees, but neither he nor his grandson, the third Duke, lived to see the completion of their plans. The present house was enlarged under the eye of the celebrated Earl of Burlington; but was entirely remodelled by the late Marquis of Ailesbury, who added many noble rooms to the former building.

Among the curiosities at Tottenham Park are three ancient swords, about one of which there is no certain information. The others are both Andrea Ferraras. One of them belonged to Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, the arms of which country are repeated six or eight times on the hilt; the other was the sword of the Black Douglas. The hilt is inlaid with silver, and bears the cognizance of the Douglas. The blade, which seems to have been used with effect, records the service in which it was engaged, in the following couplets, engraved one on each side:—

"This is the sword that once was worn
By the Black Douglas at Bannockburn."



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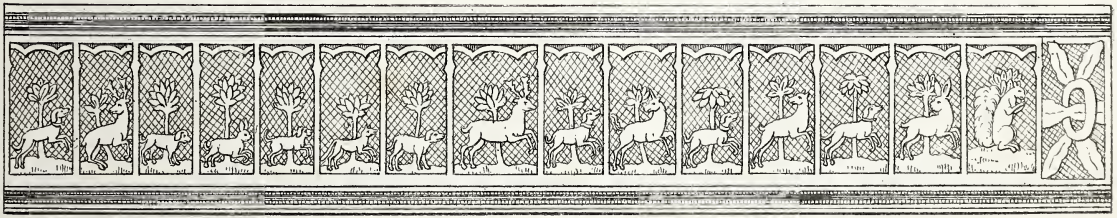

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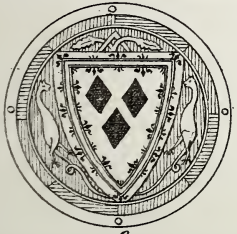

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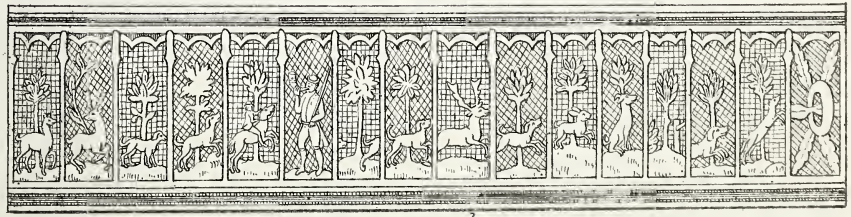

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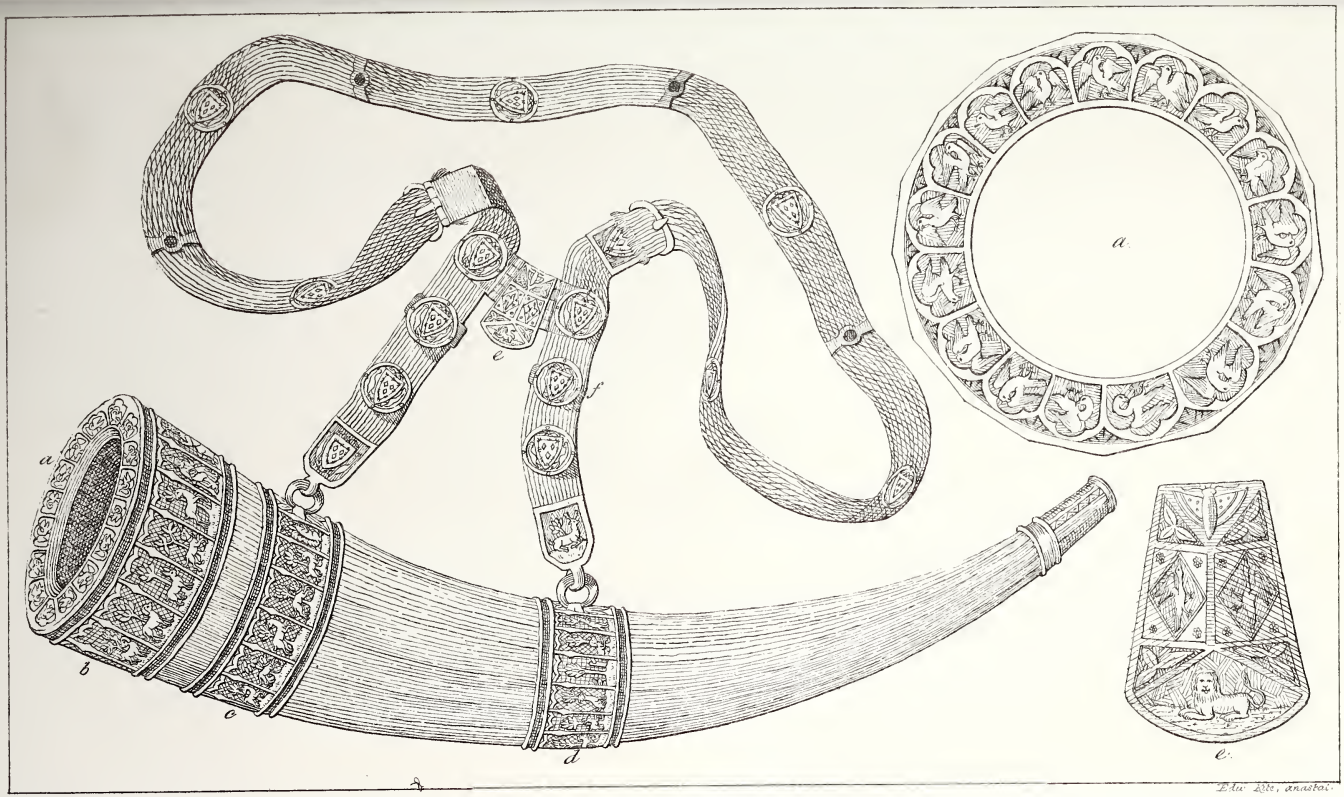
THE HORN OF THE ESTURMYS; NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF THE MARQUIS OF AILESBURY. (DETAILS).




THE HORN OF THE ESTURMYS; NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF THE MARQUIS OF AILESBURY.

"At Bannockburn I served the Bruce
Whereof the English made little use."—*Anno* 1314.

There is also a magnificent hunting horn of ivory, with mountings in enamelled silver, which has descended to the Bruce family from the Esturmys through the Seymours. The possession of this horn is said to be the title by which the wardenship of Savernake Forest is held under a charter, granted 23rd July, 1 Edward VI., to Edward, Duke of Somerset. The horn *(See Plate)*, is about two feet long, and the diameter across the largest end is five inches and a half. The thickness of the ivory at this end is about an inch, and it is covered by a plate of silver, polygonal at the circumference, but with a circular opening in the centre. It is divided into sixteen compartments (corresponding with the polygon) by uprights diverging from the centre, and connected at the top by trefoiled arches; in each compartment is the figure of a hawk upon a diapered ground, each bird being in a different attitude. The band round the large end of the horn, which is attached to the edge of the above plate, is two inches and a half wide; this also is divided into sixteen compartments by uprights resembling hunting spears. The three centre compartments have each three trefoiled arches set level, like a corbel table, under the rim of the band. In the middle is the figure of a crowned king sitting on a throne, holding up his right hand, and bearing the sceptre in the left. In the compartment on his right, sits a bishop, habited in his episcopal dress and mitre, holding up his left hand, and having a book in his right. In the compartment on the king's left hand is a huntsman, intended perhaps to represent the warden of the forest. He is blowing a horn, has a sword in his left hand, and a belt over his left shoulder. The other thirteen compartments are somewhat different from those in the centre, having a series of plain segmental arches running along the top, instead of the trefoiled arches. They contain representations of a lion, a fox, a rabbit, a doe, an unicorn, two stags, and six hounds of different descriptions. Behind the animals are trees of various kinds, and all the back grounds are diapered. A second band is set about an inch from the first; it is two inches broad, and has sixteen compartments similar to the thirteen mentioned

above. A ring occupies the upper compartment, and the rest are filled, as before, with hounds and beasts of venery, the lion and unicorn being omitted, and a squirrel added. A third band of the same breadth as the last, and similarly divided, carries the second ring for the belt. Only hounds and deer are represented in these compartments, accompanied by the huntsman and a person on horseback. The mouth-piece is also of silver, with diaper work between the edgings.

The belt, which could not have belonged originally to this horn, is a flat band of green worsted weft, mounted with enamelled silver medallions and other ornaments. The two ends of the belt are attached to the horn by rings set on to flat pieces of silver, which are fastened to the worsted band; on one of them is the figure of a stag couchant, and on the other, a coat of arms bearing Argent, three lozenges within a double tressure, flory and counter-flory, Gules, with two birds as supporters.[1] The two ends of the belt are joined, at no great distance from the horn, by a curiously shaped ornament, connected on each side by hinges, to a medallion on the centre of the band. This ornament resembles in shape and form a rather flat dos d' âne, only it is shorter, and the wide end is round. In the triangular figure formed by this round end and the lines running up from the extremities to the point of the ridge, is a lion couchant; in the triangle at the opposite end is a butterfly. The two sides of the dos d' âne are filled with a lozenge, containing the figure of a heron; and four smaller triangles are filled with three leaves.

The arms, as above, are repeated on fourteen medallions, set at equal distances on the belt: between the medallions are silver bars across the belt, with a hole in the centre to receive the tongue of the buckle.

There is also at Tottenham Park a magnificently illuminated pedigree of the Seymour family, bringing their genealogy down to

[1] These arms, which are on the *belt*, not on the horn itself, seem to be those of Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, the Bruce's nephew, who bore, Or, three lozenges (not cushions, says Mr. Laing, Scottish Seals, Nos. 689, 690,) within a double tressure flory counter-flory Gules. There is an engraving with some account of this horn in Archæologia, vol. iii. p. 28. [*Ed.*]

the beginning of the seventeenth century. It is about six feet wide and twenty-three feet long, containing many miniature portraits, blazonings of arms, fac-similes of seals, deeds, grants, &c., and an elaborate drawing of the celebrated horn just described.

The Ecclesiastical History of Bedwyn, which comes next to be noticed, is made up of scanty materials collected at various times, as sources of information have sprung up. A church existed here, as we have seen, as early as Edward the Confessor's time; and it is supposed that the Prebend of Bedwyn was founded in the Cathedral of Old Sarum, at the time of the consecration of that building on the 5th of April, 1092, when the episcopal see was removed from Sherborne by Bishop Herman. It certainly existed prior to the foundation of the present Cathedral in A.D. 1220. This prebend was dissolved, with some others in New Sarum, by Henry VIII., and its possessions subsequently granted to the Duke of Somerset, who, with his successors, continued to exercise the privilege of the prebendary's archidiaconal jurisdiction (through the medium of an official) down to the year 1847, when all peculiar jurisdiction was abolished within the limits of the Diocese of Sarum.

Of the ancient ecclesiastical prebendaries, the names of only five have been preserved, viz., Richard de Dynteworth, instituted in 1337: John de Gudwell, also of the time of Edward III.; Nicholas Wickham, who, in A.D. 1405, visited the church of Bedwyn parva; Thomas Beckington, secretary and formerly tutor to Henry VI., and afterwards the munificent Bishop of Bath and Wells; and Peter Vann, in A.D. 1534, who afterwards became Dean of Sarum.

The Originalia Rolls in the Exchequer state that John de Gudwell made a fine with the king (Edward III.) for 40s., to have the restoration of certain liberties which had formerly been seised into the king's hands; and, in A.D. 1340, he was allowed cognizance of pleas in his court of Bedwyn, which had jurisdiction also in the parish of Collingbourne Comitis, afterwards Collingbourne Ducis.

The vicarage of the church has always been, unless by lapse, in the patronage of the prebendaries, which is now exercised by the Marquis of Ailesbury. Its revenues in the year 1341 amounted to £8 6s. 8d. In A.D. 1534, it was worth by the year clear £8 10s. 8d.; but in 1810, it had increased to about £90. Some

exertions were made about that time to raise the income upon a fresh valuation, and the result eventually placed the yearly sum of £154 2s. 11½d. at the disposal of the vicar. This sum was commuted, in the year 1850, for £212. The vicarage has also been augmented from private benefaction, from the Parliamentary Grant Fund, and from Queen Anne's Bounty. The glebe, including the church-yard, is about two acres.

The succession of vicars, prior to the year 1548, is not preserved either in the Registry of the Deans of Salisbury, or in the First Fruits Office in London.

Mr. Roger Derby was, however, vicar in 1405, and
Thomas Dogeson died vicar in 1500 or 1501.
Richard Yonge is mentioned as vicar in the Ecclesiastical Survey (26 Henry VIII.)
Joseph Smith preceded
William Wingfield, the first vicar enrolled in the Dean's Registers as having been instituted in A.D. 1564. Patron, Thomas Blagrave, Esquire, as temporary Lessee of the great Tythes.
Henry Shawe succeeded on Wingfield's resignation in 1573. Patron, Sir Edward Seymour, Knt.
Henry Shawe, in 1574. Patron, Queen Elizabeth.
Richard Baylie, not mentioned in the Dean's Registers, is repeatedly styled vicar in the Registers of the parish between the years 1576 and 1582, when he was buried.
Roger Glass, instituted in 1581, the year before Baylie's death. Patron, the Earl of Hertford.
Adam Noyes, in 1595, on the resignation of Glass. Patron, Queen Elizabeth.
Henry Tayler, in 1598. Patron, the Earl of Hertford.
William Slatyer, in 1611. Patron, James I., by lapse.
Joshua Slatyer, in 1616.
Henry Tayler, in 1617. Patron, the Earl of Hertford.
Richard Plummer, in 1627. The same Patron. Richard Plummer was buried 27 August, 1649.
Solomon Renger is styled vicar in the Parish Registers in 1650, 51, and 53, but his name does not occur in the First Fruits Office or in the Dean's Register. He was buried 17 January, 1653-4.
Robert Billings, in 1661. Patron, William, Duke of Somerset.
Robert Randall, in 1668. The same Patron. Robert Randell died in 1679.
William Meaden, in 1679. Patron not mentioned.
Nicholas Andrews, in 1714, on Meaden's resignation. Patron, Charles, Baron Bruce of Whorlton.
John Arnald, in 1733, on the deprivation of Andrews. The same Patron.
Thomas Giffard, the younger, in 1736, on the resignation of Arnald. The same Patron.

Henry Howard, B.A., in 1739, on the cession of Giffard. The same Patron.
William Loggon, M.A., in 1742, on the cession of Howard. The same Patron, then Earl of Ailesbury.
Charles King, M.A., in 1748, on the resignation of Loggon. Patron, Thomas, Baron Bruce of Tottenham.
William Harrison, D.D., in 1759, on the death of King. The same Patron.
Henry Jenner, B.A., in 1768, on the cession of Harrison. The same Patron. He was elder brother of the celebrated Edward Jenner, M.D.
Thomas Brown, B.D., in 1774, on the cession of Jenner. The same Patron.
John Roberson, M.A., in 1784, on the cession of Brown. Patron, the Dean of Salisbury, by lapse.
David Williams, in 1787, on the death of Roberson. Patron, Thomas, Earl of Ailesbury.
Henry Williams, in 1789, on the cession of D. Williams. The same Patron.
William Moore, in 1796, on the death of H. Williams. Patron the Dean of Sarum, by lapse.
William Skey, B.A., in 1799, on the resignation of Moore. Patron, Thomas, Earl of Ailesbury.
Henry Wilson, B.A., in 1814, on the cession of Skey. Patron, Charles, Earl of Ailesbury.
James Hall, M.A., in 1822, on the cession of Wilson. Patron, Charles, Marquis of Ailesbury, K.T.
John Ward, B.A., in 1826, on the cession of Hall. The same Patron.
William Collings Lukis, M.A., in 1850, on the cession of Ward. The same Patron.
John Dryden Hodgson, M.A., in 1855, on the cession of Lukis. The same Patron.

During the incumbency of the Rev. John Ward, a new Church, with a District annexed, was built at East Grafton, the central hamlet of an extensive outlying portion of the parish. This building, dedicated to St. Nicholas (the patron saint of a former chapel in this hamlet), and erected chiefly by the munificence of the late Marquis of Ailesbury and his son (then Earl Bruce,) is one of the most successful results of modern Church architecture.[1] It is in the style of the early part of the 12th century, and consists of a fully developed chancel, terminated with a circular apse; a well-proportioned nave with clere story and aisles; and at the north-west angle a plain tower pierced in the upper story with open arches, and covered with a low stone spire. The architect was Benjamin Ferrey, Esq. The site and endowment were given by the Marquis

[1] See detailed account in Gent. Mag., July, 1844.

of Ailesbury, who also built the parsonage. The first incumbent was the Rev. Henry Ward, M.A., who was instituted on the 11th of April, 1844, the day of the consecration of the Church. He resigned the incumbency on the 25th of November, 1845, and the Rev. William Collings Lukis, M.A., was instituted by the Dean of Salisbury, on the 19th of January following. The Rev. John Dryden Hodgson, M.A., late Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, was instituted on the cession of Mr. Lukis, in 1850, and the Rev. George Stallard, M.A., on the cession of Mr. Hodgson in 1855.

New Church at East Grafton Wilts,

Bedwyn Parish formerly contained 14,098 acres of land, which still constitute the prebend. There were five Chapels of Ease to the mother Church, four of which have been ruined for several centuries. 1. At Grafton was St. Nicholas, which was presented to so lately as in A.D. 1579, and which stood in a field nearly opposite to the new Church. The foundations of this Chapel with debris of stained glass and pavement tiles, were dug up and removed in the year 1844. In plan it was a simple parallelogram, with two buttresses at each angle, the interior dimensions having been 53 feet

THE BOROUGH SEAL OF GREAT BEDWYN.

ANCIENT PAX, FOUND AT EAST GRAFTON.

Edw. Kite, del. Wansford.

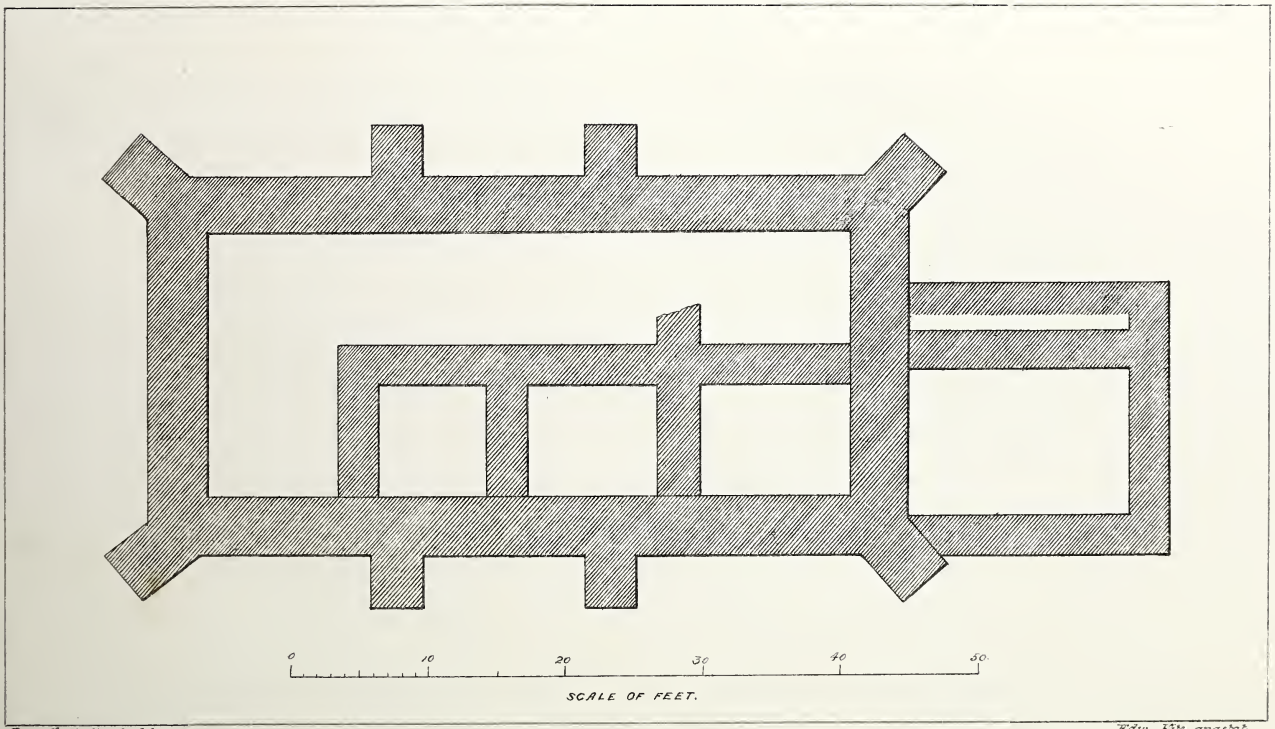
long, by 17 feet 6 inches wide. An ancient Pax (of Laten gilt), which doubtless belonged to this Chapel, was found in 1846 by a labourer in levelling a hedge not far from the site of the Chapel, and was presented to the Society's Museum by the Rev. W. C. Lukis. It is probably of the date of Henry VII. or Henry VIII. *(See Plate.)* 2. At Chisbury, the Free Chapel of St. Martin, presented to in A.D. 1496, by the Bishop of Salisbury, by lapse. The building still remains, and is a very beautiful specimen of Decorated architecture. It is 52 feet 6 inches long, and 20 feet 2 inches wide in the interior, and at 18 feet 6 inches from the east end stood the screen which separated the chancel from the nave. It was endowed, as mentioned in the Inquisitions of Ninths made in the year 1341, with tythe then amounting by the year to 48s. 6d., and with ten acres of land worth 5s. 3. At Knowl was a Chapel, of which there is no known record, but parts of the building still remain. 4. At Little or East Bedwyn, the Chapel of St. Michael, which contains some portions of building older than any extant in the mother Church. It consists of a nave with clere story and aisles, a chancel, a south porch, and a tower and spire at the west end. The nave is 41 feet 3 inches long, and 12 feet 5 inches wide: the north aisle is 8 feet 2 inches wide, and the south aisle 9 feet 7 inches; and the whole breadth of nave and aisles, including the piers, is 35 feet 2 inches. The chancel, including the rood arch, is 28 feet 4 inches long, and 16 feet 2 inches wide. The whole length, with the space under the tower, is 82 feet 7 inches. The nave is late Norman, having a range of piers and circular arches with billet moulding on the north side, and a range of pointed arches on the south side, supported on Norman piers. The rest of the Church is late perpendicular with square-headed windows, the chancel window at the east end being the only one that has an arch. There is a good piscina and a priest's door in the south wall of the chancel. The tower and spire are admirably proportioned, and rise to the height of about 70 feet. The Church has been very well restored during the last few years, and, in particular, the very beautiful Perpendicular roof over the north aisle has been thoroughly repaired. In or before the year 1405 the now Church at Little Bedwyn, with an area of

4234 acres, taken out of Great Bedwyn, was erected into a distinct vicarage, and endowed with a portion of the tythes of the prebend. The patronage is in the Marquis of Ailesbury, and the present incumbent is the Rev. Francis Henchman Buckerfield, M.A., who was instituted in A.D. 1843. 5. The remains of the fifth Chapel, recently discovered at Marten, will be described presently.

Besides the town of Great Bedwyn, there are, within its ecclesiastical charge, the hamlets of Crofton, Stock, Bedwyn-common, Brail, and Harden. In East Grafton District, there are East and West Grafton, Wilton, Marten, Wexcombe, Kinwardstone, Sudden, Freewarren, and Wolfhall, with the Laundry. In the parish of Little Bedwyn, are the village of Little Bedwyn, and the hamlets of Chisbury, Knowl, Puthall, Littleworth, and Timbridge.

Several of these are mentioned in Domesday-book, and almost all in the early records of the country. Stoche was held in the Confessor's time by Stremius, a name probably identical with Sturmid, Sturmy, and Esturmy, which flourished in this parish for many centuries. Richard Sturmid held Haredone, and a hide in Graftone, in the Conqueror's reign; Martone was held by Odolina, Tubertus, and Radulphus; Graftone was the lordship of Wilelmus de Ow, and under him was Hubert. Robert, son of Radulphus, held lands there; so did Radulphus de Halville, who also held Ulfela (Wolfhall).

After this period, the Sturmys continued in their possessions here down to the death of Sir William Esturmy, in A.D. 1426, when they passed to the Seymours, as before stated. Many other families of distinction were proprietors of manors and estates in the parish. The De Hardenes had the manor of Hardene, till it went by an heiress to Sir Robert de Bilkemore. Matthew de Columbariis died in A.D. 1269 possessed of Chisbury. Thomas de Seymour died seised of Chisbury in A.D. 1358, and it was soon after possessed by the Cobhams. On the death, in A.D. 1407, of John de Cobham, second Baron Cobham, his grand-daughter and sole heir, Joane de la Pole, succeeded to his estates. She was then the wife of Sir Nicholas Hawberke, having previously been married, first to Sir Robert Hemenghale, and, secondly, to Sir Reginald




Rev. G. Stallard del.

Edw. Kite anastat.

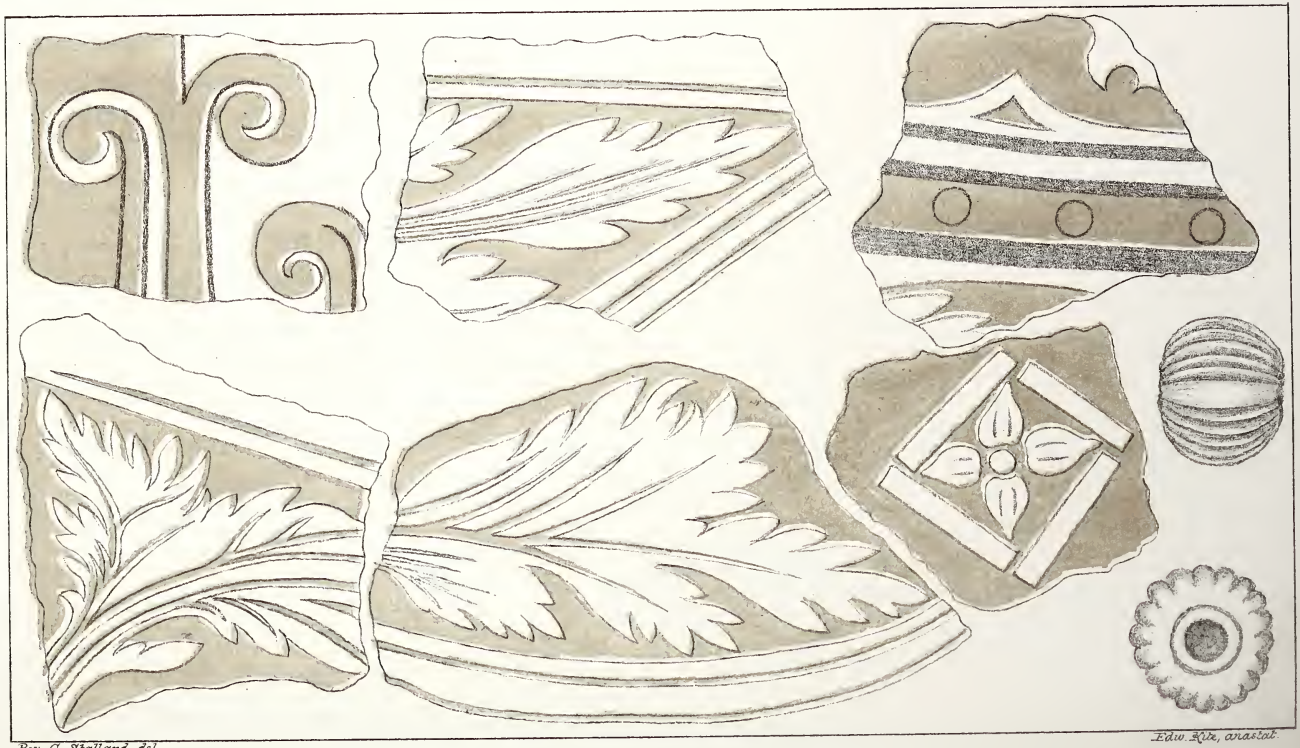
GROUND PLAN OF AN ANCIENT CHAPEL (SUPPOSED TO BE DEDICATED TO ST MARTIN)

AT MARTEN, IN THE PARISH OF GREAT BEDWYN, AND DISTRICT OF EAST GRAFTON, WILTS.

Opened by Mr H. Selfe in N[illegible]

Rev. C. Stallard del. Edw. Kite, anastat.

CARVING IN IVORY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN AND CHILD.
FOUND AT MARTEN, WILTS.



Rev. G. Stallard, del. Edw. Kite, anastat.

BEAD, AND FRAGMENTS OF STAINED GLASS, FOUND ON THE SITE OF THE CHAPEL OF ST. MARTIN AT MARTEN, WILTS.

Braybroke. After Sir Nicholas Hawberke's death, she married Sir John Oldcastle, Knt., the celebrated leader of the Lollards. He was summoned to parliament as Baron Cobham, in right of his wife. He died A.D. 1417; and she married, fifthly, Sir John Harpenden. She died in A.D. 1433, when her possessions devolved upon her only child, Joane, by Sir Reginald Braybroke. This Joane, espoused Sir Thomas Brooke, who became fourth Baron Cobham in her right. The barony became extinct in this family, on the death of Henry Brooke, ninth baron, in A.D. 1619; but Chisbury had been previously sold to a Mr. Read, whose successor, Edward Read, Esq., resold it in A.D. 1602 to the Earl of Hertford.

The De Braboefs, and afterwards the Fitzwarrens, possessed the manor of Crofton. It came into possession of the Seymours through Ann, first Duchess of Somerset, and grand-daughter of Fulke, Lord Fitzwarine.

Stokke manor belonged to the De Stokkes, but was carried by Geva, widow of Sir Adam de Stokke, who afterwards married Robert de Hungerford, into the family of her second husband. It was afterwards an estate of the Earl Verney, who sold it to the late Earl of Ailesbury in A.D. 1766.

The De Bohuns, Earls of Hereford and Essex, had lands in Grafton; and the De Clares had the manor of Wexcombe, as well as of Bedwyn, also lands in Wilton; Puthall, and East Bedwyn. The Seymours were at Knowl a century before they inherited the Esturmy estates.

Of the manor of Marten, it is very difficult to trace the descent, on account of the name being confused in ancient documents with another manor of Marten, in a different part of the county. In A.D. 1278, it belonged to Paganus de Cadurcis, and is called Marthorne. This seems to be the only notice that can be safely identified with the Marten in Bedwyn. The foundations of a chapel were discovered here in November, 1858, by Mr. Henry Selfe in a meadow opposite to the Manor-house, and close to a remarkable moated inclosure. The internal dimensions were 47 feet long by 19 feet 6 inches wide. It was a simple parallelogram like the East Grafton Chapel, but it differed in the position of the buttresses; having

had a diagonal one at each angle, with two intermediate ones on the north and south walls. The masonry was composed of flint and green sand stone, four feet thick, with freestone quoins, and the only piece of carved stone that was met with was a portion of a saddle-stone of one of the gables. Foundations, 2 feet 9 inches thick, the object of which it is not easy to divine, were found both within and without the chapel at its west end. Within its area, were also found portions of stained glass with its lead work attached, coarse pottery, some of it decidedly Roman, stone roofing tiles, Roman coins, (one of Constantine,) a blue glass bead, either Roman or Early British, &c., (all in Mr. Selfe's possession,) which were exhibited in the Society's temporary Museum in Marlborough. There was likewise exhibited a piece of ivory, 10 inches high by 4 inches at the base, gracefully carved to represent the Blessed Virgin and Child, which probably belonged to this chapel; and is in the possession of Mr. Bartlett of Burbage. It was found by him a few years ago, used as a plaything by some children who had tied a piece of string round the neck of the principal figure, and were dragging it after them in a lane in Marten. There is a screw hole in the top of the head by which perhaps a golden aureole was fixed, another hole in the back, and two similar holes in the base.

The painted glass clearly belonged to the Decorated period. Several pieces bore armorial bearings, all of them alike, viz. Per pale Sable and Argent, a cross moline, counterchanged. There may be some doubt as to the exact colours, for the glass is much decomposed and almost impervious to light; but the above appear to have been the original colours. If so, the chapel was probably connected in some way, either by benefaction or by erection, with the Malwyne family, one of whom, John Malwyne, it is said, held lands at West Grafton in the 44th year of Edward III. (See Gent. Mag., vol, iii. n.s. p. 591.)

In the present day, Marten belongs to the representatives of the late Admiral Fanshawe; Wexcombe to the heir of the late Joseph Tanner, Esq.; an estate in Wilton to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury; another in Little Bedwyn was sold in 1858 by Sir William Curtis, Bart., to Mr. Bevan, the owner of the Fosbury

property; and the rest of the two parishes, with the exception of some small quantities, to the Marquis of Ailesbury.

The population of Great Bedwyn, with its hamlets, is now 1153
,, of the District of East Grafton .. .. 1040
,, of the parish of Little Bedwyn .. .. 600

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We now proceed to a description of the Church at Great Bedwyn.

*The Ground Plan*, with an orientation of five degrees to the south, remains very nearly the same as it was five hundred years ago, the only addition being a staircase turret to the tower at its north-east angle. It consists of a nave with aisles, a transept, and a chancel: from the large piers, at the intersection of the nave and transept, rises the tower, to the height of 60 feet: its square, outside, is 26 feet north and south, and 25 feet east and west.

*The Exterior.* The west front of this Church was rebuilt in the year 1843, in consequence of the ruined condition of the former wall. Very little alteration was introduced, except a new doorway in the north aisle, an enlargement of the principal door, (which has since been removed and a new one inserted), and a reduction of the excessive height of the centre window. This window is of three lights, with tracery in the head, which at first sight appears to be Decorated, but it is really Perpendicular, with dripstone and corbel terminations of the same character. There is a Decorated west window to the south aisle, and to the north a similar window was inserted, in place of the small doorway, above mentioned, in 1854. On pulling down the west front, it was discovered that the buttresses had been built of ancient stone coffins, cut into lengths and the hollows filled with flints and mortar. As many as eight or ten coffins had been thus used. A small part of a lid was also found, on which was cut a large cross pattée within a circle, conjectured to be the symbol indicating the deceased to have been a Knight Templar. This, with two other sculptured stones, found in the old wall, were built into the new front, and exposed to view. The old buttress stones were also used again.

The aisles of the nave were formerly much lower than they are at present, and the clere story of the nave is altogether an addition,

as is evident both within and without; and in fact the original covering of this part of the Church was what is called a compass roof, which stretched across both nave and aisles in one sweep. The present aisles are roofed up to the base of the clere story, which in 1854 was reduced in height: the north aisle and the clere story were, till very lately, the most recent portions of the Church, exhibiting nothing peculiar or interesting in their architecture; and the south aisle is Decorated. The north porch [now removed] was a curious structure of Perpendicular woodwork, and was probably composed of materials from the ancient rood loft. It rested on a base of brick walling. In the spandrels of the arch were carved the badges of the Seymour and Hungerford families.

To the north west of the nave, stands the ancient churchyard cross, in tolerable condition: the style is Decorated, and on the south face of the octangular stem is a shallow niche, containing a time worn sculpture of the Virgin. The top is a modern stone set up for the purpose of a sun-dial, but the gnomons are gone.

From the South-east are seen the beautiful proportions of the chancel, transept, and tower; the whole of which must have been erected early in the fourteenth century. The chancel is a few years older than the transept, and the transept preceded the tower by a few more. The date of the transept is ascertained to within a very few years, as it was built by Sir Adam de Stokke, who died in early manhood in the year 1313.

The north and south transepts are very nearly uniform in structure and decoration; the unique window on the south face is repeated on the north, and all the smaller windows, exactly similar to each other, are very elegant. They consist of two lights, trefoiled in the head, with a cinquefoil (each foil trefoiled) between them; the whole enclosed in a drop arch, having a hood moulding, terminated with grotesque heads. The north and south windows are not so elegant, but much more elaborate; they are of three lights, cinquefoiled in the head; above the two outer lights is a sixfoil, having the upper and two lower points ogeed, and the other three round, forming altogether a triangular figure; between these is a magnificent eightfoil, set diamond-wise, in the head of

the window, the foils being alternately round and ogeed. The whole is inclosed in an arch slightly ogeed, covered with a hood moulding, supported by heads of unknown animals, and crowned with an elegant finial.

At each angle of the transept are two buttresses set square; they are of great strength, have a deep overhanging projection all round at nearly half their height, and are terminated by gable heads. The transept is constructed of flint-work, with stone dressings; and the former is, perhaps, as excellent a specimen of that mode of building as can be found in this district of flint-work.

It was clearly the original intention of the architect or builder to make the walls (of the north transept at least,) of work chequered with alternate squares of stone and flint; but the plan was, for some reason, soon abandoned.

During the restoration of the church in 1854-5 under the superintendance of T. H. Wyatt, Esq., it was found necessary to repair the transept buttresses, and in doing this, portions of stone coffins, and coffin lids of Early English character were found. It is evident therefore that a great destruction of ancient sepulchral memorials must have taken place here during the Decorated period.

The chancel is supported by buttresses all round, has a priest's door in the south wall, and ten side windows, each being a narrow slit, with decorated jamb mouldings, and trefoiled heads; the two next the tower have low openings under a transom. The original east window (now replaced by a new one) which was of three lights, was subsequently rebuilt and altered. The centre light, had a foliated head, similar to the two side lights. The hood moulding was the simple decorated roll, with projecting corbel heads, like gurgoyles, for terminations. All the roofs of the church which had been lowered, were renewed in 1853-4, and made to follow the original pitch, traces of which were clearly marked on the tower.

The tower is decorated up to the parapet, but this feature is a pierced embattlement of light Perpendicular. The string course or cornice under this parapet is singular, being frequently interrupted by small square embattled openings, to let off the water from the tower roof. There is a window of two lights, with a quatrefoil in

the head, on each face of the tower; and on the north and east sides there is a small opening which gives light and air to the ringing-floor. The staircase turret is modern, having been built in 1840. The tower contains an harmonious peal of six heavy bells.

Their inscriptions are as follows:—

1. 2. 3. Henry Knight of Reading made mee 1671.
4. William Burd, Robert Wells, C. W. 1671. H. K.
5. Edward Brunsden, John Shadwell, Churchwardens, 1656. W▲P▲N▲B.
6. In the Lord doo I trust. I. W : D. 1623.

Priest's Bell:—"John Corr. B. F. 1741."

The 5th and 6th were cast in Salisbury; the former, by William Purdue and Nathaniel Bolter, is the best bell in the tower; the latter by John Wallis and John Dauton, weighs about 28 cwt.

The priest's bell was cast at Aldbourne by John Corr bell founder. The bells were entirely new hung with new frame work, stocks, wheels, &c., in 1855, and some of them turned one quarter round.

*The Interior.* The oldest portions of the church are the piers and arches of the nave. The style is Transition Norman, but it is combined with so much Early English ornament, that it cannot be dated earlier than the reign of Richard I.

There are three round piers and two responds on each side, between the tower piers and the west end; the base mouldings of these piers are decidedly of Early English character, and there are foot ornaments of that style on the angles of the plinth. The capitals rise from a round fillet; and a profusion of Norman and Early English ornament fills the space between the fillet and the abacus above, which is square. Each capital has different ornaments, and in only one instance does the same pattern run round every side. The foliage of the second or middle capital on the south side is altogether Early English, having three heads, also of that character, mixed with the foliage, on the face next to the nave; this is the richest capital of the whole, and has been the least injured. The arches springing from these piers and capitals are pointed, and are what are called drop arches. The archivolt is recessed and chamfered; the recess on the nave side being filled with a zigzag or chevron moulding, surmounted by a hollow label, billetted. A niche, containing a figure of the Virgin, carved in stone, and highly

ornamented with gold and colour, still exists in the centre of the half-pier, or north respond, next the tower; it is, however, much mutilated. The effect of this vista, with its piers, capitals, and arches, is very fine, now that the roof has been carried up to its original pitch.

The piers which support the tower have plain, square, recessed mouldings, chamfered at the edges, and carried up to the points of the arches without interruption. These arches have a label or hood moulding on both faces, supported by heads.

The screen under the chancel arch is of oak, in the Perpendicular style. On each side the centre opening are two bays consisting each of three arches, cinquefoiled in the head: over these, and over the entrance, is a series of pierced cinquefoils, the whole surmounted by an embattled cornice.

The transepts are nearly similar. In the north are some excellent Decorated corbel heads of bishops and kings supporting the roof.

Under the south window of the south transept are two Decorated arched recesses, one of which contains a stone figure of Sir Adam de Stokke, encased almost entirely in chain mail (the knees only being covered with plate); the legs are crossed, and the feet rest on the figure of a lion; the hands grasp the sword hilt and scabbard, and on the left arm is a shield bearing the ensigns of De Stokke. The head, which is covered with a cap of chain mail, rests on two pillows, one set square, and the other diagonally upon it. There are evident traces of this effigy having been painted, and the colours on the shield may be made out. De Stokke bore, Argent, five bars Gules, over all a bend charged with three escallops of the field, between six martlets Sable. In the other recess is a broken slab of Purbeck marble, on which are still evident the indent of a brass cross, and an inscription to the memory of Sir Roger de Stokke, supposed to be the son of Sir Adam.

Over Sir Adam's tomb is a good but curious Decorated piscina, the drain supported by a head, being close to the angle of the transept walls, and the crocketted canopy, with a stone shelf, not over it, but at some little distance. It has a handsome finial.

The walls of the transept were originally covered with curious drawings, which were with some pains satisfactorily exposed to view in A.D. 1842: they were undoubtedly coeval with the finishing of this part of the church. In the north transept were large figures of saints, bishops, and knights; and in the south, several histories of saintly personages, and of the Redemption. On the east wall, over a space where formerly stood an altar, was a row of ten or twelve saints of small size, all of them very indistinct. These drawings were executed in red and yellow ochre, with dark outlines, and some of them had been gilt, but, becoming faded by a fresh exposure of eight years, they have been again hidden from view by a coat of stone colour. One of the consecration crosses, also in red ochre, was drawn on the west wall of the transept near the south end.

The large window of the south transept has been filled with good stained glass. The subjects were designed by G. E. Street, F.S.A., architect, and executed by Mr. Hardman of Birmingham. This painted window was presented by the sons of the late Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes, Kt., C.B., D.C.L., &c., in memory of their father, and for the glory of God. The large opening in the head contains a half figure of our glorified Saviour, with His right hand raised in the act of blessing, and the Book of the Testament in His left. The artist has succeeded in throwing a great amount of dignity into this figure, and by a judicious application of white glass in the eight points of the star-like opening has conveyed the idea of rays of light issuing from the Lord of Glory. In the centre light is a medallion containing a representation of the descent from the Cross; in that on the right is the Entombment, and in that on the left, our Lord in the garden with Mary Magdalene, after His Resurrection. There is great harmony of colouring throughout, and a freshness and brilliancy which are very striking. As a work of art the window is of a superior order, and has been executed with great care.

The interior of the chancel is very good and imposing. As before stated, there are ten narrow slits, one of which is blocked up by the staircase turret on the outside, the others have been recently

filled with stained quarry glass, with ornamented borders, which subdues the light, and gives much warmth of tone to this part of the church. The east window has plain glass, which should be replaced by a good painting.

There is a very fine Decorated piscina in the south wall of the chancel, having an eightfoiled drain supported by a corbel of foliage; the niche is trefoiled under a very rich ogeed canopy, with crockets, a finial, and head terminations to the drip. The shelf, which was of wood, is gone.

In 1858 a new altar, designed by Mr. Street, was made with the wood of a yew tree which was cut down in the churchyard in the year 1840. At the same time a new altar cloth and hangings were supplied. The superfrontal is of the best crimson silk velvet, and the frontal of green silk velvet of the same quality, both richly embroidered by Messrs. Jones and Willis, in coloured silks, in patterns of alternate roses and lilies growing out of vases, under ogee-headed canopies. The dossel is of the richest satin damask, bearing patterns of lilies, suspended from a brass rod running under the window sill.

There is an Elizabethan monument to the memory of Sir John Seymour, father of Queen Jane Seymour and of the Protector, Duke of Somerset. Sir John died at the age of sixty years, on the 21st day of December, 1536, and was originally buried in the Priory Church of the Holy Trinity at Easton Royal in this county; but that Church having become totally ruined, his body was removed to Bedwyn in the year 1590. In the following year, the Seymours built the present parish Church at Easton, but not on the site of the former Priory. The following is the inscription:—

"Here lyeth intombed the worthie S^r^ John Seymovr
of Wolphall Knight: who by Margerie his Wyfe,
Davghter of S^r^ Henry Wentworthe, Knight, from whome
the nowe Lorde Wentworthe is discended, had Six
Sonnes and Fower Davghters: To wete, John, who
dyed vnmarryed. Edward, Dvke of Somerset.
Earl of Hertforde, Viscovnt Beavechampe and
Baron Seymovr, Uncle to Kinge Edwarde the Sixt,
Governor of his Royale Person, Protector of all his
Dominions and Svbjects, Lorde Tresorer and Earle
Marshall of Englande; w^ch^ Dvke maryed Anne, Davghter

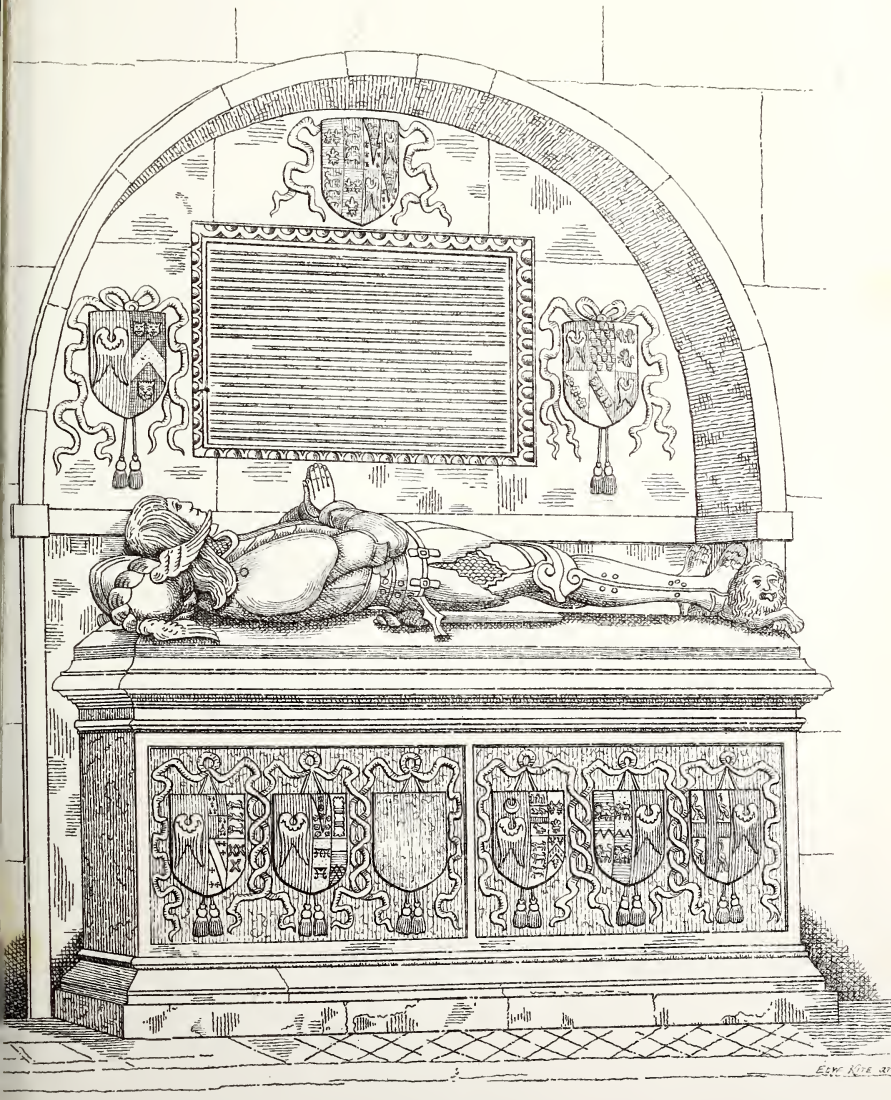
of S^r^ Edwarde Stanhope, Knight,* by Elizabeth his Wyfe, Davghter of S^r^ Fovlke Bvrgchier, Lorde Fitzwaryn, from whome the moderne Earles of Bath are discended. S^r^ Henry Seymovr, Knight, who maried Barbara, Davghter of Thomas Morgan, Esqvier.† Thomas, Lorde Seymovr of Svdeley, Highe Admirall of Englande, who maryed Katherine, Qveene of Englande, and Wydow to Kinge Henry the Eight. One other Jhon and Anthony, who dyed in theire Infancy. Jane Qveene of Englande, Wyfe to Kynge Henry the Eight, and Mother to Kynge Edwarde the Sixt. Elizabeth, firste maryed to S^r^ Henry Vghtred, Knight, after to Gregorie, Lorde Cromwell, and last to Jhon, Lord Sainct John of Basinge, after Marqvesse of Winchester. Margerie, who dyed in her Infancy, and Dorothe, maryed to S^r^ Clement Smythe, Knight.

"This Knight departed this Lyfe at LX yeares of age, the XXI day of December, Anno 1536, and was fyrste bvryed at Eston Priorie Chvrch, amongst divers of his Avncestors, bothe Seymovrs and Stvrmyes; Howbeit that Chvrch being rvined, and thereby all theire Monvmentes either whollie spoyled, or verie mvch defased dvring the Mynoritie of Edwarde, Earle of Hertforde, Sonne to the said Dvke, The said Earle after, as well for the dvtifvl Love he beareth to his said Grandefather, as for the better Contynvans of his Memory, did cavse his Bodie to be removed, and here to be intombed at his own Coste and Chardge, the laste daye of September, Anno 1590, in the XXXII year of the most happye Raigne of ovr gratiovs Soveraigne Ladie, Qveene Elizabeth."

In the year 1829, the three shields on the upper part of the monument were still in existence; two of them were broken, but the

* Nothing is said of the Duke's first marriage to Catharine dau. and coheir of Sir William Fillol of Fillol Hall, co. Essex, and of Woodlands, co. Dorset, knt. by whom he had two sons; 1. John, who died without issue in 1552 and was buried at the Savoy Hospital on the 19th Dec., and 2. Sir Edward of Biry Pomeroy, co. Devon, and of Maiden Bradley, co. Wilts, knighted at Musselburgh, 10 Sept. 1547, when he was only 18 years of age. From this Sir Edward descend in an unbroken line the direct ancestors of the later Dukes of Somerset, a descent strangely contrasted with the complicated succession of the Protector's second family, to whom, as well as to his brothers and their heirs, Anne Stanhope had managed to secure, by a special entail, the honours of her husband; yet in failure of her male issue and that of his brothers, with remainder to his issue male by his first wife Catharine Fillol. This singular entail died out in the year 1750, when the Dukedom passed to the elder line, and Sir Edward Seymour sixth in descent from the above Sir Edward, became the eighth Duke of Somerset.

† This statement is at variance with the records of the family preserved in the College of Arms and also with the impalement with Sir Henry's Arms, placed over this inscription; by which evidences it would appear that he married Barbara daughter of Morgan Wolfe by Gwenllian daughter and heir of John de Barri. Morgan Wolfe was the son of Howell Wolfe, the son of John Wolfe, Esq., the son of Sir William Wolfe, knt., by the daughter and coheir of Sir Mauger Le Sore of St. Fagans, co. Glamorgan. Both Sir Henry and his Lady died in the year 1578, or about twelve years before the erection of this Monument.



TOMB OF SIR JOHN SEYMOUR, KN.T
IN GREAT BEDWYN CHURCH.

*The arms restored from Aubrey's sketch, circa A.D. 1672; and the shields arranged in the order set down in his MS.*

fragments had been preserved by the care of the parish clerk, and were readily put together and secured in a bed of plaster of Paris. In the same year fac-similes of them were made in Bath stone by a clever sculptor at Oxford, and fixed in their respective places on the monument.

The shield on the dexter side of the inscription, the only one that remained but little injured, is that of Sir John Seymour, viz.; Gules, two wings conjoined and inverted Or, impaling Sable, a chevron between three leopard's faces Or for Wentworth.

One half of the shield over the inscription had been broken off; it bore the ensigns of Sir Henry Seymour, K.B. viz. Seymour, with a crescent Gules for difference, impaling Quarterly, 1. Argent, a fess between three martlets Gules, on a chief Sable, three wolf's heads erased Argent, for Wolfe of Gwerngotheyn; 2. Per pale Sable and Azure, three fleurs de lis Or, for Wolfe Newton; 3. Or, three wolves passant Azure, for Nanfant; 4. Argent, on a chevron Gules, between three stag's heads caboshed Sable, three bugle horns Argent, stringed Or, for Le Sore of St. Fagans. It is difficult to conjecture why this shield was fixed in so conspicuous a position on the monument, for Sir Henry was perhaps the least distinguished of the whole family.

On the sinister side of the inscription the arms are those of Seymour quartering the heiresses, with whom the family had previously intermarried, viz., Quarterly of six—1. and 6. Seymour; 2. Vaire, for Beauchamp of Hache; 3. Argent, three demi-lions couped Gules, for Esturmy; 4. Per bend, Argent and Gules, three roses in bend counterchanged, for Macwilliams; 5. Argent, on a bend Gules, three leopard's faces Or, for Coker.

The six shields on the face of the tomb, which were smaller than those above, having in the year above mentioned entirely disappeared, the spaces were filled up with newly sculptured bearings representing, 1. Seymour; 2. Beauchamp of Hache; 3. De Fortibus, (through Beauchamp,) viz. Argent, on a chief Gules, a label of five points Or; 4. Esturmy; 5. Macwilliams; 6. Coker.

These are the arms now on the face of the tomb, but it has been recently ascertained from Aubrey's MS. so frequently quoted in this Magazine by its indefatigable Editor, that of these six spaces

five were originally filled with the bearings of *Sir John Seymour's children.*

The five as described by Aubrey, who visited the Church in or about the year 1672, were as follows:—

I.—France and England (Hen. VIII.) impaling Quarterly, 1. and 4. Or, on a pile Gules, between six fleurs de lis Azure, three lions of England, being the coat of augmentation granted by Hen. VIII. to the Seymours on his marriage with Queen Jane; 2. and 3. The original Seymour coat as before.

II.—Seymour (old) as before, for the Duke of Somerset, impaling Quarterly, 1. Quarterly, Ermine and Gules, for Stanhope; 2. Azure, three talbots courant in pale Or; 3. Sable, a bend between six crosses croslet Argent, for Stanhope (old); 4. Argent, three saltires engrailed Sable.

III.—Seymour, original coat, for Sir Thomas Seymour, Baron Seymour of Sudeley, impaling, Quarterly, 1. Argent, on a pile between six roses Gules, three others of the Field, being a Royal augmentation; 2. Argent, two bars Azure, a bordure engrailed Sable, for Parr; 3. Or, three water bougets Sable, for Roos of Kendal; 4. Azure, three chevronels interlaced in base, a chief Or, for Fitzhugh. For Queen Katharine Parr.

IV.—Quarterly per fess indented, Azure and Or, four lions passant counterchanged, for Gregory, Lord Cromwell, impaling the original arms of Seymour.

V.—Argent, a cross Gules, between four peacocks erect Azure, for Sir Clement Smyth, impaling Seymour as in the last coat.

The sixth shield was wanting in Aubrey's time, and it is impossible to conjecture with any degree of probability, whose coat filled the vacant space, or whether it were ever filled at all. The arms of *all* Sir John's children, who grew up and lived to be married, are quoted by the Antiquary. Possibly the Earl of Hertford, who erected the monument, may have added his own arms, or the coat of Seymour impaling the six quarterings of Wentworth.

There is also a brass to the memory of Sir John's eldest son and heir, John Seymour, who died unmarried A.D. 1510. This was probably removed from Easton to Bedwyn at the same time. Near

to this is a Latin inscription on a brass plate to the memory of Edward, Lord Beauchamp, eldest son of Edward, Earl of Hertford, by Lady Catherine Grey: he was buried on the 21st of July, 1612. The inscription runs thus:—

> "Bellocampus eram, Graia genetrice Semerus,
> Tres habui natos, est quibus una soror."

Near to Sir John Seymour's monument is another of marble, commemorating the decease of Frances, daughter of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and widow of William, second Duke of Somerset. For other inscriptions in the Church, also for a very interesting collection of extracts from the Registers of the parish, the reader is referred to Nichols's Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vol. v. p. 20.

In 1854, when the eastern portion of the chancel was excavated for the purpose of making a vault for Lord Ailesbury's family, several of the graves of these noble personages were found. The Elizabethan monument, above mentioned, was taken down and re-erected, but no coffin was discovered beneath or very near to it. A remarkable leaden coffin was however met with about 5 feet in front of the marble monument of Frances, Duchess of Somerset, which most probably contained the body of Queen Jane's father. It was of a plain form, and of heavy lead, the head end being somewhat wider than the foot. Upon the top eight strong iron handles had been soldered, probably for the convenience of lifting and conveying it from Easton. No traces of wood were observed surrounding it, and it appeared to have been disturbed at an early period; for a small hole about three inches square had been cut out above the breast of the deceased. No grave or coffin was found beneath the slab of John Seymour, which together with the brass inscription to Edward Lord Beauchamp, has been placed against the north wall of the chancel.

The brick grave of Frances Duchess of Somerset was at some distance from her monument and in the north-east angle of the chancel, the foot of it coming close up to the east wall. It contained a leaden coffin of large dimensions, and also a drum-shaped cylinder of lead, about eighteen inches high, in which her heart

&c., inclosed in a cloth, were preserved in liquid. The oak coffin had perished, but some of its fawn-coloured velvet lining remained in a sound state, as well as silver-plated coffin handles and nails, and a brass plate with this inscription :—

"The most noble Lady Frances Devereux Dutchess of Somersett, wife to William Duke of Somersett and daughter to Robert Earle of Essex, aged 74 yeares and 6 months, dyed Aprell y^e^ 24, 1674."

The Parish Register thus briefly records her burial :—

"1674 Frances Dutches of Som'sett was buried May the 7^th^."

In her youth when, as Countess of Hertford, she lived at Amesbury, she presented a bell to that church, the 5th of the present peal, on which is inscribed

"Be strong in faythe prayes God well
Frances Countess of Hertford's bell."

Her noble husband's grave was found at a short distance from hers. He was created Marquis of Hertford in the year 1640, restored to the Dukedom of Somerset and Barony of Seymour in 1660, and died in the same year aged 74. On his coffin plate is the following inscription :—

"Depositum nobilissimi et illustrissimi Principis Gullielmi Somersetiæ Ducis, Hertfordiæ Marchionis et Comitis, Baronis Beauchamp, Oxoniensis Academiæ Cancellarii, Carolo beatæ memoriæ nuper Regi, serenissimoque nunc Carolo secundo a cubiculis et secretioribus consiliis, nobilissimi ordinis Garterii militis, necnon Somersetiæ et Wiltoniæ comitatuum, et Bristolliæ civitatis, locum tenentis, qui obiit vicesimo quarto die Octobris, A. Domini MDCLX^o^ et Ætatis suæ LXXIIII^o^."

The entry of the burial in the Parish Register is:—

"William Semor Duke of Somerset late Marquis of Hartforde was buried on the feast of all Saints at night, being the first day of Nov'ber in the yeare of our Lord God 1660."[1]

Their son Henry Lord Beauchamp, who died in his fathers lifetime, aged 27, lay in front of Sir John Seymour's monument. His

[1] Dugdale has the following memorandum in his diary:—
"1660 Oct, 31. I went out of London to Reading with y^e^ Duke of Somerset's Body.
"Nov. 1. I came to Bedwinde (four miles beyond Hungerford) where we interred the sayd Duke of Somerset's Body, and thence y^t^ evening to Hungerford.
"Nov. 2. We came back to Reading.
"Nov. 3. We came back again to London."

leaden coffin was of a curious form, not unusual at that period, and took the shape of his body, having the head moulded to his features. It was six feet six inches long, and sixteen inches wide across the shoulders. The breast part had been moulded into the shape of a coffin plate, fourteen inches long by ten inches and a half wide, and had this inscription in raised letters:—

"The Lord Henary Beauchampe deyed the 14th day of March 1653, aged 27."

The Parish Register thus records the burial:—

"In the yeare of our Lord 1654 The right honerall lord henry Bechum who died at Tilsy, was buryed hear the 30th of March."

In this case it was observed that upon the inscription had been laid a bunch of rosemary and other flowers, the stems and seeds of which preserved their form.

Lord Henry Beauchamp's youthful son, who became third Duke of Somerset and died at the early age of 19, lay alongside. Rich crimson velvet had lined his coffin, and the brass plate bore the following:—

"Depositum Nobilissimi and Illustrissimi Principis Gulielmi Somersett' Ducis, Hertfordiæ Marchionis et Comitis, Vicecomitis Beauchamp, Baronis de Scto Mauro, qui obiit..XII... Die Decembris Anno Domini MDCLXXI, Ætatis suæ XIX." "1671 Will. Lord Duke of Somerset was buried December 20th." (Parish Register.)

In 1612, Edward Lord Beauchamp; 1637 Lady Arabella Seymour;[1] 1658 Lady Katharine Wincheuse;[2] 1678 Francis Duke of Somerset; 1699 Frances Lady Downes,[3] among other noble personages, obtained their last resting places in this chancel.

All the leaden coffins, which were met with, were carefully deposited in Lord Ailesbury's new vault, in graves immediately

[1] The second Duke named this his first daughter, by Lady Frances Devereux, after his early love and stolen bride, Lady Arabella Stuart, by whom he had no children.

[2] This should have been Lady Katharine Finch, daughter of Heneage Earl of Winchelsea, by Lady Mary Seymour, daughter of the second Duke of Somerset by Lady Frances Devereux.

[3] Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Seymour afterwards first Lord Seymour of Trowbridge. She married Sir William Ducie of Tortworth, Co. Gloucester, (created Viscount Down in Ireland,) became a widow in 1697 and died without issue in 1699.

beneath the spots where they had lain for so many years, and their coffin plates let into the pavement over them.

The Registers have been well preserved, and date, Baptisms from 1553, Marriages from 1539, and Burials from 1538.

In the year 1620-21, is the following entry of Doctor Thomas Willis.

"Thomas Wyllis the sonne of Thomas Wyllis and Rachel his Wyffe was baptysed the xiiij day of February anno predicto."

The next entry was erased in order that his grandson, the celebrated antiquary, Browne Willis, might insert the following remark,

"N.B. He was the most Famous Physitian in the World in his tyme & dying Nov. the 11th, 1675, in the 54th year of his age, was buryed in Westminster Abby."

Dr. Willis was born 27th Jan., 1621, in a house still standing, and bearing evidence of having been much more considerable than it is at present. He was sent to school at Oxford, and at an early age was admitted a battler of Christchurch, where he prosecuted his academical studies with a view to taking Holy Orders. He took the degree of B.A. 19th June, 1639, and of M.A. 18th June, 1642; but being diverted from his purpose by the national troubles of that period, he applied himself to the study of physic, and took his Bachelor's degree in that faculty, 8th Dec., 1646. He attached himself to the cause of the King, and bore arms in the garrison of Oxford until its surrender to the Parliament forces. His practice soon became famous at Oxford, both for its skill and success, in the midst of those distractions which rent the public affairs of this country. He married during this period, Mary, daughter of Dr. Samuel Fell, the ejected Dean of Christchurch, and sister to Dr. John Fell, afterwards Bishop of Oxford. In 1660 he was chosen Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy at Oxford, and on the 30th of October in the same year took the degree of Doctor in Medicine. In 1666 he removed to London, and took a house in St. Martin's Lane, Westminster, where he soon grew into the most extensive practice, and became one of the first members of the Royal Society, a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and

Physician in Ordinary to King Charles II. He published many medical works, of which his treatise on the Anatomy of the Brain is the most celebrated, and highly valued in the present day. He was zealously attached to the Church, and constantly attended daily prayer even in the troublous times of the Revolution, when he established a private Chapel in his house at Oxford, and used the then proscribed Liturgy of the Church. In London he invariably attended early prayer at St. Martins'-in-the-Fields, and at his death left an endowment of £20 a year for the continuation of that service. He was extremely liberal to the poor, although frugal and self-denying in his own habits. He died of pleurisy on the 11th of Nov., 1675, his wife having predeceased him on the Vigil of All Saints, 1670. Both were buried in the north transept of Westminster Abbey, where there is an inscription to their memory. He left one son, Thomas, of Whaddon Hall and Bletchley in Buckinghamshire, father of the antiquary Browne Willis; and two daughters, Jane married to Robert Symonds, Esq., High Sheriff for Herefordshire in the last year of William III.; and Rachel married to Roger Lingen, of Radhook in Gloucestershire, Esq. There is an admirable engraving of Dr, Willis, by Vertue.

In Aubrey's MS. description of the Northern Division of Wiltshire, preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, and printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., from which we have already given (p. 284) the minute account of the heraldry on Sir John Seymour's monument as it was in 1672, we also read of some stained glass then extant in the church, and also that the chancel was fitted up with stalls.

In Gough's Camden, (vol. i. p. 158) is given a strange engraving of a figure on crutches, copied by Gough from Stukeley, and by him from Le Neve, who pretended to have found it described in some book in the Library at Holkham as the representation of a priest formerly in the east window of Great Bedwyn Church. As no such book can now be found at Holkham, as the dress is not sacerdotal, and the subject is utterly unsuitable to the east window of any church, it is considered that Le Neve, or his alleged authority, was altogether mistaken, and that the whole story may be safely rejected.

The communion plate belonging to this church consists of a paten, two chalices, not very ancient, a flagon, given in A.D. 1840 by the Marquis of Ailesbury, and an offertory dish, parcel gilt, having in the centre a representation of the Adoration of the Magi, presented on Easter Day 1847 by the four eldest daughters of the then vicar.

There have been made, at several periods, grants of land and money for the benefit of the poor in this parish, the most considerable of which are Sir Anthony Hungerford's charity of £10 annually, granted by deed, dated 24th August, 1604, to certain trustees and their heirs, to be paid for ever out of his lands at Eysey and Water Eaton, in North Wilts, for apprenticing two children yearly, which should be born in the borough of Great Bedwyn. This rent-charge being insufficient to procure good masters in the present day, one boy only has been annually apprenticed for some time, and the premium raised to the whole sum of £10.

Mr. John Bushell's charity of ten shillings yearly, to be paid out of his free land in the parish of Great Bedwyn to the churchwardens, six days before each Christmas, to be distributed to the most honest poor widows of the town of Great Bedwyn.

Mr. William Cox made a grant in A.D. 1799, of land situated in Frog Lane, to certain trustees, the rents and profits of which were to be applied after his death to the education of ten poor children of the parish of Great Bedwyn. Mr. Cox died in A.D. 1812, but the profits were not immediately available in consequence of dilapidation on the premises, and other hindrances, but a school has been in operation for more than thirty years upon this foundation. In 1832, a conveyance was made by the surviving trustee under Mr. Cox's deed of feoffment, to five new trustees, two of whom are now living.

Mr. William Gale Pike, by will dated 30th March, 1839, bequeathed the sum of £100 to the poor of Great Bedwyn, and £50 to the National Charity School. Mr. Pike died on the 25th of May following, and his executrix paid these bequests with interest, sometime afterwards, to the vicar and churchwardens, by whom

they were placed in the Savings Bank at Marlborough, and the interest has been distributed ever since at Christmas.

There is also a fabric fund belonging to the Church, arising from lands in the parish of Little Bedwyn, at present under lease to the Marquis of Ailesbury. The rent, £18 per annum, is received by the churchwardens, and applied by them to the repair and other uses of the Church.

There is an excellent National School for boys and girls erected in A.D. 1835, and supported by annual gifts from the Marquis of Ailesbury, and other beneficent contributors, in aid of the income derived from the small payments of the children. Another school was established at East Grafton, after the building of the Church, which has been conducted on the most improved principles. And there is a third school in the parish, situated very romantically in the grounds at Tottenham Park, and entirely supported by the Marchioness of Ailesbury. In these schools there is accommodation for more than 300 children, in addition to which, an infant school has been lately established at Great Bedwyn.

The Borough of Great Bedwyn is governed by a Portreeve, who is annually chosen at Michaelmas, at the Court Leet of the Lord of the Manor; and the Portreeve elects the bailiff, constable, and other officers for the ensuing year.

The Corporation of Great Bedwyn possess a seal, on which the ancient Arms of the Borough are engraved, viz. Azure, a Tower domed Argent. The crest is a Griffin passant Or.[1] *(See Plate.)*

## II. The Representative History of Great Bedwyn.

Bedwyn was one of the Wiltshire boroughs in King Edward the Confessor's time, and when the Domesday Survey was taken, it had twenty-five burgesses. This is nearly all that is known of its position, as a borough, at that early period. The history of its representation states, that it sent members to all the Parliaments of Edward

[1] In preparing for the Society's Magazine the foregoing account of Great Bedwyn Parish and Church, in which various changes have taken place since his own incumbency, the writer of this Paper desires to acknowledge the kind assistance of the Rev. W. C. Lukis, his successor at Bedwyn, and now Rector of Collingbourne Ducis.

I., to the Parliaments of the 1st and 8th of Edward II. to those of the 36th and 37th of Edward III., and to the early Parliaments of Richard II.

Except in the 1st of Henry IV. it sent no members after the 10th of Richard II. until the 9th of Henry V., after which year it almost constantly returned representatives.

The names of the members, previously to the reign of the first Mary, have not, however, been regularly handed down, but from that period, the list appears to be correct.

The right of election was in the freeholders and inhabitants of ancient burgages, and the returning officer was the Portreeve of the borough.

In the year 1762 the number of burgage houses had dwindled to 100; of these, 46 belonged to the Earl Verney, 42 to the Lord Bruce, 9 to the Church of Bedwyn, 1 to Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq., 1 to Mr. Thomas Potter, and 1 to Mr. Thomas Batten.

In 1766, Lord Verney sold to Lord Bruce his estate at Great Bedwyn, including the manor of Stokke, the ancient property of the Stokkes, and afterwards of the Hungerfords. In 1787, Mr. Hopkins sold his burgage and other property to Lord Bruce, then Earl of Ailesbury, who soon afterwards purchased Mr. Potter's burgage. In 1792, the Church burgages were made Lord Ailesbury's freehold by an exchange under the Bedwyn Inclosure Act: Batten's burgage still remains in the representatives of that gentleman.

By the Act of Parliament passed on the 7th June, 1832, 2 Gul. IV., for amending the Representation of the people of England and Wales, the borough of Great Bedwyn, with many others, was disfranchised.

In the following list, the names of the members down to the reign of Queen Mary, are taken from a manuscript, compiled, apparently about two centuries ago, from the Tower Records, and brought down to the third Parliament of Car. I. To this MS. are now added the dates of the Christian epoch. From Mary's reign, Willis's Notitia, Beatson's Register, and other publications, have also been used.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE BOROUGH OF GREAT BEDWYN.

| A.R. | | EDWARD I. | | A.D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23. | Parlt. at Westr. | Wm. Russel. | John Faremer. | 1294-5 |
| | | Will'us Russel<br>Estbedewind maner' extent' } Wilts.<br>Knolle maner' extent' } inter alia.<br>Inq. p. mort. 4 Edw. II. | | |
| 30. | Parlt. at Lond. | Ralf le Em. | Rob. le Palmere. | 1301-2 |
| 33. | ,, at Westr. | Edw.le Irmanger. | John le Irmanger | 1304-5 |
| 34. | ,, Do. | Ralf le Eym. | | 1305-6 |
| 35. | ,, at Carlisle. | Rob. le Palmere. | John Stryg. | 1306-7 |
| | | ? Strug, a family near Heytesbury. | | |
| | | EDW. II. | | |
| 1. | Parlt. at Northt. | Walter Seamour. | Rob. le Palmere. | 1307-8 |
| 8. | ,, at Westr. | Gilbert de Capperugg. | | |
| | | Will. le Ironmonger. | | 1314-5 |
| | | EDW. III. | | |
| 36. | Parlt. at Westr. | Will. Wyk. | Nic. Hommedieux. | 1362-3 |
| 37. | ,, Do. | John Hardene. | Roger le Ferrour. | 1363-4 |
| | | One of the Hardenes of Hardene in the parish of Bedwyn, who were bailiffs of the bailiwick in Savernake Forest called "The Broyle, or Bruell', de Bedwynd." Anastatia, heir of William de Haredene, married Sir Robert de Bilkemore, Knt., circa A.D. 1360. | | |
| | | RICHARD II. | | |
| 2. | Parlt. | The Bailiffs made no return. | | 1378-9 |
| 3. | ,, at Westr. | John Coumb. | Rich. Horlback. | 1379-80 |
| 6. | ,, Do. | John Coumb. | Tho. Smith. | 1382-3 |
| 7. | ,, Do. | Tho. Smith. | Will. Plomer. | 1383-4 |
| 7. | ,, at New Sarum | Tho. Smith. | Tho. Horlebat. | 1383-4 |
| 8. | ,, at Westr. | Will. Plomer. | John Coumb. | 1384-5 |
| 9. | ,, Do. | Tho. Smith. | Will. Plomere | 1385-6 |
| 10. | ,, Do. | John Coumb. | Will. Bailiffe. | 1386-7 |
| | | HENRY IV. | | |
| 1. | Parlt. at Westr. | Tho. Smith. | Geffry Mansill. | 1399-400 |

A.R. HENRY V. A.D.

9. Parlt. at Westr. Tho. Husee. Maurice Homedeux. 1421-2

"In the Tower Records are no other returns than these, Bedwyn sending Burgesses, only on compulsion seemingly, to some few Parliaments before the end of Hen. the 5th's Reign. Few or none of the Wiltshire Boroughs sent regularly, except New Sarum, Wilton, Malmsbury & Marlboh.—Hindon, Heytesbury, Westbury, Wotton Basset, never sent at all till the 27 Hen. 6."

HENRY VI.

1, Parlt. at Westr. Rob. Erle. Tho. Stock. 1422-3

One of the Stocks of Stock or Stokke Manor in Great Bedwyn. In 1431 Tho. Stokke conveyed to Sir Walter Hungerford and others, the Manor of Stoke and lands elsewhere. (Close Rolls.)

2. ,, Do. Rich. Hardene. Hen. Chauncey. 1423-4

4. ,, at Leicester. Rich. Hardene. Jeffry Pokam. 1425-6

5. ,, at Westr. Walter Corp. Ralf Panter. 1426-7

8. ,, Do. Rich. Brigges. Tho. Tropenell. 1429-30

Tropenell, of Great Chalfield nr. Bradford.

9. ,, Do. John Sturmy. Rob. Colyngborne. 1430-1

Doubtless a scion of the Sturmy family, Wardens of Savernake Forest.

11. ,, Do. John Bradley. Hen. Linby. 1432-3

13. ,, Do. Will. Hall. Rich. Forbour. 1434-5

14. ,, Do. Will. Hall. Rich. Forbour. 1435-6

15. ,, at Camb. John Appulton. Rob. Walton. 1436-7

20. ,, at Westr. Tho. Well. Will. Halle. 1441-2

25. ,, at Camb. Tho. Sturgill. —Daniel or Damil. 1446-7

27. ,, at Westr. Tho. Well. Hen. Bottiler. 1448-9

28. ,, Do. Tho. Wellys. Tho. Mallory. 1449-50

29. ,, Do. Will. Brigg. Tho. Nott. 1450-1

31. ,, at Reding. Tho. Umfrey. Rich. Baron. 1452-3

33. ,, at Westr. John Adderby. John ..... 1454-5

EDWARD IV.

6. ,, Do. John Benger Rob. Sheffeld. 1466-7

Joh'es Benger—Pro Priore de Eston, ad quod damnum. Stapulford, advoc' eccl'iæ, Wiltes?—Inq. p. mort. Hen. VI. (diversis annis.)

| A.R. | | | | A.D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12. | Parlt. | Westr. | Tho. Strangewish. John Giffard. | 1472-3 |

Sir R. C. Hoare prints this name Gylford.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17. | „ | Do. | Will. Paston, Esq. Tho. Wareyn. | 1477-8 |

EDWARD VI.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | „ | Do. | .... .... .... .... | 1547-8 |
| 6. | „ | Do. | .... .... .... .... | 1552-3 |

"The writts, indentures and returns are all lost through England from 17 Edw. 4. to 33 Henry 8, of which year and Edw. 6$^{ths}$ parliam$^{ts}$ the Wiltshire returns are wanting."—(John Hungerford, Esq. is said to have been member for Bedwyn in the last Parliament of Edward VI.)

MARIÆ.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | „ | Do. | Rich. Fulmerston, Esq. John Hungerford, Esq. | 1553-4 |

Richard Fulmerston, afterwards knighted, sat for Thetford in the Parliament of 5 Eliz. He died 3 Feb. 1566, and in the Church of St. Mary, Thetford, is a monument to his memory. He appears to have been a great benefactor to that town, in founding a school and hospital, with endowment for masters and almspeople. (Topog. ii. 395.)

John Hungerford was eldest son of Anthony Hungerford, by Barbara dau. of Sir John Wriothesley, knt. aunt to Lord Southampton: which Anthony was second son of Sir Thomas Hungerford of Down Ampney, by Christian Hall. Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, Lord Chancellor, by will, 1551, gives "to his coussin John Hungerford, besydes the legacye generallie given to his servants, 20$^{li}$." (Trevelyan Papers, Camd. Soc. 213.)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | „ | at Oxford. | Edm. or Edw. Rowse, knt. Rich. Fulmerston, Esq. | 1553-4 |

PHILIP AND MARY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-2. | „ | at Westr. | Rich. Fulmerston, Esq. Edw. Hungerford, Esq. | 1554-5 |

Edward Hungerford, 3rd son of Sir Anthony Hungerford of Down Ampney by his first wife, Jane Darell, was of Weston, in Welford, co. Berks: he died in 1569.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-3. | „ | Do. | Henry Clifford, Esq. David Seymer. | 1555-6 |

Henry Clifford of Boscombe, co. Wilts, who married

A.R. A.D.

Mary daughter of Sir John Hungerford of Down Ampney, sister to Mrs. Blagrave mentioned in a succeeding note. He was descended from the Cliffords ancestors of the Earls of Cumberland and of the Lords Clifford.

David Seymour was arrested as one of the Duke of Somerset's adherents in Oct. 1551, and on the 22nd Nov. was "prysoner in hys house," as appears by the King's journal, and the register of the Privy Council. (Literary Remains of King Edw. VI.) His wife's name was Mary, and he enjoyed two pensions or annuities, one of £6 13s. 4d., the other of £75 (MS. Soc. Antiq. 209.)

4-5. Parlt. Westr. John Temple, Gen. Geo. Eden, Gen. 1557-8

ELIZABETH.

1. ,, Do. Francis Newdigate, Esq. Henry Clifford. 1558-9

Francis, 5th son of John Newdigate Esq. of Harefield, co. Middlesex and of Arbury, co. Warwick, married Ann (Stanhope) relict of Edward, the Protector Duke of Somerset. He had been "Unus generosorum hostiariorum" to the Duke.

5. ,, Do. John Thynne, Knt. Stephen Hales, Esq. 1562-3

John Thynne was secretary to the Duke of Somerset and was knighted by him. He built the noble mansion at Longleat, and died in 1580. He was lessee of the tythes of the prebend of Bedwyn.

13. ,, Do. Nicholas St. John, Esq. Thomas Blagrave, Esq. 1570-1

Nicholas St. John, son of John St. John, was of Lydiard Tregoz, co. Wilts, and ancestor of the Viscounts Bolingbroke.

Thomas Blagrave of Bulmarsh Court, near Sunning, co. Berks, married Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Hungerford of Down Ampney. He was father of John Blagrave, a great mathematician. (Wood's Ath. Oxon, ii. 96.) At the time of his election, Mr. Blagrave was owner of the tythes of the prebend of Bedwyn and he sold them to the Earl of Hertford in 1594.

14. ,, Do. Simon Bowyer, Gent. George Ireland, Gent. 1571-2

27. ,, Do. Richard Wheeler, Esq. Roger Puleston, Gent. 1584-5

A.R. A.D.

Roger Puleston sat for Flintshire in the 1st and 12th Jac. I. The following funeral certificate probably relates to him (MS. Harl. 2180, f. 14.) "Sir Roger Pulestyn of Emerall in the county of Flynt, Knight, dyed on the xvij$^{th}$ day of December 1618, and lyeth interred in Gresford church in the county of Denbigh. He maryed Susan the daught. of Sir George Bromleigh de Halone in the county of Salop, Knight and Cheef-Justice of Chest$^{r}$. sans yssue."

28. Parlt. Westr. Richard Wheeler, Esq. Roger Puleston, Gent. 1585-6

31. ,, Do. John Seymour, Esq. Henry Uchtred, Gent. 1588-9

Henry Uchtred descended from Sir Henry Uchtred, Knt. who married Elizabeth 2nd dau. of Sir John Seymour, Knt., sister to Queen Jane. He was Sheriff for Hampshire, 23 Eliz.

35. ,, Do. Tho. Hungerford of Stoke, Esq. James Kirton of Bedwin, Gent. 1592-3

James Kirton sat 43 Eliz. and 1 Jac. for Wells city.

39. ,, Do. Anth. Hungerford, Esq. Fra. Castillion, Esq. 1596-7

Anthony Hungerford of Stokke Manor in Great Bedwyn, afterwards of Black Bourton, co. Oxford, "sonne of Anthony Hungerford, esquire, and Bridgett his wife, was baptized the xxix$^{th}$ day of October 1567," at Great Bedwyn; second brother of Sir John, at that time head of the Down Ampney branch. He was knighted at Whitehall 11 Dec., 1606. He married first, Lucy one of the coheirs of Sir Walter Hungerford of Farley Castle, and their son was the Parliamentary Colonel, Sir Edward, of Corsham, who in his will, says that he was "nursed in the parish of Great Bedwyn." Sir Anthony of Black Bourton married secondly, Sarah dau. of John Crouch of London, and had several children baptized at Bedwyn. He died 27 June 1627, and was buried at Black Bourton.

Francis Castillion, afterwards knighted, was son of John Baptist Castillion, a Piedmontese, who having been of service to Queen Elizabeth, in her troubles, had the manors of Benham Valence and Wood Spene, co. Berks, granted to him in 1565. Sir Francis sold this property in 1630 to the trustees of Sir William Craven.

| A.R. | | | | A.D. |
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| 43. | Parlt. | Westr. | Anth. Hungerford, Esq.<br>Lewen Monk, Esq. | 1600-1 |

Levine Monk, Esq. was one of those created M.A. on the King's visit to Oxford, 30 August, 1605. In 1612-13, he was destined to accompany the Lady Elizabeth to the Palatinate, as secretary to the Commission for settling her jointure. (See King James's Progresses, i. 556, ii. 601, 606.) Some of his letters occur in Winwood's Memorials.

JAC. I.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | „ | Do. | John Rodney, Esq.<br>Anth. Hungerford, Esq. | 1603-4 |
| 12. | „ | Do. | Anthony Hungerford.<br>Giles Mompesson. | 1614-5 |

Giles Mompesson of the Bathampton Wily family, was knighted at Newmarket 18 Nov. 1616. He married Katherine, daughter of Sir John St. John of Lydiard Tregoz. She died 28 Mar. 1633. He was degraded temp. James I.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18. | „ | Do. | Fra. Popham, Knt.<br>Giles Mompesson, Esq. | 1620-1 |

Sir Francis Popham of Littlecot, Knt. son of Sir John Popham by his wife Amy, heir of Robert Games of Caselton, co. Glamorgan. Sir Francis married Anne heir of John Dudley of Stoke Newington, Esq., by whom he had 13 children.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21. | „ | Do. | Hugh Crompton, Esq.<br>Wm. Cholmley, Esq. | 1623-4 |

"Hue Crompton, gentilman, was buried the xxx$^{th}$ of August 1645," at Great Bedwyn.

CAR. I.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | „ | Do. | John Brook, Knt. Wm. Cholmley, Esq. | 1625-6 |
| 1. | „ | Do. | John Selden, Esq. Maurice Berkley, Knt. | 1625-6 |

John Selden was born 16 Dec. 1584 at Sabington in Sussex. The public character of this distinguished scholar, politician and antiquary, is too well known to call for notice in this place. In the last Parliament of James I. he had been returned for Lancaster, but does not appear to have had a seat in Charles's first Parliament.

A.R. A.D

—Anno 3 Car. I. he was returned for Ludgershall, and Anno 16 Car. I. for the University of Oxford. He published Analectum Anglo Britannicum,—England's Epinomes,—Jani Anglorum facies altera,—a Latin and English Treatise on the Progress of English Law,—Titles of Honour,—De Diis Syriis,—History of Tythes,—Marmora Arundeliana,—Treatises on Jewish Antiquities,—Mare clausum,—De jure naturali et Gentium juxta Disciplinam Ebræorum,—Table Talk published posthumously, and many productions of minor notoriety. His works were collected and published in 3 vols. folio by Dr. David Wilkins in 1726. He died 30 Nov. 1654, æt. 70.

3. Parlt. Westr. Edward Kirton, Esq.
John Trevor, Jun. Knt. 1627-8

(This is the last entry in the MS. compiled from the Tower Records.)

Edward Kirton sat in the Parliament of 21 Jac. I. for Ludgershall, and in that of 16 Car. I. for Milbourne Port. His burial is thus entered at Easton, near Pewsey;—"1653-4. Edward Kirton, Officer to the Lord Marquesse of Hertford, was buried Jan, 30."

A.D.

1640. 15 Car. I. Richard Harding, Esq. Charles Seymour, Esq.

Petition, April, 1640. Richard Harding and Charles Seymour, Esquires, were chosen, which was contested. The account in the Journals is as follows:—"Mr. Jones's second report from the Committee of Privileges, That the election for this place did belong to the Bailiffs, Portreeves and ancient Burgesses of the Town; that there were some misdemeanors in one Franklin, that got the precept in the Bailiff's hand, and caused a new Election for his own ends, and returned Burgesses under the hands of an officer, to whom the warrant was not directed. It was denied on the other side, that the Election of Burgesses did belong to the ancient Burgesses of the Town, which were the Bailiffs, Portreeves and those that had been officers of the Town, and the Election was free to every one, that

A.D.

paid scot and lot. The Committee being not satisfied it did belong to the ancient Burgesses by prescription, they remitted the Election to the Inhabitants that paid scot and lot, who chose Mr. Harding and Mr. Seymour.

Resolved: That in the opinion of the House, grounded upon the whole Report now made by Mr. Jones, Mr. Harding and Mr. Seymour are well elected.

Charles Seymour, Esq. was the son of Sir Francis Seymour, who was created Baron Seymour of Trowbridge, 19 Feb. 1641, by Frances coheir of Sir Gilbert Prinne of Allington, co. Wilts. Charles married first at Preshute, 4 Aug. 1632, Mary heir of Thomas Smith of Soley, co. Wilts, Esq., the parties being then children. He married secondly, Elizabeth daughter of William, first Baron Allington, by whom he had issue Francis and Charles, who became fifth and sixth Dukes of Somerset. He succeeded his father as Baron Seymour of Trowbridge in 1664, and died in the following year. He appears to be the only member of his family deposited in the Seymour vault in Trowbridge Church. The inscription on his coffin plate is as follows;—"Corpus Caroli Dni Seymour, | Baronis de Trowbridge; Obiit | Vicesimo quinto Die Augusti | Ano Dni 1665, Suæ Etatis 45." His widow married Sir John Ernle, Knt, (See a subsequent note.)

1640. 16 Car. I. Walter Smith, Knt. Richard Harding, Esq. This Parliament, commonly called "The Long Parliament," continued until the year 1660. At some period during the interval, Henry Hungerford, Esq. and Edward Harvey, Esq. were returned for Bedwyn in room of the above.

Sir Walter Smith, knighted 25 April 1616, was of Shalbourne and Great Bedwyn. He was buried at the latter place 28 April 1648. In 1646 he was of the number of those adherents to the Royal cause, whose property was amerced to the value of a tenth. He paid the sum of £685, and £40 per ann. settled on the ministry.

Mr. Harding was one of those who voted against the Bill for the attainder of Lord Strafford, 21 April 1641. Lord Strafford's friends in the House were called "Straffordians," "betrayers of their country," and were threatened with punishment as enemies of justice. Their names were posted on a wall in Old Palace Yard, which unusual proceeding had the effect of exciting against them the indignation of the populace. There is a list of them in "Notes of proceedings in the Long Parliament," published in 1845 by the Camden Society, p. 57, &c.

A.D.

After the murder of King Charles the First on the 30th Jan. 1648-9, the government took the form of a republic, and the style assumed was, "The Parliament of the Commonwealth of England." This lasted until Cromwell's soldiers, at his command, expelled the members of the House of Commons on the 20th April, 1653, 5 Car. II.

1653. 5 Car. II. July 4. Oliver Cromwell, exercising absolute authority as General of the Army, convened "The Little Parliament," the members of which were chosen by himself, a few from each county, and none from any cities or boroughs, except London. Wiltshire sent three members. This Parliament only held together until the 12th December following.

1654. 6 Car. II. Sept. 3. Cromwell was now styled "Protector." The Parliament convened at this time, consisted of representatives returned from counties, cities, and some boroughs. Wiltshire sent ten. Cromwell dissolved this Parliament on the following 22nd January, on account of its not being sufficiently tractable.

1656. 8 Car. II. Sept. 17. No members were returned to this Parliament, but such as were approved by Cromwell's Council. Wiltshire returned ten as before. They were dissolved 4 Feb. 1657-8, and on the 3rd Sept. in that year (the anniversary of his great successes, at Dunbar in 1650, and at Worcester in 1651), Cromwell quitted the scene.

1658-9. 10 Car. II. Jan. 27. Henry Hungerford, Esq. Thomas Manley, Esq. This Parliament was called by Richard Cromwell, and dissolved by him on the 22nd April 1659. He resigned the Protectorate at the same time, the Long Parliament, convened in 1640, re-assembled on the 7th May, but was again ejected on the 13th Oct. On the 25th Dec. it was once more restored, and after sitting three months, the members dissolved themselves on the 16th March 1659-60.

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Henry Hungerford of Standen, co. Wilts, son of Sir Anthony Hungerford of Black Bourton, knt., by his second wife, Sarah Crouch; and half brother of Sir Edward of Corsham and Farley. He was baptized at Great Bedwyn 23 July 1611, died 23 May 1673, and was buried at Hungerford on the 29th. He was one of the members excluded from the House by that atrocious invasion of Parliamentary rights, commonly called "Pride's Purge," the prelude to the murder of the King.

1660. 12 Car. II. Robert Spencer. Thomas Gape.

"The Convention Parliament," which met on the 25th April and prepared the way for the happy return of the Monarch to his kingdom, 29 May.

Mr. Spencer and Mr. Gape's election was petitioned against 16 May 1660. Mr. Turner reported that upon examination of the fact, the question (upon the election for this borough) being, whether the inhabitants in general ought not to elect. The Committee were of opinion that the Burgesses at large have a right to elect.

Resolved: That Mr. Spencer and Mr. Gape are duly elected.

Mr. Gape was of an old family of that name at St. Alban's and afterwards of Harpsfield Hall, co. Herts, several of whom sat for the borough of St. Alban in Parliament.

1661. 13 Car. II. Duke Stonehouse. Henry Clarke.

Petition 17 May 1661. Serjeant Carleton reported from the Committee of Privileges, that Duke Stonehouse and Henry Clarke, Esquires, are returned by one indenture, and the said Mr. Stonehouse and Mr. Thomas Gape by another: and the opinion of the Committee, Mr. Clarke, being returned by the proper Officer, ought to sit: to which the House agreed.

Duke Stonehouse was probably one of the family of Stonehouse of Radley, co. Berks, Baronets, originally of Kent; but his name has not been met with in their pedigree. He died 9 Feb. and was buried at Great Bedwyn 14 Feb. 1662. In this year a new Borough seal of silver (*see plate p.* 271,) was given to the Corporation by Mr. Daniel Finch, eldest son of Sir Heneage Finch, Bart., afterwards Baron Finch, Earl of Nottingham and Lord Chancellor.

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Perhaps Mr. Finch succeeded Mr. Stonehouse at Bedwyn, but no evidence of the fact has been met with.

1678. 30 Car. II. Francis Stonehouse. John Deane.

Francis, son of Mr. Duke Stonehouse was baptized at Great Bedwyn 19 Oct. 1653, and was buried at Hungerford 8 June 1738. He was of Oriel Coll. Oxford, B.A. 1674, M.A. 1676. He had purchased Standen Hussey in 1719 and was of Hungerford Park in 1729.

John Deane was of Oxenwood in the parish of Tidcombe, Wilts, son of Mr. James Dean of the same place, Gent. His burial is thus entered in the Tidcomb Regíster, "1694-5. Colonell John Deane Esq$^{r}$ of Oxenwood buried January y$^{e}$ 4$^{th}$."

1679. 31 Car. II. Hon. William Finch. Francis Stonehouse.

The Hon. William Finch was third son of Sir Heneage, Baron Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham.

1681. 33 Car. II. Sir John Ernle, Knt., Chancellor of the Exchequer. John Wildman.

The Right Hon. Sir John Ernle of Whetham, near Calne, knighted in Nov. 1665, Chancellor of the Exchequer and a Privy Councillor, was son of John Ernle, Esq. of Whetham, and a firm adherent to the Stuarts. He was one of the gentlemen of Wiltshire proposed by Charles II. to be a knight of the Royal Oak in 1660, a new Order of Knighthood projected on the Restoration but finally abandoned. Sir John married first, in 1646, Susan daughter of John Howe of Compton, co. Gloucester, Esq., and secondly in 1672, Elizabeth, Lady Seymour, relict of Charles, Lord Seymour of Trowbridge, and had issue by both those Ladies. He died in 1697 and was buried at Calne.

1685. 1 Jac. II. John Lowder. Lemuel Kingdon.

A Lemuel Kingdon, Esq. was buried at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, co. Middlesex, from Great Russell Streeet, 19 Feb. 1685-6.

1688. 4 Jac. II. Sir Edmund Warneford, Knt. John Wildman, Sen.

Sir Edmund Warneford of Sevenhampton, co. Wilts, Knt., son of Henry Warneford of Buckland, co. Berks, Gent., was baptized at Great Bedwyn 29 Nov. 1652, knighted 11 Nov. 1681. He was chosen High Sheriff for Wilts in 1683, and died in 1700, leaving a daughter and heir Anne, married to Thomas Estcourt Creswell of Sherston Pinkney, co. Wilts.

1690. 1 Gul. and Mar. Sir John Raymond. Anthony, Viscount Falkland.

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1694. Francis Stonehouse *loco* Viscount Falkland deceased.

Anthony 4th Viscount Falkland was sworn of His Majesty's Privy Council 17 March 1691, and died in the year 1694. He was grandson of Lucius the distinguished Lord Falkland, who fell in the Royal cause at Newbury, 20 Sept. 1643.

1695. 7 Gul. III. Sir Ralph Delaval, Knt. Francis Stonehouse.

Presumed of Seaton Delaval, co, Northumberland, who became the second Baronet of that House on the death of his grandfather Sir Ralph Delaval. He married Diana 4th daughter of George, first Baron Delamere, and died young in 1696, leaving an only daughter.

1698. 10 Gul. III. Charles Davenant, D.C.L. Francis Stonehouse.

Petition: 12 December 1698, of Patrick Bird and John Morgan, inhabitants of this Borough against Dr. Charles Davenant.—Withdrawn. Petition of Thomas Neal, Esq. to a similar effect. Mr. Neal died and thereupon,

Ordered that the Committee be discharged from proceeding in the said Petition.

Dr. Davenant eldest son of the celebrated poet, Sir William Davenant, was born in 1650 and died in 1714. He was appointed joint inspector of Plays, about the year 1685, and subsequently a commissioner of the Excise, in which post he did himself much credit in detecting abuses and improving the method of keeping accounts. He was also eminent as a statistical writer.

Mr. Neal had sat in the House for Ludgershall for the last 20 years, and had been elected to represent that Borough in this Parliament.

1700. 12 Gul. III. Charles Davenant, Doctor of Laws. Francis Stonehouse.

1701. 13 Gul. III. Michael Mitford, merchant. Francis Stonehouse.

1702, 1 Annæ. Hon. James Bruce. Francis Stonehouse.

The Hon. James Bruce was youngest son of Robert, Earl of Ailesbury and Elgin.

1705. 4 Annæ. Nicholas Pollexfen. Sir George Byng, Knt., Vice Admiral of the Blue.

1705. Rt. Hon. Charles, Lord Bruce, *loco* Vice Admiral Sir

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George Byng, who made his election for Plymouth. Petition: 2 Nov. 1705 of the Rt. Hon. Charles, Lord Bruce and the Hon. James Bruce, complaining of an undue return of Sir George Byng and Mr. Pollexfen by bribery and other corrupt practices.—Petition withdrawn.

Sir George Byng, the distinguished Naval Officer, son of John Byng, Esq., was born at Wrotham 27 Jan. 1663, knighted by Queen Anne 22 Oct. 1704, created a Baronet in 1715 and a Peer in 1721, as Baron Byng of Southill and Viscount Torrington. He was also K.B. Rear Admiral of Great Britain, Treasurer of the Navy, and in 1727 First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty in which office he died 17 Jan. 1732-3, and was buried at Southill, co. Bedford.

Charles, Lord Bruce was the only surviving son of Thomas, Earl of Ailesbury and Elgin, and was born 29 May 1682. He was summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Whorlton in 1719, and succeeded to the Earldoms in 1741. On the 17th of April 1746, having no male heir, the King created him Baron Bruce of Tottenham, co. Wilts, with remainder to his nephew Thomas Bruce Brudenell. He died 10 Feb. 1746-7.

1707. 6 Annæ. May 1. Rt Hon. Charles, Lord Bruce. Nicholas Pollexfen, Esq. Mr. Pollexfen being disabled by being made a Commissioner of Prizes, a new writ was ordered 18 Nov. 1707.

1707. Tracy Pauncefoot, Jun. (not duly elected). Nicholas Pollexfen, Esq.

Petition: 4 Dec. 1707, of Nicholas Pollexfen, Esq. against Mr. Tracy Pauncefoot for bribery and undue practices. 22 Dec. Mr. Compton reported that the right of election was agreed to be in the freeholders and inhabitants of ancient burgage messuages. The poll was, for Mr. Tracy Pauncefoot,—68;—for Mr. Edward Pauncefoot, 29;—for the Petitioner, 22: that eight voters of Mr. Tracy Pauncefoot's, and one of Mr. Edward Pauncefoot's, were admitted to be unqualified, living in houses erected on new foundations. As to bribery, several witnesses were called:—Richard Bartholomew said, he was called out of his bed on Sunday night 23rd Nov. to go to

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Munday's, at the King's Head; and when he came, he found many of his neighbours there; and it was proposed to set their hands to a writing to join at the Election of Mr. Tracy Pauncefoot, and £3 a man was offered; but some insisted to have £4, but it was answered that £3 was a pretty deal of money for the time this Parliament was like to continue, and so £3 a man was agreed to.—Nalder and seven others said, they were sent for between 2 and 3 o'clock at night to Munday's, and were called up stairs, and a writing was offered to them to sign, to choose Mr. Tracy Pauncefoot: that there was in the room, Captain Hall and Mr. Hall and a person, whose name they did not know; that they received two guineas and seventeen shillings in silver from the nameless person, and when they received it, they saw a great sum on the table divided into parcels. Bezant said, that about 60 were called up into the room, one by one, but some that were so called, voted for the Petitioner. They then produced a note under Mr. Tracy Pauncefoot's hand as follows:—"Nov. 6, 1707, I promise to pay Mr. Bushell or order, the sum of Forty nine pounds, on demand, value received, T. Pauncefoot." It was endorsed, "John Bushell," who, they alleged, was a leading man in the town, and that the money was given him for his interest. Upon the whole, the Committee resolved, "That Tracy Pauncefoot, Esq. was found not duly elected, and he was ordered into custody for bribery and corruption, as also John Bushell, Gent. his agent."—"That Nicholas Pollexfen, Esq. was duly elected."

The Pauncefoots were of Witham, co. Lincoln, descended from a long line of ancestors seated at Hasfield, co. Gloucester, Bentley and Compton Pauncefoot, co. Worcester, and at Cowern, co. Hereford. They are now represented by the Pauncefoot-Duncombes of Great Brickhill Manor, co. Bucks, and of Witham on the Hill, co. Lincoln.

1708. 7 Annæ. July 8. Charles, Lord Bruce. Samuel Sambroke, Esq.

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Petition: 23 Nov. 1708, of Tracy Pauncefoot, Esq. against Samuel Sambroke, Esq. for bribery, &c.—Withdrawn.

Samuel Vanaker Sambroke, son of Sir Jeremy Sambroke of Gobions in North Mimms, co. Hertford, and Lord of Erith, co. Kent, knt. succeeded in 1710, after his father's death, to his uncle, Sir John Vanaker, whose brother, Sir Nicholas Vanaker, a Turkey merchant in London, had been created in 1700 a baronet with remainder, first to his brother, John Vanaker, and then to Jeremy Sambroke and their heirs male. Sir Samuel died in Chancery Lane, 27 Dec. 1714, and was buried at Edmonton.

1710. 9 Annæ. Nov. 25. Charles, Lord Bruce. Sir Edward Seymour, Bart.

1711. Thomas Millington, Esq. *loco* Lord Bruce, who made his election for Marlborough, and a new writ was ordered for Bedwyn 9 June 1711.

Sir Edward Seymour, Bart, was the son of Sir Edward, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1678, &c. He married Letitia, dau. of Sir Francis Popham, K.B., and died in Jan. 1740, aged 80.

Thomas Millington, son of Sir Thomas Millington, M.D. President of the College of Physicians, who died in 1703-4, leaving to this only son, an estate of £2000 per ann. (Le Neve's mem.)

1713. 12 Annæ. Nov. 12. Sir Edward Seymour, Bart. Thomas Millington, Esq.

1715. 1 Geo. I. Mar. 17. Stephen Bisse, Esq. William Sloper, Esq.

Stephen Bisse was a Commissioner of the Equivalent, also a Commissioner of the Victualling Office.

1722. 8 Geo. I. May 10. Hon. Robert Bruce. Charles Longueville.

Petition: 25 Oct. 1722, of several of the Burgesses of this Borough complaining of an undue return of Mr. Bruce and Mr. Longueville by partiality of a smith, who acted as Portreeve; and other illegal proceedings.—No Report.

At this election there were six candidates for the representation of Great Bedwyn; viz. Robert Bruce, Esq.—Charles Longueville, —Stephen Bisse,—John Hopkins,—John Tyssen,—and Robert D'Oyley. (Commons' Journal, xx. 44.)

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The Hon. Robert Bruce, was brother to Thomas, Earl of Ailesbury and Elgin, and to James Bruce, mentioned above. He died in May 1729, aged 62.

1727. 1 Geo. II. Nov. 28. George, Viscount Lewisham, declared not duly elected 26 Mar. 1728. Sir William Willys, Bart.

1728. William Sloper, Esq. *loco* Viscount Lewisham.

1732. Francis Seymour, Esq. *loco* Sir William Willys, who died, and a new writ was ordered 21 April 1732.

Lord Lewisham, son of William first Earl of Dartmouth, died of small pox in 1732, before his father, leaving a son, who inherited the title, and two daughters, one of whom, Anne, married James Brudenell, afterwards 5th Earl of Cardigan.

Sir William Willys was the 6th Baronet of Fen Ditton in Cambridgeshire. He died 14 April 1732, when the Baronetcy expired. His estates were afterwards sold to Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.

Francis Seymour was second son of Sir Edward, before mentioned, and was of Sherborne, co. Dorset. He was baptized at Easton, near Pewsey, 1 Oct. 1697, and was buried at Maiden Bradley 2 Jan. 1762. In the next Parliament he sat for Marlborough.

1734. 8 Geo. II. June 13. William Sloper, Esq. Col. Robert Murray.

Petition: Jan. 1735, of John Crawley and Abel Ketelby, Esqrs.—No Report.

1738. Edward Popham, Esq. *loco* Col. Robert Murray deceased. The new writ was ordered 29 March 1738.

William Sloper was at this time deputy Cofferer of His Majesty's Household.

Robert Murray was Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and a Brigadier General.

John Crawley was of Stockwood in the county of Bedford. He afterwards sat in this, and again in the next Parliament for Marlborough.

Edward Popham, Esq. of Littlecot, who sat in the four next Parliaments for the County of Wilts.

1741. 15 Geo. II. June 25. Sir Edward Turner, Bart. D.C.L. Lascelles Metcalf, Esq.

Sir Edward Turner, Bart. of Ambrosden, co. Oxford, and a mem-

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ber of Lincoln's Inn, was son of Sir Edward the first Baronet, also of Lincoln's Inn and Director and Chairman of the East India Company. The son was born in 1719, and was created at Oxford M.A. in 1738, and D.C.L. 23 Aug. 1744. He inherited large fortunes from his great uncle Edward Turner and his uncle John Turner, of Sunbury, co. Middlesex, Esqrs.

1747. 21 Geo. II. Aug. 13. William Sloper, Esq. Lascelles Metcalf, Esq.

Double return of Sir Edward Turner, Bart. and William Scott, Esq., and of William Sloper and Lascelles Metcalfe, Esquires.

Petition against each return, each candidate claiming the right to be returned, and the majority of votes. It appeared upon the evidence (Dec. 7) that the double return was made by consent of the Candidates, and further, that this measure proceeded from some confusion in taking the poll, but the precise question is not stated. It was tried at the Bar of the House, and the question, that the return should be considered separately from the merits, was negatived.

Sir Edward Turner and Mr. Scott were found not duly elected.

William Scott, Esq. was Equerry to H.R.H. Frederick, Prince of Wales.

1754. 28 Geo. II. Nov. 14. Sir Robert Hildyard, Bart. William Sloper, Esq.

1756. The Hon. Robert Brudenell *loco* William Sloper, Esq. made a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, and a new writ ordered 4 Dec. 1756.

Sir Robert Hildyard was the third Baronet of Winestead in Holderness. He married in 1738 Maria Catharina, heir of Henry D'Arcy of Sedbury, Esq., by whom he had a son Robert D'Arcy, on whose death in 1814 without issue, the Baronetcy expired.

1762. 3 Geo. III. Thomas Cotes, Esq. William Woodley, Esq.

1766. William Burke, Esq. *loco* William Woodley, Esq. who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and a new writ was ordered 6 June 1766.

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1767. Sir Thomas Fludyer, Knt. *loco* Thomas Cotes, Esq. deceased, a new writ having been ordered 24 Nov. 1767.

Thomas Cotes, Esq. was a Vice Admiral of the Red and an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

William, son of John Burke, Esq. of London, a near relative of the celebrated statesman, Edmund Burke, and an intimate friend of the Earl Verney, was educated at Westminster and at Ch. Ch. Oxford, where he took the degree of B.C.L. 31 May 1755. Mr. Burke, who had been Secretary to the Island of Guadaloupe and afterwards Under Secretary of State, first for the Southern Department, and then for the Northern, went in 1777, by overland route, to Madras, with despatches for Lord Pigot, who, on Mr. Burke's arrival was dead. He returned to England as agent to the Rajah of Tanjore, in whose behalf he laboured successfully with the home authorities. In 1779 he went back to India, and was appointed Deputy Paymaster General of the King's troops, and in 1782, Commissary General of the Forces in the East Indies. He came home in 1793, without having amassed a fortune, but with his health much impaired. He died in 1798. (Alumni Westms. p. 341.)

Sir Thomas Fludyer was a merchant in London, knighted by George III. in 1761. He was next brother to Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart., Alderman of London and Lord Mayor in 1761, who married for his second wife, Caroline daughter of The Hon. James Brudenell, second son of Francis, Lord Brudenell, who died in the life time of his father, Robert, second Earl of Cardigan.

1768. 9 Geo. III. May 10. The Hon. James Brudenell. The Hon. Robert Brudenell.

1768. William Burke, Esq. *loco* The Hon. Robert Brudenell, who made his election for Marlborough, and a new writ was ordered 13 May 1768.

1768. William Northey, Esq. *loco* The Hon. James Brudenell, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and a new writ was ordered 8 Nov 1768.

1770. William Northey, Esq. having been made a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, was re-elected on a new writ ordered 12 April 1770.

1770. Benjamin Hopkins, Esq. *loco* William Northey, Esq. deceased. The new writ was ordered 22 Dec. 1770.

The Hon. James and Robert Brudenell, second and third sons of

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George, third Earl of Cardigan. Their eldest brother was George, fourth Earl of Cardigan, K.G., created in 1766 Marquis of Monthermer and Duke of Montagu; and their youngest brother was Thomas, second Baron Bruce of Tottenham, created in 1776 Earl of Ailesbury. James Brudenell, born 10 April 1725, was Master of the Robes. He was created Baron Brudenell of Deane in 1780, which dignity expired on his decease. He succeeded his brother in the Earldom of Cardigan and Barony of Brudenell of Stanton Wyvill in 1790, and died without surviving issue 24 Feb. 1811. Robert Brudenell, born 20 Oct. 1726, died 20 Oct. 1768. He was Lieut. Governor of Windsor Castle, Colonel of the 4th regiment, Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of York, and Vice Chamberlain to Her Majesty. His only son Robert, born posthumous 26 April 1769, succeeded as sixth Earl of Cardigan in 1811.

William, son of William Northey, Esq. of Compton Basset and other manors in the county of Wilts, by Abigail, daughter of Sir Thomas Webster of Battel Abbey, Bart. and grandson of Sir Edward Northey, who was Attorney General to Queen Anne, was a Groom of the Bedchamber to George III. He was created D.C.L. at Oxford 2 July 1754, was a Fellow of the Royal Society and Lieut. Col. of the Wiltshire Militia. In the House of Commons he was a distinguished member, espousing the cause of the Opposition in the eventful period, in which he lived. This William Northey sold Compton Basset in 1761, but his descendants still retain the manors of Box and Haselbury in this county.

Benjamin (Bond) Hopkins, Esq., had a considerable property in the parishes of Great Bedwyn and Burbage, all of which, except the manor of Wexcombe, he sold to the Earl of Ailesbury in 1787.

1774. 15 Geo. III. Nov. 29. James, Earl of Courtown. Paul Methuen, Esq.

1774. James, Viscount Cranbourn *loco* James, Earl of Courtown, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and a new writ was ordered 4 Dec. 1774.

James, second Earl of Courtown, co. Wexford, was created a Peer of Great Britain in 1794 as Baron Saltersford, co. Chester. He married Mary, coheir of Richard Powys, Esq, of Hintlesham Hall, co. Suffolk, by Mary, daughter of George, third Earl of Cardigan.

Paul, son of Thomas Methuen of Bradford-on-Avon, Esq., by Anne, daughter of Isaac Selfe of Benacre, Esq., purchased Corsham House, co. Wilts. His relative Sir Paul Methuen, K.B. the distinguished Minister in the reigns of Queen Anne and King George, bequeathed to him the fine collection of pictures, which now adorns the gallery at Corsham; but Corsham never belonged to Sir Paul. Mr. Methuen died 1795.

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Viscount Cranbourne was the only son of James, sixth Earl of Salisbury of the house of Cecil. He was created D.C.L. at Oxford, 7 July 1773. He inherited the family title in 1780, was created Marquis of Salisbury in 1789, and elected a Knight of the Garter 12 June 1793, but not installed until May 1801. He died 13 June 1823.

1780. 21 Geo. III. Oct. 31. Sir Merrik Burrell, Bart. Paul Methuen, Esq.

1781. Paul Cobb Methuen, Esq. *loco* Paul Methuen, Esq. who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and a new writ was ordered in Feb. 1781.

Sir Merrik Burrell, second son of Peter Burrell of Beckenham, co. Kent, Esq., by Isabella, second daughter of John Merrik of Stubbers, co. Essex, Esq., was of West Grinstead Park, Governor of the Bank of England, and created a Baronet 15 July 1766, with remainder, in default of his own male issue, to Peter Burrell of Beckenham, Esq. Sir Merrik died issueless in 1787.

Paul Cobb Methuen, son of the above Paul Methuen, was father of Paul, raised to the Peerage in 1838, as Baron Methuen of Corsham.

1784. 24 Geo. III. May 18. James, Marquis of Graham. Robert Manners, Esq.

1789. James, Marquis of Graham, having been made Joint Paymaster General of the Land Forces, and a new writ ordered 31 July 1789, was re-elected.

James, Marquis of Graham, was the only son of William, second Duke of Montrose, whom he succeeded 23 Sept. 1790. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, and took the degree of M.A. in 1775. He was installed a Knight of the Garter 21 March 1812, became Lord Justice General of Scotland, Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Stirling and Galloway, and Chancellor of the University of Glasgow. He died 30 Dec. 1836.

Robert Manners, Esq. was son to Lord Robert Manners and grandson of John, second Duke of Rutland, He was Lieut. Col., afterwards a General, in the Army, and one of His Majesty's Equerries.

1790. 31 Geo. III. Nov. 25. James, Marquis of Graham. John, Lord Doune.

1790. James George, Viscount Stopford, *loco* the Marquis of Graham, who succeeded to the Dukedom of Montrose, and a new writ was ordered 12 Dec. 1790.

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1792. Edward Hyde East, Esq. *loco* Lord Doune, deceased. The new writ was ordered 1 Feb. 1792.

1793. James George, Viscount Stopford having been made Treasurer of His Majesty's Household, and a new writ ordered 21 June 1793, was re-elected.

John, Lord Doune, second, but eldest surviving son of Francis, eighth Earl of Moray, by Jane, eldest daughter of John, twelfth Lord Gray, was born in Edinburgh 11 Feb. 1768, and died, unmarried, in his father's life time, 6 July 1791. He was buried at Dunibrisal, on the coast of Fife, N.B.

James George, Viscount Stopford, eldest son of James, second Earl of Courtown, succeeded to the Earldom in 1810, and died in 1835.

Edward Hyde East, son of Edward East, Esq. of Whitehall, Jamaica, was born in 1764. He was an eminent lawyer and the author of the celebrated "Term Reports," "East's Reports," and of a work entitled "Pleas of the Crown." He was knighted in 1812, on being appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, where he will be long remembered as the founder of the Hindoo College. After his return to England, he was created a Baronet, his patent bearing date, 25 April 1823. He was a Privy Councillor and a Fellow of the Royal Society, and died in 1847.

1796. 36 Geo. III. Sept. 27. The Hon. Thomas Bruce. John Wodehouse, Esq.

1797. Robert John Buxton, Esq. *loco* the Hon. Thomas Bruce, deceased. The new writ was ordered 15 Dec. 1797.

The Hon. Thomas Bruce was third son of William, eighth Earl of Kincardine; brother to Charles the ninth Earl, who inherited the Earldom of Elgin on the death of Charles, Earl of Ailesbury and Elgin; uncle to William Robert, and Thomas, the tenth and eleventh Earls, the latter of whom was the celebrated collector of the Elgin marbles, whilst Ambassador in Turkey. Thomas Bruce was a Lieut. General in the Army and Colonel of the 16th regiment of Foot.

John Wodehouse, Esq. was son of Sir John Wodehouse, the seventh Baronet of Kimberley, co. Norfolk, who was elevated to the Peerage as Baron Wodehouse of Kimberley, on the 26 Oct. 1797. He succeeded his father in 1834, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Vice Admiral of the Coast, of Norfolk, Colonel of the East Norfolk Militia, and Lord Steward of Norwich Cathedral. He died in 1846.

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Robert John, eldest son of John Buxton, Esq. of Channons Hall and Shadwell Court, co. Norfolk, by Elizabeth, heir of John Jacob, Esq. of Norton and Tockenham, co. Wilts, was born in 1753. He was one of William Pitt's intimate friends and firmest supporters. On 25 Nov. 1800 he was created a Baronet and died 7 June 1839.

1801. 41 Geo. III. Feb. 2. Sir Robert John Buxton, Bart. The Hon. John Wodehouse.

1802. 43 Geo. III. Nov. 12. Sir Robert John Buxton, Bart. Nathaniel Holland, Esq.

1806. 47 Geo. III. Dec. 10. James George, Viscount Stopford. James Henry Leigh, Esq.

1807. Sir Vicary Gibbs, Knt. *loco* Viscount Stopford, made Comptroller of His Majesty's Household, and a new writ ordered 13 April 1807.

James Henry, son of James Leigh, Esq. of Adlestrop and Longborough, co. Gloucester, by Lady Caroline Brydges, eldest daughter of Henry, Duke of Chandos, by Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Charles, Earl of Ailesbury and Elgin, was born in 1765. Mr. Leigh was afterwards of Stoneleigh Abbey, co. Warwick, and father to Chandos Leigh, who in May 1839 was created Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh. Mr. Leigh died 27 October 1823.

Sir Vicary Gibbs was eldest son of George Abraham Gibbs, a surgeon at Exeter, and also of Clyst St. George, co. Devon (where the family had possessed an estate from the time of Queen Elizabeth), by Ann, daughter and eventually coheir of Antony Vicary, Esq. He was among the Alumni Etonenses of the year 1770, and in due time became a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, B.A. in 1775 and M.A. in 1778. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, became Recorder of Bristol, Solicitor General, and was knighted 20 Feb. 1805, Attorney General in 1807, in which year he was chosen a burgess in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, having resigned his seat for Bedwyn. He was appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas in 1812, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1813, and in the same year Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. This office he resigned in 1818 in consequence of ill health, and died on the 8th Feb. 1820. He was buried at Hayes in Kent where he had purchased an estate. He married Frances Cerjat Humberstone Mackenzie, sister to Lord Seaforth, by whom he had one child, Maria, now widow of General Sir Andrew Pilkington.

1807. 47 Geo. III. May 11. James Henry Leigh, Esq. Sir John Nicholl, Knt.

A.D.

The Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Knt., D.C.L., F.R.S., of Merthyrmawr, co. Glamorgan, who represented this Borough for so many years, was second son of John Nicholl, Esq. of Llanmaes, co. Glamorgan. He was born 16 March 1759, was educated at Cowbridge and Bristol Schools, became in 1775, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, as founder's kinsman, and took the degree of B.C.L. 15 June 1780, and D.C.L. 6 April 1785 In the latter year he was admitted an advocate in Doctor's Commons, and in 1798 appointed His Majesty's Advocate General, when he was knighted. In 1809 he was raised to the office of Dean of the Court of Arches and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and he was sworn of the Privy Council. In 1821, towards the latter end of the year, he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, in order to stand for the University of Oxford in the room of Sir William Scott, created Baron Stowell, but the suffrages were in favour of Richard Heber, Esq. In 1833 he was appointed Judge of the Admiralty Court, and was allowed to hold his other offices *in commendam*. He died after a long and eminently useful life, on the 26 August 1838.

1812. 52 Geo. III. Oct. 10. James Henry Leigh, Esq. The Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Knt.

1818. John Jacob Buxton, Esq. *loco* James Henry Leigh, Esq. who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and a new writ was ordered 21 Mar. 1818.

John Jacob Buxton, eldest son of Sir Robert John Buxton, Bart., mentioned above, was born 13 Aug, 1788, succeeded his father in 1839, and died 13 Oct. 1842.

1818. 58 Geo. III. June 16. The Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Knt. John Jacob Buxton, Esq.

1820. 1 Geo. IV. Mar. 6. The Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Knt. John Jacob Buxton, Esq.

1822. The Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and a new writ being ordered 11 Feb. 1822, was re-elected.

1826. 7 Geo. IV. June 9. The Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Knt. John Jacob Buxton, Esq.

1830. 1 Gul. IV. Aug. 2. The Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Knt. John Jacob Buxton, Esq.

A.D.
1831. 1 Gul. IV. Apr. 30. The Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Knt. John Jacob Buxton, Esq.

The notes to the above list have been taken in general from well known sources, but some have been furnished by the kind favour of the Rev. Canon Jackson, John Gough Nichols, Esq., and George E. Adams, Esq. J. W.

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Page 284. II.—The Arms impaled with Seymour are not correctly described in the text. They should be given thus:—

1. Quarterly, Ermine and Gules, for Stanhope.
2. Vert, three wolves passant in pale Or, for Mallovell.
3. Sable, a bend between six cross crosslets Argent, for Longvilliers.
4. Argent, three saltires engrailed Sable, for Lexington.

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*Additional Notes.*

Under A.D. 1722, *page* 307.

Charles Longueville of the Temple, Esq., was Auditor to Caroline, Queen of George II., and son of William Longueville, Esq. a younger branch of the Wolverton family. He sat afterwards for East Loe in Cornwall.

Under A.D. 1734, *page* 308.

John Crawley, Esq. married in 1740, Susannah, daughter of Sir Samuel Vanaker Sambroke, Bart.

# EXAMINATION OF
# Barrows on the Downs of North Wiltshire,
## IN 1853-57.

By JOHN THURNAM, M.D., F.S.A.

MOST of the barrows on the North Wiltshire Downs have been examined: some by Sir R. C. Hoare, some by his colleague Mr. Cunnington, and others by the late Dean Merewether; but many by unknown and unqualified persons, who, whilst they have defaced these ancient mounds, have left no record of their operations. It is clearly the duty of those who engage in such researches to describe them, and I have pleasure in responding to the request of our Committee, that I would give some account of the few barrows I have opened on these Downs, during the past summers. I will commence with those near Shepherd's Shore, about five miles to the north of Devizes.

1. The first is close to the London road at New Shepherd's Shore, and immediately adjacent to the remarkable triplet barrow, examined in 1804 and 1814 by Mr. Cunnington and Sir R. C. Hoare, the curious proportions of which are in course of gradual obliteration, by the foot-paths and trackways made across them to the adjacent farmstead and cottages.[1] That we opened in 1855 is a bell-shaped barrow about five and a half feet in height. In the centre, in a shallow cist scooped out of the chalk rock, was a deposit of burnt human bones, without an admixture of charcoal, or any object of art or other relic. It may be observed that when the other barrows of this group, including two of those forming the

[1] In June 1852, through the kindness of Mr. William Cunnington, the writer witnessed the large but unsuccessful excavation made in the large mound, the more northern of this triplet, which had previously baffled Sir R. C. Hoare. See Ancient Wilts, vol. ii. p. 92. The external form of these curiously arranged barrows is well described by Mr. Falkner of Devizes, in the Archæologia, 1847, vol. xxxii. p. 457.

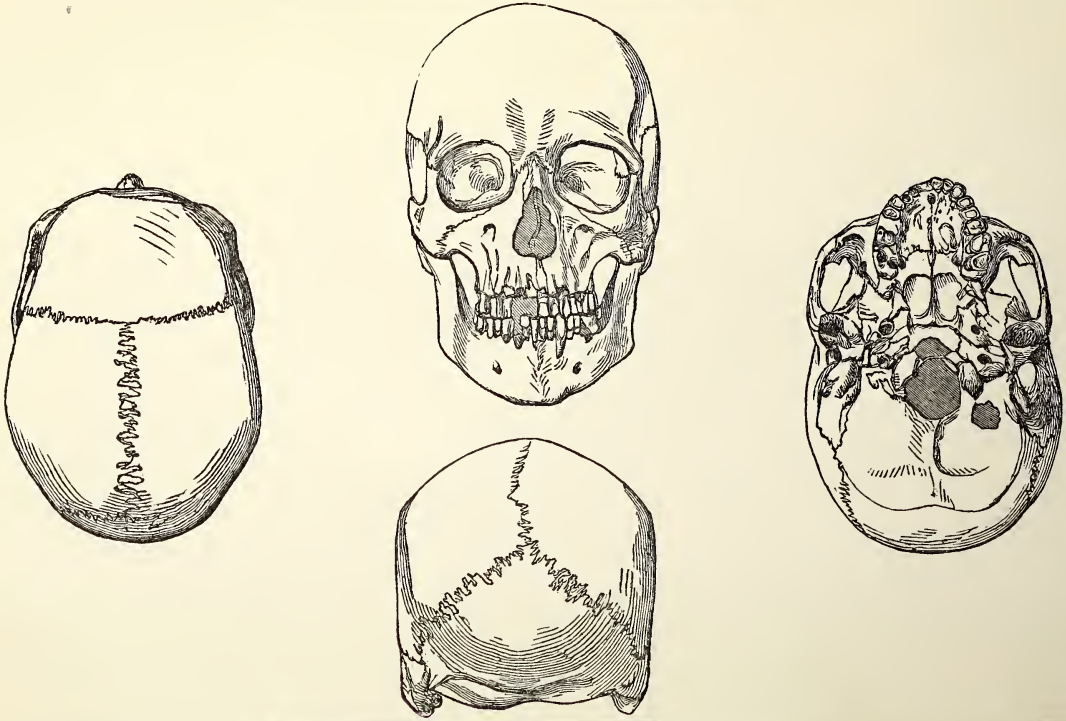
triplet, were opened, they were also found to cover interments after cremation.

2. This barrow is on Morgan's Hill just above Old Shepherd's Shore, close to, and on the south of, the barrier of Wansdyke. It is of the simple bowl-form and about three feet high. The turf over it was perfectly smooth and appeared never to have been disturbed. At a depth of three and a half feet, in an oval cist in the natural surface of the chalk was the skeleton of a man, about thirty years of age and probably six feet in height. The skeleton was in a contracted position, with the head to the north, the knees drawn up and the legs completely flexed behind the thighs. There was no other relic of any kind. The skull (of which four views are given[1]) is of full size, and had contained a brain weighing upwards of 53 oz. It approaches to the shortened-oval or brachycephalic form. The forehead is narrow but moderately full and high: the nasal bones project most abruptly. The facial bones are of full size and rugged. The ascending process of the lower jaw is broad and rectangular. The teeth are large, one molar only having been lost during life, from the effects of an alveolar abscess. Their crowns are much worn, the eroded and hollow surfaces having an oblique position. The thigh bones measured nineteen and a half, and the leg bones (tibiæ) fifteen and a half inches in length.

3. A large conical mound, with steep irregular sides and nearly seven feet high, on the west of Morgan's Hill, close to the foss on the north side of Wansdyke and just above its junction with the Roman road from Cunetio.[2] A large shaft was sunk through the centre to the depth of seven feet, but nothing was found excepting some black wood ashes at two feet, and again at five feet. The probable conclusion is, that this was a beacon or specular mound commanding the extensive vale of the Avon, which spreads out below

[1] We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Davis, F.S.A., for the use of these wood engravings, which are taken from the Fourth Decade of the "Crania Britannica," where a lithographed full-sized profile view of this skull is also given.

[2] Shown in Hoare's Ancient Wilts, vol. ii. pl. 5, No. 2; and in Stukeley's Abury, pl. 10. The mound described must have been close to the gibbet seen in this last plate.



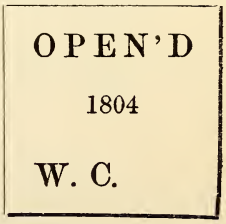
SKULL FROM MORGAN'S HILL.—QUARTER SIZE.

to the Roman Verlucio and the vicinity of Aquæ Solis. An adjacent mound of similar form may be of the same character.

4. A very inconspicuous barrow on the northern slope of Morgan's Hill, about half a mile to the north of that last described, not laid down in the Ordnance or any other map I have seen. It is about two feet in height, and had no marks of prior opening. In the centre, in a round hole in the chalk, was a deposit of black ashes, and beneath these a heap of burnt human bones, with which were two beautifully barbed arrow heads and a rudely formed knife or dagger, all of flint, very brittle and white, probably as the result of incremation.

5. A small mound, still less conspicuous than No. 4, lying about a stone's throw to the west and nearer the Roman road. At a depth of eighteen inches, was a heap of burnt bones, apparently those of a child, and with them some ill-formed and discoloured flint flakes.

On the open Down below Morgan's Hill, and pointing towards Oldbury, is a conspicuous group of barrows, chiefly of the bell-form, and from eight to twelve feet in height. All bear traces of having been opened; but as there is no record of the results, we dug into two of them. The most southern is upwards of seven feet high and remarkable for an enclosing dyke of earth which surrounds its foss. A few bits of burnt bone were thrown up, and at a depth of about eight feet a half-penny of the reign of George the Third, and a square leaden plate, stamped




The fourth of the group is a small bowl-shaped barrow, in which, at a depth of a foot and a half, were the fragments of a very large wide-mouthed urn, of unusually black colour and brittle texture. It was with difficulty in part restored, and must when complete have been fifteen inches in height and twelve inches in diameter. With it were many fragments of burnt bones, and beneath the whole, one of Mr. Cunnington's lead plates, of the same date as the other. It is hence probable that the entire group was opened at that time, and it is to be regretted

that no record of the investigation has been published: perhaps such may remain in manuscript among Mr. Cunnington's papers either in the Library at Stourhead, or in the possession of his family.[1]

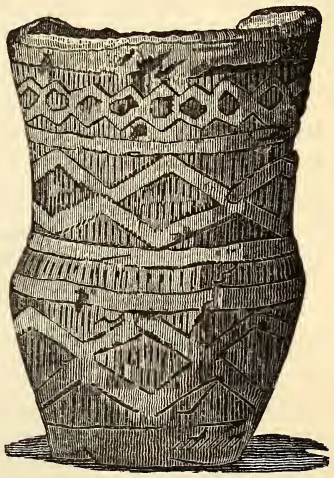
A small low barrow on Pound Down, within a short distance of

[1] It appears from the remarks of Sir R. C. Hoare (Ancient Wilts, vol. i. p. 166, 173,) that "during the early period of Mr. Cunnington's researches, no very regular account was kept of his discoveries," as at first "no idea was entertained of prosecuting them to the extent" to which they were ultimately carried, and "not the most distant thought was entertained of laying the result before the public." Mr. Cunnington's claim to be the first accurate inquirer into the sepulchral antiquities of Wiltshire, is repeatedly stated by Sir Richard Hoare, who, referring to his death in 1810, calls him "the Alpha of his publication,"—the "Ancient Wiltshire," (vol. i. p. 173.) The first volume of these magnificent folios, commenced in 1810 and published in 1812, is "appropriately dedicated" to Mr. Cunnington, as "a tribute due to justice and friendship." In the dedication of the second volume to Sir Joseph Banks, in 1819-21, Sir R. C. H. says Mr. Cunnington "first induced me to explore the ancient relics of the Britons, and to him I chiefly owe the valuable information I have received from a minute inquiry into the local antiquities of our county." In a later work, Sir Richard repeats these acknowledgements, and observes that "it was reserved for Mr. Cunnington of Heytesbury to investigate barrows in a more perfect manner, and to prove that the *primary* interment was not near the top but always on the floor of the barrow, and generally in a cist cut in the chalk." (Tumuli Wiltunenses 1829, p. 3, 7.) Sir Richard Hoare associated himself with Mr. Cunnington in these undertakings in 1804, when he agreed to bear the expense of further researches in the barrows ("Britton's Autobiography," vol. i. p. 370.); and from this date an exact record of their joint and extensive labours appears to have been kept. The name of Sir Richard Hoare, whose—

> "search
> Has dived the Druid mound, illustrating
> His country's annals, and the monuments
> Of darkest ages,"—(*Days Departed*," W. L. Bowles.)

merits indeed the place it must ever hold in connection with the most elaborate investigations of ancient British antiquities yet made; as without his co-operation there is no probability that they could have been prosecuted so extensively, or given to the public with such a profusion of costly illustration. The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. speaking of the "Ancient Wiltshire," may perhaps somewhat underrate Mr. Cunnington's contributions, to at least, the first volume, when he says, "In this great work Sir Richard Hoare is entitled to stand very much alone as its author; and it is but in that spirit of modesty, which was a striking part of a character singularly gentle and amiable, that he assigns to any other person any material share in the labour." (Salisbury Vol. Arch. Inst. p. 20.) The only unavoidable regret, in connection with these researches into the barrows, is that anatomical and ethnological science was not brought to bear on the human remains, and especially the *crania*, which were so extensively exhumed.

the last group and nearly opposite the fifth mile-stone from Devizes, was also examined. This proved to be the one opened by Sir R. C. Hoare August 11th, 1814,[1] which was the subject of a lengthy poem, entitled "Beth Pennard, or the British Chieftain's Grave,"[2] by the Rev. John Skinner, who with Dean Merewether,[3] was present at the opening. From the terms in which Sir Richard Hoare describes the situation of this barrow (in which the richly ornamented earthen drinking cup, here figured,[4] was found near the head of a skeleton) it was at first by no means clear to which he refers. Its identity with that which we re-opened was however proved by the discovery of a brass medal, inscribed



with the fragments of a skeleton in a cist, which had been excavated to some depth in the chalk. Much poetical merit cannot be claimed for Mr. Skinner's unpublished verses; from which, however,

[1] Ancient Wilts, vol. ii. p. 92, No. 4.

[2] Wilts Archæological and Natural History Magazine, vol. iv. p. 361, note.

[3] "Proceedings Archæological Institute, at Salisbury," 1849, p. 109. The Dean's description of the locality is also ambiguous; but one of Sir Richard's "pioneers," the octogenarian John Parker, perfectly remembers the barrow as the one we re-opened. "Dr. Stukeley" says Sir R. C. Hoare, "has recorded the merits of Reuben Horsall, the Town Clerk of Abury: and why should I not do equal justice to those of our Heytesbury pioneers . . . John Parker and his father Stephen, to the former of whom we feel much indebted for many interesting discoveries."—Ancient Wilts, vol. i. p. 97.

[4] For the use of the wood-cut of this cup, from the Catalogue of the Museum at Stourhead, we are indebted to Messrs. Nichols and Sons, of Parliament Street. The vase is here represented of about one-third its actual size.

as referring to the opening of this particular barrow, and as containing a complimentary allusion to Sir Richard Hoare, the following lines may be quoted.

"Two feet beneath the verdant glade,
By Bards a narrow cist is made,
Yet ample to contain
Those listless limbs, in speed and force
Which rival'd once the fleetest horse,
Light bounding o'er the plain.

* * * *

Now fill the hallowed cup of clay
With dew from Cromlech's summit grey,
Last night procured in locks of wool,
Fill it with care and fill it full.
Such beverage suits etherial sprite
Ere it ascends to realms of light.
Place it contiguous to the head
And o'er its mouth a covering spread,
The liquid pure awhile to keep,
To guard it from the incumbent heap.
Two thousand years their course will fly
Before the vase be void and dry.
Then 'tis decreed—I hail the sign—
The grave its treasure must resign
To a kind Chief, who will revere
A chieftain's relics buried here.
One who with us delights to ken
The ancient works of Celtic men;
Who makes their labours by his own
Survive, when falls each magic stone,
Or roaming midst the hills and groves,
Views scenes which every Druid loves.
The cup our benefactor's hand
That time shall grace, when through the land
Soft peace and all her festive train,
By Britain hailed, shall smile again.
To him alone, by Belin's doom,
The gifted treasure of the tomb
Shall pass, to guard with constant spell
Each stream and shade, each hill and dell;
That all his days may tranquil glide,
As his we place it now beside!"

There are several groups of barrows, mostly of small size, on the Downs to the east of Shepherd's Shore, close to Wansdyke on the north. The first of these, near the road, consists of three very small mounds, two of which had been opened before.

6. In the third, at a depth of two feet, was the skeleton of a tall female in a shallow cist, in the usual contracted posture, with the head to the north: under the turf were a few teeth of an ox. Nothing else was found.

About a quarter of a mile to the east, on Roughridge Hill, are two groups, the first consisting of four, the other of three low mounds.

7. In the second of the first group, counting from the south, at the depth of a foot, was a deposit of the burnt bones of a female or young person. The other three had been previously opened by Mr. William Cunnington, and all found to cover interments after cremation.

In each of the more northernly group of three, we also found deposits of burnt bones:

8. In the first, these were at the depth of between three and four feet, mixed with a few ashes, and with fragments of sun-dried pottery, of both the coarse and finer sorts. There were also two pins of ivory, one of them tinged with bronze.

9. This yielded nothing beyond a heap of burnt bones, on the surface of the chalk.

10. In this, at a depth of two feet, was a small deposit of incinerated bones, with much burnt wood and ashes, and likewise a small cup of ornamented but coarse sun-dried pottery, and a perforated bead of bone or ivory an inch long. At a distance of two feet on the same level, was the jaw of a pig, and in another place a bone or two of an ox.

11. A single barrow on the slope of the hill about half a mile to the north of the last, (marked on the Ordnance Map, but not on those in "Ancient Wilts,") at the depth of two feet, yielded a few burnt bones, a fragment of black pottery and a tooth or two of an ox.

Further east, on the summit of Easton Hill, are a long barrow, and one of a fine bell-shape.

12. In this last, at the depth of two feet, was a grooved pin of bone two inches long, and a few scattered teeth and animal bones. At six feet was a large pile of burnt bones, probably those of a male; and below and around these, a quantity of wood ashes.

13. The long barrow, of moderate size, ranges almost due east and west, has the usual slight trench on the north and south sides, not continued round the west or east end, which last is the highest and widest part of the mound. There were marks of former diggings at the east end, near which a large opening was made down to the natural soil. Here, were the scattered bones of four human skeletons, two adult males, and two apparently young persons. The teeth were much worn, the erosion being most marked on the outer edges of the lower, and inner edges of the upper, teeth. There were also a few chippings and fragments of Sarsen stones.

14. On Horton Down, about half a mile further east, is a single barrow of low elevation, in which, at a depth of two feet, was a simple deposit of burnt bones.

Still further east, on St. Anne's, or as it is commonly called, Tan Hill,[1] to the south of Wansdyke and overlooking the villages of Allington and All Cannings, are four barrows, all of the bowl form, surrounded by shallow trenches.

15. In the first of these, to the west, at a depth of three feet and a half, were the burnt bones, apparently of a female or young

[1] The vulgar name of Tan Hill has almost supplanted its proper designation of St. Anne's Hill, by which it is still known on the Maps. The great annual fair held here on old St. Anne's day, (Aug. 6th) is sufficient proof of the etymology, and of the unsatisfactory nature of the speculations of the late Canon Bowles and others, by whom its name was connected with that of the Celtic Jupiter, *Taranis*.—(Bremhill, 1828, p. 35; Hermes Brit. p. 14.) Stronger testimony may be derivable from Anglo-Saxon charters of the 10th century, of Edward the elder, Edwy and Edgar, in which, if Fosbroke's reading is to be accepted, mention is made, in describing the boundaries of the adjoining parish of Stanton, of "Anne's Thorn" and "Anne's Stone," probably on this very hill, (Hoare's Regist. Wiltun, p. 6; Cod. Dip. Nos. 335, 467, and 482). In the 17th century, Aubrey writes of "St. Anne's Hill" as "vulgarly called Tann Hill, where every yeare on St. Anne's day (26 July) is kept a great fair, within an old camp." (Nat. Hist. of Wilts, p. 114). Mr. Duke, who thought the fair of St. Anne may have succeeded to the *feriæ* of Diana, observes "the corruption of St. Anne's Hill to Tan Hill is obviously thus, St. Anne's Hill—S'tan Hill—Tan Hill." (Druidical Temples of Wilts, 1846, p. 95.) There can be little doubt that this hill has been the site of pagan rites, but to what deity these were paid, there is, we think, no proof. The *Beltein* may likely enough have been here celebrated; but these midsummer fires were especially in honour of the solar god, Belin. The hill, it seems clear, derives its name from that of the patron saint of the parish church (All Cannings) viz. St. Anne.

person, and with them a small bead of bluish glass and three larger ones with a pendant, all of jet.

16. In the most eastern, at the depth of a foot, was an urn of coarse red earth, holding from one to two gallons, and filled with burnt human bones; the mouth inverted on a rough flat stone. The urn was broken, but has been restored sufficiently to show its form and size. On each side of the urn there is a deep crack, and on each side of the cracks are neatly bored holes, evidently made for the insertion of thongs or cords, by which the urn might be held together and the further extension of the cracks prevented. The two intermediate mounds had been previously opened; but in one of them was a circular chipped disc of flint, such as, though unusual in the Wiltshire barrows, are common in those of Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

Three low barrows, between St. Anne's Hill and Milk Hill, on the escarpment of the downs close to Wansdyke, were examined; in the first of which a few scattered bones of ruminants, and in the third, traces of incinerated bones were alone met with.

17. In the second, at a depth of two feet, were bones and teeth of sheep and oxen; at three feet two small pieces of deer's horn and a fragment of coarse black pottery, and at four and a half feet, two circular cists scooped out of the chalk rock, a foot or two apart, each two feet and a half in diameter. These were filled with grey ashes, with no distinct trace of burnt bone. Deposits of this kind, to the exclusion of interments, properly so called, have before been found in the barrows of Wiltshire, and are termed *cineraria* in the descriptions of Sir R. C. Hoare.

On Walker's Hill, Alton-Priors Down, near the very large long barrow, by which it is distinguished,[1] are three small mounds; two of which disclosed marks of interment after cremation; they had been previously opened. The smaller one was not examined.

11. A small barrow, under cultivation, somewhat more to the west and not more than a foot in height, presented no trace of interment, after careful investigation.

To the east of Walker's Hill is Knap Hill, having on its sum-

[1] Ancient Wilts, vol. ii. pp. 12, 46. Salisbury Vol. of the Arch. Inst. p. 98.

mit a small defensive earthwork or camp. At the foot of this, (close to the road to Kennet, and to the line of the old British trackway which stretches by Avebury into Berkshire,) are two defaced barrows connected by a dyke, extending sixty yards east and west.

19. To the south of the eastern mound, is a small low barrow not two feet in height. In digging into it, a few pieces of burnt bone were found, and near the centre, the carelessly buried skeleton of an infant. On the west side of the barrow, in a narrow cist in the chalk, more than six feet long, was the skeleton of an adult female of large stature, stretched at length, the feet to the east, as in Christian cemeteries at the present day;

> "Mindful of Him who in the orient born
> There lived, and on the cross His life resigned;
> And who from out the regions of the morn
> Issuing in pomp shall come to judge mankind."[1]

In the absence of any accompanying relic it is impossible to assign a period to this last interment. From the traces of cremation, however, it may be inferred that this was an ancient British barrow, which under peculiar circumstances had been used for the interment of a woman and child in mediæval times. Might it not be the case of some unhappy infanticide or suicide, who, excluded from the graveyard of the village church, had been taken for interment to this pagan burying place on the hill?

Within the area of the camp on Knap Hill, Sir R. C. Hoare describes "two small barrows, and another on the outside."[2]

20. This last, to the south-west of the earthwork, is not more than a foot high. An opening, of at least three yards square, was made in the centre; but excepting some animal bones near the summit, nothing was found after a most careful search.

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[1] Wordsworth, it is true, here alludes to the orientation of churches; but there can be no doubt that similar views have determined the position of the dead in Christian cemeteries. The great mediæval ritualist, Durandus, thus writes: "Debet autem quis sic sepeliri ut, capite ad occidentem posito, pedes dirigat ad orientem: in quo quasi ipsâ positione orat et innuit quod, promptus est ut de occasu festinet ad ortum." *De Divinis Officiis:* quoted by Abbé Cochet, Arch. vol. xxxvi. p. 261.

[2] Ancient Wilts, vol. ii. p. 12. Maps of Marlborough Station and of Wansditch.

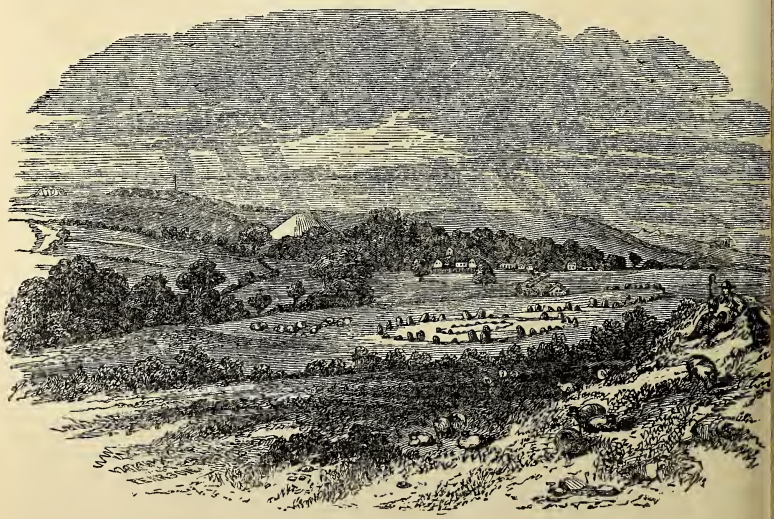
21. The simple bowl barrow at the west end of the camp, is about two feet high and surrounded by a slight trench. Near the summit, were a few bones of a sheep and perhaps other ruminants, such as are commonly found in this position in the barrows of Wiltshire: they are probably the relics of funeral feasts or of sacrifices over the graves. In the centre, was a circular cist in the chalk rock, two feet in diameter and two feet deep, nearly full of ashes and burnt bones, but without any other relic. At the east end of the camp, the ground has been much disturbed by digging for flints, and no trace of any barrow remains.

The downs and fields around Avebury abound with barrows; this *locus consecratus*, like the later one of Stonehenge, being surrounded by its primitive British necropolis. One of the most remarkable groups is on Kennet or Overton Hill or Down, near the site of the "sanctuary" and commencement of the Kennet avenue which led to the great circle at Avebury, and a little beyond the seventy-ninth milestone from London. There are about ten barrows in all, seven of which are or have been of conspicuous size, and must be those called the Seven Barrows *(seofon beorgas)* in an Anglo-Saxon charter of the tenth century referring to Kennet. (*Cod. Dip.* No. 571). The hill itself went by the name of "Seven Barrowes Hill" as late as the seventeenth century, as appears from a passage in the curious work, "A Fool's Bolt soon shot at Stonage."[1] Of this group, seven were opened by Sir R. C. Hoare about 1815. The most southerly of the ten is a low mound, not examined by Sir Richard, or numbered on his plan.[2] It is situated in a ploughed land called "Mill-field," where was the double circle of the "sanctuary," which field was enclosed in 1685, as we learn from the curious letter of Dr. Toope of Marlborough. Here, close to the sacred circles, a large number of skeletons were found, with "the

[1] Collected and published by Hearne, with Langtoft's Chronicle, in 1725, and usually attributed to a Mr. John Gibbons. I am, however, indebted to the Rev. Canon Jackson for the information, that a note preserved among the Aubrey MSS., at the Bodleian, shows it to have been written by a Mr. Jay of Nettlecombe, Somersetshire, who died about the year 1675.

[2] Ancient Wilts, vol. ii. p. 70, pl. x. A view of this group of barrows, with a distinct representation of the triplet in the centre, is given by Stukeley. Abury, pl. xxix. p. 56.

feet intending the temple." The Doctor obtained from this spot "many bushels" of bones, of which he says, "he made a noble medicine that relieved many of his distressed neighbours!" *Cranium hominis* has now lost its reputation, even in epilepsy; and if, at the present day, a skull be removed from an ancient barrow, it is for preservation in the cabinet of the anatomist; where it is treasured for the purposes of science. The low mound in this field is perhaps the base of the barrow, which Dr. Stukeley says was levelled for ploughing, in 1720, in which was found an unburnt skeleton "within a bed of great stones forming a kind of arch," and with it "several beads of amber, long and round, as big as one's thumb end, and several enamelled beads of glass, some white and some green."[1]

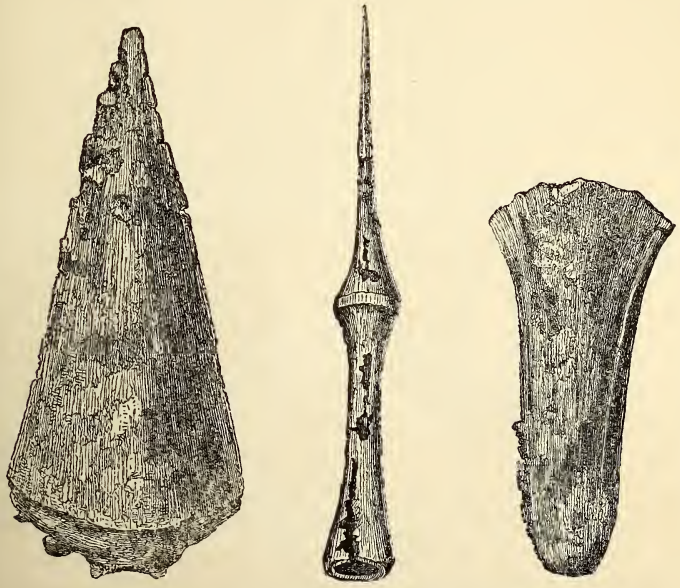


*View from "Seven Barrow Hill," Overton Down, showing the village of West Kennet, Silbury Hill, and a restoration of the Double Circle and Avenue of Stones leading to the Great Circle at Avebury. (From a sketch by Mr. J. Waylen.)*

Our excavation, in 1854, disclosed deep trenches in the chalk and bits of old fashioned pottery, several large nails, and a ring or loop of iron. If not the remains of the barrow described by Stukeley, it may perhaps have been the site of a windmill removed before the time of Aubrey, and whence the name of the field.

[1] Abury, p. 44.

We re-opened the large barrow, No. 1 on the plan of Sir R. C. Hoare, in which he found the large skeleton of a man, "the chief," as he supposed, "of the clan that inhabited these downs," interred in "the post of honour adjoining the sacred circle." Near the head, were a small celt, a pin with a handle, and the blade of a small



*Blade of Knife or Lance, Pin, and Celt of Bronze.—Actual size.*

lance (or knife) all of bronze. The skeleton was in the contracted position, but did not as usual range north and south, but east and west, the feet being to the west—the reverse of the position in Christian cemeteries; reminding us of the passage in Cymbeline (Act iv. sc. 2.), where Shakespeare makes Guiderius say of the supposed corpse of Imogen,

> "Nay Cadwal, we must lay his head to the east:
> My father hath a reason for't."

The skull was well preserved, and has been described and figured in the "Crania Britannica;" and the whole skeleton justified the statement of Sir R. C. Hoare, who says it was "one of the most perfect interments he had ever found."[1]

[1] Ancient Wilts, vol. ii. pp. 90, 91.

The other barrows of this group, opened by Sir Richard, yielded interments after cremation. Three of the number, of an elegant bell-form, are curiously united within a common trench, having a sort of hour-glass shape. Twin barrows thus united are not uncommon, but a three-fold union is very rare; indeed the only other example, with which we are acquainted, is that at Shepherd's Shore, already referred to. Two of those forming the triplet on Overton Hill are large barrows (Nos. 3 and 4 on Sir R. C. Hoare's plan,) with an elevation of upwards of ten feet, whilst the intermediate mound is not more than three feet high. In each of the large barrows, was a deposit of burnt bones; in one, on the surface of the chalk, in the other, in a cist scooped out of it; and with these, in one (No. 4) a small "lance-head" of bronze and a bit of ivory, supposed to have belonged to its sheath or handle; of the wood forming which there were traces. There was also, in this last, a secondary interment of burnt bones in a large rude urn, about two feet from the summit. The small central mound is not numbered as a barrow on the plan, and was not examined by Sir Richard, who perhaps did not regard it as a barrow.

22. In August 1854, it was found, on opening, to contain a deposit of burnt bones in a shallow cist, and a rude bone pin nearly five inches in length, which had likewise passed through the fire. The bones were of small size, probably those of a female. The three barrows doubtless formed a family sepulchre, that perhaps of two brothers, with the wife of one, or perhaps of both of them, in the centre.[1]

Attention was next directed to the miniature mounds in this group, immediately to the north of the Roman road, and to the south of the barrow numbered 6, on the plan of Sir R. C. Hoare. It was extremely doubtful, from their form and trifling elevation, whether any of these were sepulchral. In the most southern nothing whatever was found. The second was not examined. In the third, of rather larger size, at a depth of less than two feet, were a few bits of decayed bronze, of doubtful purpose, and two or

[1] The Britons were *polyandrous*, as we learn from Cæsar, (B.G. lib. v. c. 14.) "Uxores habent * * * inter se communes, et maxime fratres cum fratribus."

three fragments of black pottery, with a thin coin the size of half-a-crown, which fell to pieces on removal. There were also some ashes and slight traces of burnt bones.

23. A disc-shaped, or so called, "Druid's"[1] barrow, on the brow of the hill, a little to the north of that numbered 7, by Sir R. C. Hoare, was examined. It is figured by Dr. Stukeley, in Tabs. xix. and xxii. of his "Abury." After digging down to the undisturbed chalk in the small central mound, nothing whatever was discovered to indicate its having been used for sepulchral purposes.

24. To the south of this last, directly above West Kennet, are two barrows, in a ploughed field called "Eight Acres." Some years since, several projecting sarsen stones, we were told, were removed from the summit of the most northern, when the skeleton of a small horse with his iron shoes,[2] and three or four large urns full of burnt bones were uncovered. In 1857, the skeleton of a child, of two or three years, was found at a depth of about two feet, with fragments of burnt bones, a bit or two of coarse pottery, and the perforated head of a bone pin. Towards the south side of our large excavation, several large sarsen stones were uncovered, beneath which, at a depth of two and a half feet, lay an entire skeleton of small size, in the contracted position, with the head to the west, probably that of an aged female. The form of the skull is remarkably similar to that of the large man found in the neighbouring barrow, described above. (No. 1 on Sir R. C. H.'s plan.)

The other barrow of larger size was excavated to a depth of more than seven feet, before reaching the chalk rock, and yielded nothing but a tine of deer's horn. We were afterwards informed that, many

[1] It is much to be regretted that this ill-founded designation of Stukeley's (Stonehenge, pp. 10, 45,) should have been adopted by Sir R. C. Hoare; especially as he had come to the reasonable conclusion, from their contents, that the barrows so called were the burial places of females. (Ancient Wilts, vol. i. p. 21; vol. ii. p. 110.) The designation of *disc-shaped*, which we propose for them, seems sufficiently to express their form, which resembles a circular flat dish, surrounded by a deep rim, presenting, sometimes, one or two slight eminences in the centre.

[2] As neither the Britons nor Romans used horse-shoes, this skeleton must have been a secondary deposit, possibly of late date.

years since, nearly a bushel of burnt ashes had been accidentally discovered, under a large sarsen stone in this barrow.

A few barrows, which have been opened on the Downs of South Wiltshire, may also be noticed. Near West Everley, on the south side of the road to Andover, and about a mile to the west of the village, are three low barrows in a ploughed field, which were opened in 1853. Nothing was found in the two smaller; but in

25, the third and central mound, which was between three and four feet in height, was a small deposit of burnt bones, some charcoal and a small bit of soft reddish pottery.

On the down, about a mile to the north of those last described, and close to the track between Pewsey and Everley, are two very fine bell-shaped barrows placed close to each other;[1] and in front of these, one disc-shaped, or so called, "Druid's" barrow, and behind and to the north, a small mound, probably not sepulchral, both of which last were dug into, without result.

26. The most eastern of the bell-shaped barrows is upwards of thirteen feet in elevation; and in this, in a slight cist scooped out of the chalk, was a large deposit of burnt bones, probably those of a man, unaccompanied by urn, weapons, or ornaments; and proving, as Sir Richard Hoare often found, that "we must not judge of the contents by the form of a barrow. *Fronti nulla fides.*"[2] The upper part had been used in later times for a secondary interment; the skeleton of a tall man being met with, about a foot from the summit, laid at full length and with the head to the south. The arms were close to the sides of the skeleton; the thigh bones measured nineteen and a half inches. The skull has an ovoid form, the crowns of the teeth are flatly eroded; and, notwithstanding the discovery of a few fragments of coarse Roman pottery close by, the interment may be attributed to the Anglo-Saxon period.

27. The more western barrow is not quite so high as the eastern. At the depth of about eleven and a half feet, was a heap of burnt bones, apparently those of a man; and with these a small bronze

[1] These fine barrows are not referred to by Sir Richard Hoare, in his account of the tumuli of this district. They are close to the south side of the "very perfect oblong earthen work," described by him. Ancient Wilts, vol. i. p. 190.

[2] Tumuli Wiltun. p. 23. Ancient Wilts, vol. i. pp. 46, 166, 210.

blade three inches in length, retaining one of the rivets by which it had been attached to its handle, and altogether similar to that figured at page 329. Adjoining the burnt bones, was a pile of grey ashes mixed with wood charcoal. No secondary interment was discovered in this barrow.

The two groups of barrows above described, are clearly those alluded to in a survey of "The Manor of Everleigh," of the time of Elizabeth, printed in this Magazine, by Charles E. Long, Esq.;[1] where they are named as follows :—" Thence westwarde by the boundes as they lie to a bound on the west side of the iij *burrowes* w^ch devideth this mannor and Uphaven, wherehence northwestwarde followinge the balkes and merestones to a balle without the *two burrowes* nere adioyninge to Pewsey waie, therehence northwarde to Carrell Pitt, from thence to Popplestone, deviding this mannor, Pewsie and Milton."

In the preceding paper, the writer has described twenty-seven barrows, in addition to others opened and described by former investigators. If from these be deducted one specular mound (No. 3), one long barrow apparently before opened (No. 13), three tumuli in which, if not of the nature of cenotaphs, the interment must have been overlooked (Nos. 18, 20, 23), there will remain twenty-two in which the original interment seems to have been found. In three only of the number, this consisted of the entire skeleton, in the primitively contracted position. In the large proportion of nineteen, there was distinct evidence of the practice of cremation; in one of these a *cinerarium* alone was found (No. 17), in another the burnt bones had been collected into an urn (No. 16), whilst in the remainder they had been simply deposited in a heap on the surface, or in a more or less superficial cist, scooped out of the chalk. In two cases, the mound originally devoted to burial after cremation, had, in a later age, been resorted to for the interment of an entire body stretched at length. (Nos. 19 and 26). In seven only of the whole number, and these barrows containing interments after cremation, were there the remains of personal

[1] *Ante*, p. 194.

ornaments, weapons, or other relics. In one of these were beautifully barbed arrow-heads and a knife of flint, (No. 4.); in three, pins of bone, (No. 8—in which there was also an earthen cup—12, 22); in one, pins of ivory (No. 9), in one, beads of jet and glass (No. 15); and in another, a small blade of bronze (No. 27).

The researches of the writer in the barrows of North Wiltshire, like those of Dean Merewether in the same district, in 1849,[1] confirm the observations of Sir Richard Hoare, who tells us that he found in them "no costly ornaments of jet, amber, or gold," such as "so often had rewarded his labours in the Southern district of the county."[2] Sir Richard hence draws an inference as to the "very high antiquity" of the tumuli near Avebury, and also as to the "poverty" of the clan of Britons who inhabited these downs. It is perhaps more to the point to insist on a difference of race in the tribes in the two districts; that occupying the North Wiltshire Downs appearing to have consisted of the Dobuni of Ptolemy, who clustered round their aboriginal fane at Avebury; whilst the tribe in possession of South Wiltshire, for some time, perhaps two centuries, before our era, consisted of the immigrant Belgæ. These last brought with them from the Continent a more advanced civilization; probably erected Stonehenge; and doubtless maintained a more intimate traffic with Gaul than did their northern neighbours. Another argument in favour of the priority or distinction of race, of those who raised the barrows to the north and south respectively of Wansdyke and the Vale of Pewsey, is derived from the external form of the barrows themselves. It is true, indeed, that no form of tumulus is distinctive of either district; but it is also true that the more elaborately formed barrows are much more common in the Southern district. On the plains around Stonehenge, it is the elegant campaniform, or bell-shaped[3] barrow, and the

[1] Salisbury Vol. of Arch. Institute, p. 82.

[2] Ancient Wilts, vol. ii. pp. 91, 93. Tumuli Wiltun. p. 4.

[3] In North Wiltshire, the bell-shaped barrows are rare, but the disc-shaped ones of very much rarer occurrence; and indeed, so far as the writer is aware, they do not exceed five or six in number. Now that in the present season, 1859-60, a large portion of the down north of Shepherd's Shore is been ploughed

equally elegant disc-shaped barrow that most frequently arrest attention; whilst in North Wiltshire these are of much more rare occurrence and give place to the more primitive and simple bowl-shaped barrow.

A few words may be added on the mode of opening barrows. Like Mr. Cunnington and Sir R. C. Hoare, our plan has been to dig a hole, ten or twelve feet square, in the centre of the mound; and to sink a shaft from the top to the bottom, until the undisturbed chalk rock is reached, and the original interment disclosed. By this method, when carefully filled up and the turf replaced, the external form of the mound is hardly at all affected; and, as Sir R. C. Hoare observes, barrows so opened scarcely bear the appearance of any examination.[1] It is the more desirable to allude to this point, as in the adjoining county of Dorsetshire, the much more costly and tedious method of cutting a trench through the entire mound seems to be the plan still usually adopted. The external form of the barrow is by this means much more defaced; though except in rare cases, such an extensive section cannot be requisite for the full disclosure of the contents of the tumulus. It is, however, hardly possible to write in measured terms of the injury inflicted on these ancient monuments, through the recklessness of those modern barrow-diggers, who after satisfying their curiosity, entirely neglect to restore

These grassy barrows of the mighty dead

to their original form. During a visit to the Dorsetshire coast, in August last, the writer witnessed with regret the condition in which the remarkable tumulus called "Culliford Tree Bar-

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up, two or three tumuli of this rare form, situated about half a mile to the west of the fifth mile-stone from Devizes, are unfortunately threatened with obliteration.

"They do zae that a travelling chap
Have a put in the Newspeaper now,
That the bit of green ground on the knap,
Should be all a-took in vor the plough.
He do fancy 'tis easy to show,
That we can be but stunpolls at best,
Vor to leave a green spot where a flower can grow,
Or a voot weary walker med rest."
*Poems in the Dorset Dialect. 2nd Series. By Rev. W. Barnes.*

[1] Tumuli Wiltun. p. 6.

row," of so much interest as the place of meeting in old times of the Courts of the Hundred of the same name, had been left by those who had excavated it a year or two before. A wide trench had been dug through it on one side, from the summit, and the rubble which had been thrown out had not been replaced; though the labour of a single day would have sufficed for the purpose. Another subject of regret was the fact, that though, as we were told by the neighbouring rustics, human remains, with pottery and certain other relics, were found in the barrow, no authentic account of the exploration had, so far as we could learn, been put in print.

I have now completed the account of the examinations I have made in the barrows of North Wiltshire. The results may often appear insignificant, and the details tedious, and the question may arise, *Cui bono?* If, however, we have failed in discovering the rich arms and ornaments of the native Briton, or elaborate urns and other objects of aboriginal manufacture, yet, speaking for myself and occasional companions, as well as for those by whose manual labour the work has chiefly been accomplished, we can at least look back to pleasant days passed in active exercise on the breezy downs; where if, like the eastern monarch in the apologue, we have found no basilisk, we, like him, have found healthful recreation suited to our taste, the results of which, are not, we think, entirely without value and interest.

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*Erratum.*

In the description of Barrow No. 1, at p. 317, line 22, for "bell-shaped," *read* "bowl-shaped."

# The Flora of Wiltshire:

COMPRISING THE

## Flowering Plants and Ferns indigenous to the County;

By Thomas Bruges Flower, M.R.C.S., F.L.S., &c., &c.

No. V.

### ORDER. CRUCIFERÆ. (JUSS.)

### Cheiranthus, (Linn.) Wall Flower,

Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. ii.

*Name.* *Kheyry* is the Arabic name of some sweet scented plant; *cheir* is the Greek for the hand. From this and *anthos* (Gr.) a flower, Linnæus formed *cheiranthus*, hand flower, and applied it to this plant as fitted for bouquets, with an allusion to the Arabic name, which is retained in the specific.

1. C. *Cheiri*, (Linn.) Common Wall Flower. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1934. *Reich. Icones*, ii. 45.

*Locality.* Generally distributed, and apparently wild on walls, old buildings, and near habitations throughout the county, spreading rapidly from cultivation. *P. Fl.* April, May. *Arca*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*South Division.*

1. *South-east District*, Old walls in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, Amesbury, All Cannings, and Pewsey.

2. *South Middle District*, Walls at Devizes, Trowbridge, Westbury, Heytesbury, and Market Lavington.

3. *South-west District*, Warminster, Maiden Bradley, and Mere.

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District*, Bradford, Melksham, Chippenham, Abbey walls Malmesbury, and Wootton Basset.

5. *North-east District*, Calne, Swindon, Cricklade, and Marlborough.

The common Wall Flower, a native of rocky situations in Southern Europe, is found wild in Switzerland, France, and Spain;

and we may presume it was one of the earliest plants which was cultivated in our gardens, from its being so constantly found on the ruins of our oldest buildings. Turner, one of the earliest English writers on plants, calls it Wallgelouer, or hartis-ease. Gerarde names it Wall Flower, yellow stocke gillo-flowers, and wall gillo-flower. It is the *Keyri* or *Keiri* of the Arabians, the *leukoion* of the Greeks, the *Viola lutea* of the Latins, and the *Giroflеè des Murailles* of the French. In floral language the Wall Flower has been considered the emblem of fidelity in misfortune, because it attaches itself to the desolate, and enlivens the ruins which time and neglect would otherwise have rendered repulsive. It conceals the savage strokes of feudal times on the castle walls, fills the space of the wonted stone in the mouldering abbey, and wreathes a garland on the crumbling monument no longer noticed by friendly relatives.

> "For this obedient zephyrs bear
> Her light seeds round yon turret's mould,
> And, undisturbed by tempests, there
> They rise in vegetable gold."

There are several varieties of this plant cultivated in gardens, the two principal being the *red* and *yellow*. These by intermixture of impregnation have created numerous trivial varieties, as the yellow striped with a reddish brown, or the red striped with yellow, but none of these impart a more delightful fragrance than the wild one. Parkinson is the earliest writer that notices the Wall Flower with striped or variegated petals. Gerarde notices only the plain yellow variety. Some years since the late Mr. Lambert of Boyton, introduced into his garden, from Moscow, a most singular and beautiful variety of this plant, which was named by him the Chameleon Wall Flower, as its petals, at first appearance, were of a bright yellow, but gradually became paler until they were nearly blanched white, after which they changed to a purple tint, so that the top flowers were yellow, those in the middle white, and the lower blossoms of a lilac or purple. He supposed it to be a mixture of the yellow Wall Flower with its kindred the white and purple stock.

Not unfrequently the Wall Flower presents several interesting deviations from normal structure in the floral organs, that cannot

fail to arrest the attention, not only of the most casual observer, but more especially the vegetable physiologist. Sometimes the petals are observed very diminutive, and the anthers changed into carpels. Again, in the double state the pedicels or partial flower stalks are found very much elongated with joints or constrictions at intervals, the constrictions appearing to have been the sites of so many whorls of petals, and perhaps of sepals, the pedicel becoming a common axis to several flowers, which successively develope themselves as the pedicel advances in length, and then fall off in the same order. Instances of deviation from customary modes of structure should always engage the particular attention of the botanical student.

### Nasturtium, (R. Br.) Cress.
### Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. ii.

*Name* from *Nasus tortus* (Latin) a convulsed nose, in allusion to the effect produced by the pungent quality of the plant.

1. N. *officinale*, (R. Br.) officinal. Common Water Cress. Sisymbrium. *Engl. Bot. t.* 885. *Reich. Icones*, ii. 50.

*Locality.* Running waters and rivulets. Frequent. *P. Fl.* June, July. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*General throughout all the districts* in Wilts, where it is universally used as an early and wholesome spring salad. When growing out of water it is more slender with smaller leaves, and is the "N. *microphyllum*," (R. 4360). When found in deep water with stems many feet in length, and often an inch thick, leaves large, resembling those of a *Sium*, it is "N. *Siifolium*" (R. 4361). Neither of these forms have as yet been observed in the county. The upper surface of the leaves of Water Cress, like those of other aquatics of similar habit, is of an oily smoothness which repels moisture, especially when the plant grows floating, its natural and most luxuriant state.

2. N. *terrestre*, (Sm.) land or marsh Cress. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1747. *Reich. Icones*, 4362.

*Locality.* Muddy places and river banks, not common in the county. *P. Fl.* June, September. *Area*, 1. * * 4. *

*South Division.*

1. *South-east District,* "Watery places about Salisbury," *Major Smith.*

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District,* "About Chippenham," *Dr. Alexander Prior.*

It is N. *palustre,* (De Cand.) and similar in its localities to "N. *sylvestre,*" (R. Br.) which latter plant has not been recorded as yet for Wilts. This species may possibly be not unfrequent: the annual not creeping *root* and the copious short thick *pods* at once distinguish it from "N. *sylvestre.*"

BARBAREA, (R. BR.) ROCKET OR WINTER CRESS.
Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. ii.

*Name.* The "*Sanctæ Barbaræ herba.*" Herb of St. Barbara, of some of the old herbalists probably, from its flowering about her day.

1. B. *vulgaris,* (R. Br.) common Yellow Rocket. Bitter Winter Cress. Winter Hedge Mustard. *Engl. Bot. t.* 443. *Reich. Icones, t.* ii. 47.

*Locality.* In moist waste places, about hedges, banks of ditches, and in marshy meadows, *frequent. B. Fl.* May, August. *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*General in all the Districts* throughout the county. A minute species of *Tipula* or Gall-Gnat, sometimes renders the flower like a hop-blossom, but this metamorphosis does not strictly partake of the nature of galls, as it originates not from the egg, but from the larva, which in the operation of extracting the seed, in some way imparts a morbid action to the juices causing the flower to expand unnaturally. A parasitical white fungus "*Uredo candida*" of Persoon is common on the under side of the leaves, and on the stem of this plant in the summer.

TURRITIS, (LINN.) TOWER MUSTARD.
Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. ii.

*Name.* From *turris* (Lat.) a tower, from the pyramidal growth of the plant.

1. T. *glabra*, (Linn.) smooth Tower Mustard, Long-podden Tower Mustard, Tower's Treacle. *Engl. Bot. t.* 777. *Reich. Icones*, ii. 44.

*Locality.* On banks by road sides, and newly cut copses, on a dry sandy or gravelly soil Very rare in the connty. *A. Fl.* June, July. *Area*, * * * 4. *

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District*, "In a wood between the gate of Spye Park and the House," *Dr. Alexander Prior, N.B.G.* In the lane leading to the lodge from the Chippenham road. Sandy Lane and banks at Westbrook. This species appears at present confined in the county to the above *district*, where it was first noticed by the late Mr. Sole as far back as 1782. Ray likewise mentions having found this plant in Wiltshire.

ARABIS, (LINN.) ROCK CRESS.
Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. ii.

*Name.* So called because originally an *Arabian* genus.

1. A. *hirsuta*, (R. Br.) Hairy Rock Cress. *Engl. Bot. t.* 587. *Reich. Icones, f.* 4342.

*Locality*, On walls, rocks, and banks, *not* unfrequently distributed in the county. *B. Fl.* May, June. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*South Division.*

1. *South-east District*, "On the walls of Old Sarum," *Mr. James Hussey.* "Walls about Salisbury," *Major Smith.* "In the neighbourhood of Bulford," *Dr. Southby.*

2. *South Middle District*, "On banks near Westbury," *Mrs. Overbury.*

3. *South-west District*, "Warminster and Heytesbury," *Mr. Rowden.*

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District*, "Chippenham," *Dr. Alexander Prior* and *Mr. C. E. Broome.* Conkwell, Box, Kingsdown, and Atworth quarries.

5. *North-east District*, "Silbury Hill," *Mr. Coward.*

I have observed one or two forms of this plant. Koch and Reichenbach divide this into two or more species.

CARDAMINE, (LINN.) BITTER CRESS.

Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. ii.

*Name, kardamine,* an old Greek name of some plant similar (as the name implies) to water cress, *kardamon,* the latter is derived from *kardia,* the heart, or rather the stomach; water cresses being reputed stomachic.

1. C. *impatiens,* (Linn.) Narrow-leaved Bitter Cress. *Engl. Bot. t.* 80, *Reich. Icones,* ii. 26.

*Locality.* Hilly districts, generally preferring limestone. Very rare in the county. *A. Fl.* May, June. *Area,* * * * 4. *

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District,* "Colerne Park," *Mr. Sole, M.S. Flora.* This is the only authority I have for the occurrence of "C. *impatiens*" in Wiltshire. The station has been repeatedly sought unsuccessfully by myself and others for many seasons. The plant may always be distinguished by the stipules at the base of each leaf being narrow, acute, and finely ciliated. Flowers very minute, the petals white, but generally wanting; valves of the silique recurving upwards, scattering the seed with great force when touched, whence the specific name.

2. C. *hirsuta.* (Linn.) Hairy Bitter Cress. *Reich. Icones,* ii. 26. *Sturms' Deutschlands Flora,* 45, 14.

*Locality.* Shady waste ground, and damp walls, frequent. *A. Fl.* April, June. *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*General in all the Districts,* moist and rather shady spots seem its natural habitats, but it is capable of accommodating itself to all soils and situations; plant generally hairy, but not alway so much so as to warrant the specific name.

3. C. *sylvatica,* (Link.) Wood Bitter Cress. *Engl. Bot. t.* 492. *Reich. Icones,* ii. 26. *St.* 45, 14.

*Locality.* In damp woody places, and by banks of streams, frequent. *A. Fl.* April, July. *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*Not uncommon* in all the Districts. This is the "C. *hirsuta,*" *of English Botany,* and the "C. *flexuosa,*" *of Withering.* The stems are stouter, more deeply channelled, and zigzag than those of "C. *hirsuta,*" leaves more notched, lobed, and elongated. Petals

larger, pods not quite straight on longer, and more spreading pedicels. Whether really distinct or merely a form of the preceding, am quite unprepared to state, after a careful examination of numerous specimens of both, collected in many parts of the county. Bentham, in his excellent "*Handbook of the British Flora*," considers this plant only a luxuriant form of "C. *hirsuta*." Koch with Grenier and Godron, in their "*Flore de France*," describes them as distinct In the *Cybele* its distribution is *combined* with that of "C. *hirsuta*.

4. C. *pratensis*, (Linn.) Meadow Ladies'-smock Cuckoo Flower. *Engl. Bot. t.* 776. *Reich. Icones*, ii. 28.

*Locality.* Meadows and marshy places. *P.* April, June. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. *Common* in all the Districts. Frequently producing double flowers.

This is perhaps one of the most delicate and beautiful of our native plants, which Shakspeare enumerates among the beauties of Spring.

> "When daisies pied, and violets blue,
> And Lady-smocks all silver white,
> And Cuckoo-buds of yellow hue,
> Do paint the meadows with delight."

The happy expression "silver white," exactly describes the tint of these flowers, some of which are nearly of a pure white colour, whilst others have that purple cast so peculiar to highly polished silver. As this plant flowers in April, and is in full beauty in the month of May, it generally forms with the cowslip, primrose, and harebell, a conspicuous figure in the May-day garlands of the children of our Wiltshire peasantry. The flowers appearing with the Cuckoo, hence one of their English names, and covering the meadows as with linen bleaching, is supposed to be the origin of the other. The Cuckoo-bud of Shakspeare is thought to be the wild Yellow Ranunculus, he mentions the Cuckoo Flower as one of those that formed the crown of the wretched Lear.

5. C. *amara*, (Linn.) large flowered Bitter Cress. *Engl. Bot. t.* 100. *Reich. Icones.* ii. 27.

*Locality.* Moist meadows, near streams, rare in the county. *P. Fl.* May, June. *Area*, 1. * 3. 4. *

*South Division.*

1. *South-east District,* "Sides of rivulets near Fisherton Mill," *Dr. Maton.*

3. *South-west District,* "Sides of rivulets near West Dean," *Major Smith.*

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District,* "Not by any means unfrequent in damp meadows at Bromham, as soon as a field is drained it disappears. 'C. *pratensis*' grows with it." *Miss L. Meredith.*

The *localities* for this species in the "*South Division*" may be held as doubtful, it would be desirable to have them *again* verified by some good practical botanist. The locality for the "*Northern Division*" rests on the authority of *Miss L. Meredith,* an accurate and most trustworthy observer. I would here remark, that in habit "C. *amara*" is more aquatic than "C. *patensis,*" seldom being found in the open meadow, unless the soil be swampy, but preferring the margins of brooks, streams, and ditches. A young botanist would be apt to confound the *two,* but the broad and deeply toothed leaflets of the upper leaves, the yellowish rather than purple hue of the large petals, and the deep violet colour of the anthers distinguish this species at a glance.

*Hesperis Matronalis,* (Linn.) Garden Rocket. Dames Violet. "H. *inodora,*" *Engl. Bot. t.* 736, has been observed occasionally in different parts of the county. It can only be considered an escape from the "Flower Garden" where it has been cultivated ever since the days of Gerarde, for its delightful fragrance which the flowers emit after sunset.

### Sisymbrium, (Linn.) Hedge Mustard.

Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. ii.

*Name.* From *sisibos,* (Gr.) a fringe, as some of the species have fringed roots.

1. S. *officinale,* (Linn.) common Hedge Mustard, *Engl. Bot. t.* 735. *Reich. Icones,* ii. 72.

*Locality.* Banks and waste grounds, very common in all the districts. *A. Fl.* June, July. *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Frequent in almost all soils and situations, and readily distinguished throughout the summer by its long spreading branches, densely set with closely pressed siliques, and terminating in a little cluster of small lemon coloured flowers. The Hedge Mustard was once valued as a stimulant, hence the specific name '*officinalis.*'

2. S. *Irio*, (Linn.) London Rocket. Broad-leaved Hedge Mustard. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1631. *Reich. Icones*, ii. 75.

*Locality.* In waste ground, on walls, and amongst rubbish, very rare. *A. Fl.* June, August. *Area*, 1. * * * *

*South Division.*

1. *South-east District*, "Sides of rivulets near Upper Charlton Farm," *The late Dr. Maton*, "*Hatcher's Hist. of Salisbury.*" "Banks and walls, scarce," *Major Smith.*

I have considerable hesitation in quoting the first of the above localities, ("by the sides of rivulets,") for the occurrence of this very local species, fearing some other plant may have been mistaken for it. The other likewise requires to be confirmed on more trustworthy authority. Mr. James Hussey, who is well acquainted with the "Flora of Salisbury," informs me he has carefully searched the neighbourhood for many seasons past without being successful in finding it. This plant has likewise been reported for the adjoining county (Somerset), but I know not on what authority. That celebrated naturalist, the Rev. John Ray, remarks, that after the great fire in London, in the years 1667 and 1668, it came up abundantly among the rubbish in the ruins. Dr. Morison, Professor of Botany at Oxford, who was living at that time, was particularly struck with so singular an appearance, and in his "Præludia Botanica" has a long dialogue on this very subject, in which he seems to argue, though certainly very unphilosophically, for its production by spontaneous generation from the fixed and volatile salts, sulphur, &c.

3. S. *Sophia*, (Linn.) Fine-leaved Hedge Mustard. Flix Weed. "*Sophia Chirurgorum*, the Wisdom of Surgeons," (an old name of the plant,) "would not be evinced by any reliance on this herb for the cure of fractured limbs, nor are its antidysenteric virtues, to which its old English name (Flix or Flux Weed) alludes, better ascertained." *Engl. Bot. t.* 963. *Reich. Icones*, ii. 74.

*Locality.* Waste places, not uncommon in the county. *A. Fl.* June, August. *Area,* * * * 4. *

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District,* "In hedges near Bromham," *Miss L. Meredith.*

Not unfrequent among rubbish and in waste places, more generally where the soil is calcareous. A highly elegant plant, growing to the height of two feet, with a rather slender round branched stem: the beauty of its finely divided feather-like foliage fully compensates for the inconspicuous character of the inflorescence. It was formerly employed as a remedy in hysteria and dysentery, from its efficacy in restraining the latter, originated the popular name.

4. S. *thalianum,* (Gaud.) common Thale Cress, so called after J. Thalius, a German Physician. *Engl. Bot. t.* 901. *Reich. Icones,* ii. 60. (Conringia.)

*Locality.* On walls, banks, cottage roofs, and dry gravelly soils, frequent. *A. Fl.* April, May. *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. *

*South Division.*

1. *South-east District,* "Salisbury and its neighbourhood," *Mr. James Hussey.*

2. *South Middle District,* "Shady banks about Fugglestone," *Major Smith.*

3. *South-west District,* "Warminster," *Mr. Rowden.*

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District,* "Chippenham," *Dr. Alexander Prior.* Spye Park walls, by the side of the Chippenham road, near "Wans House," and Monkton Farley.

This species has the habit of an *Arabis,* but the cotyledons are incumbent instead of accumbent, characters of so much importance in the generic distinction of this order, that I have not hesitated to follow Sir W. Hooker in retaining it in its present place. Additional habitats for this species are desired for the *Southern* as well as *Northern* part of the county. I have no memoranda for this species in the neighbourhood of Marlborough, where it can scarcely be wanting.

ALLIARIA, (ADANS.) HEDGE GARLIC.
Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. ii.

*Name,* (Lat.) From *allium,* garlic, which the plant smells like when bruised.

1. A. *officinalis,* (Andrzj.) officinal. Jack by the Hedge. Sauce alone. Garlick. Treacle Mustard. *Engl. Bot. t.* 796. *Reich. Icones,* ii. 60. *Sisymbrium Alliaria, Smith, Koch.*

*Locality.* Hedge banks, borders of fields, and waste places, especially where the soil is moist and shady. Common, except in barren ground. *B. Fl.* May, June. *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*General in all the Districts.* This species is ranked by some botanists in the genus *Sisymbrium* and *Erysimum,* but differing from both in having the stalks of the seeds flat and winged. The plant is common in most parts of Europe, and is occasionally used as a pot-herb by the poorer peasantry of Wilts.

ERYSIMUM (LINN.) TREACLE MUSTARD.
Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. ii.

*Name. Erusimon,* a Greek name, derived from *eruo,* to draw; a poultice of the seeds raising a blister.

1. E. *cheiranthóides,* (Linn.) Wall Flower *(cheiranthus)* like. Worm seed Treacle Mustard. *Engl. Bot. t.* 942. *Reich. Icones,* ii. 83.

*Locality.* In turnip fields, gardens, osier holts, and hedges, rare. *B. Fl.* June, August. *Area,* 1. * * 4. *

*South Division.*

1. *South-east District,* "Fields and gardens in the neighbourhood of Salisbury," *Major Smith.*

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District,* Cultivated ground about Box and Bromham. Not truly wild in the county.

Country people give the seeds to destroy intestinal worms in children, and with good effect. It is one of the ingredients of the nauseous Venice Treacle, hence its name of Treacle Mustard.

BRASSICA, (LINN.) CABBAGE.
Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. ii.

*Name.* From the Celtic *bresic* (modern Gaelic *praiseach*), a kind

of cabbage, or rather pottage made of it. Dr. Withering says it is probably derived from *brasso*, (Gr.) to boil, it being commonly so prepared as an esculent vegetable.

1. B. *campestris* (Linn.) Field Cabbage, or Wild Navew. *Engl. Bot. t.* 2254. *Reich. Icones*, 4434.

*Locality.* Cornfields, and about the banks of ditches. *A. or B. Fl.* June, July. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*In all the Districts throughout the county.* Root *fusiform*, slender and annual in the *wild* plant; often *turnip* shaped and biennial in the *cultivated* one. Apparently the origin of the *Swedish Turnip* of our agriculturists, and in Scotland it has never been found except where the Swedish Turnip had been previously cultivated.

2. B. *Rapa*, (Linn.) Rape root or wild Turnip. *Rape* is the old Latin name of the plant. *Engl. Bot. t.* 2176. *Reich. Icones*, ii. 96.

*Locality.* Cultivated fields and their borders, and in waste places, more or less completely naturalized. *B. Fl.* April, May. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*In all the Districts.* Varying exceedingly in height according to soil.

3. B. *napus*, (Linn.) Rape or Cole seed. A word used by Pliny and others. *Engl. Bot. t.* 2146. *Reich. Icones*, ii. 93.

*Locality.* Borders of fields. *A. or B. Fl.* May, June. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*In all the Districts.* The slender rooted variety is cultivated for the oil produced by its seed, which after pressure, are formed into cakes, and used as manure for feeding cattle. Following the majority of my correspondents, in here keeping the above three species as *distinct*, I am far from being convinced in my own mind of their claims to be considered such, feeling myself utterly at a loss to find characters by which they may be *distinguished*. Mr. Babington in his excellent "Manual," unites Rapa and Campestris, and while keeping Napus apart as a species, he observes of it, that "it is difficult to find any character by which to distinguish this plant from the preceding." Hooker, Arnott, and Bentham state there are strong grounds for considering *all* to be varieties, as they scarcely differ in other respects.

SINAPIS, (LINN.) MUSTARD.

Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. ii.

*Name.* An old Latin word, used by Pliny and others, and borrowed from the Greek word *sienpi.*

1. S. *nigra,* (Linn.) common black Mustard. *Engl. Bot. t.* 969. *Reich. Icones,* ii. 88. *Brassica (Koch).*

*Locality.* In fields, waste ground, and on willowy river banks, frequent. *A. Fl.* June, August. *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*South Division.*

1. *South-east District,* Salisbury.
2. *South Middle District,* Devizes.
3. *South-west District,* Warminster.

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District,* Bradford, Chippenham, Malmesbury.
5. *North-east District,* Calne, Marlborough, Swindon, and Cricklade.

Probably introduced into the county from or with cultivation. This is easily distinguished from the other species of *sinapis* by the upper leaves being pendulous, and by the pods being closely pressed to the stem. The seeds of this plant, when reduced to powder, make the common mustard, so much in request at our tables. It is much cultivated in Essex, and the seeds sold to the manufacturers of flour of mustard. It is prepared by drying the seeds on a kiln, and grinding them into powder. The black husks of the seeds are separated by very delicate machinery. The French either do not attempt or do not succeed in separating the husks, as their mustard when brought to table is always black. It is, however, more pungent than ours, because the quality resides chiefly in the husk. The constituents of mustard appear to be chiefly starch, mucus, a bland fixed oil, an acrid volatile oil, and an ammoniacal salt, but the best is that from which the oil has been expressed, as originally prepared by Mrs. Clements of Durham.

*Phalæna fuliginosa* lives upon the different species, and the caterpillar of *Pontia daplidice* devours the seeds.

2. S. *arvensis,* (Linn.) Field Mustard. Charlock. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1748. *Reich. Icones,* ii. 86.

*Locality.* Cultivated and moist arable land, especially on clay, likewise on waste ground, hedge banks, &c., particularly where the soil has been recently disturbed. *A. Fl.* May, October. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Much too general in all the districts throughout Wilts. A native probably of Southern Europe, but now one of the most abundant weeds of cornfields all over Britain.

"O'er the young corn the charlock throws a shade,
And clasping tares cling round the sickly blade."

3. S. *alba*, (Linn.) White Mustard. It is called *alba*, white, because the seeds are paler than S. *nigra*, the black or table mustard. S. *alba* with *Lepidium sativum* form the salad called mustard and cress. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1677. *Reich. Icones*, ii. 85.

*Locality.* Frequent on road sides, waste ground, hedge banks, and cultivated fields, especially on chalky soils. *A. Fl.* July. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*Frequent in all the Districts.* Well distinguished from the other British species by its long thin beak, which contains a single seed.

## Draba, (Linn.) Whitlow Grass.

Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. i.

*Name. Drabe*, (Gr.) *acrid*, as are the leaves of many of this tribe.

1. D. *verna*, (Linn.) vernal. Common Whitlow Grass. Nailwort. *Engl. Bot. t.* 586. *Reich. Icones*, ii. 12. *Erophila vulgaris* (D.C.)

*Locality.* On walls, rocks, banks, and dry waste ground. *A. Fl.* February, March, April, and withers away soon after the seed is scattered, the dry scapes supporting the membranous dissepiments of the siliculæ, remaining, however, nearly through the summer. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Very common throughout the county.

This is one of our earliest plants, enlivening the tops of walls, rocks, and barren uncultivated places, with its little white blossoms at a time when there are very few other flowers to attract our attention, and though it is insignificant in itself, yet it excites in us the pleasing reflection that the season is approaching when

"All that is sweet to smell, all that can charm
Or eye or ear, bursts forth on every side,
And crowds upon the senses."

For this reason De Candolle, in making it the type of a new genus, has named it *Erophila*, from *Er*, the Spring, and *phileo*, to love.

Linnæus in his Tour in Lapland, informs us that the *Drába Verna* in Smoland is called Rye Flower, because as soon as the husbandman sees it in bloom, he is accustomed to sow his Lent corn. He observes also, that the flowers hang down in the night, and in rainy weather. In some countries, abundance of this little plant is supposed to prognosticate dearness of corn, which may have some foundation, as a wet season produces a great crop of this little weed.

### Armoracia, (Rupp.) Horse Radish.
Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. i.

So *named* by the Romans, from Armorica or Brittany, where it was supposed to grow abundantly. The French call it "*Cranson de Bretagne.*"

1. A. *rusticana*, (Baumg.) Common Horse Radish. *Engl. Bot. t.* 2323. *Reich. Icones*, ii 17, *Cochlearia armoracia*, (Linn.)

*Locality.* By the sides of rivers and ditches, but more common on rubbish and waste ground near villages, especially where the soil is deep and moist. *P. Fl.* May. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*Common in all the Districts. The outcast of gardens.* Roots long, running deep into the ground, proving a troublesome weed when once established; well known at our tables, and esteemed for their pungent flavour. But probably dates its introduction into England with the foundation of Monastic Institutions.

2. A. *amphibia*, (Koch.) Amphibious Yellow Cress. Great Water Radish. *Sisymbrium*, (Linn.) *Engl. Bot. t.* 1840. *Reich. Icones*, 4363.

*Locality.* By the sides of rivers, streams, and ditches. *P. Fl.* June, August. *Area*, 1. * * 4. 5.

*South Division.*

1. *South-east District*, "Ditches and watery places about Salisbury," *Major Smith* and *Mr. James Hussey.*

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District*, By the river side at Avon Cliff, near

Bradford. "By the side of the Avon at Chippenham and Lacock," *Dr. Alexander Prior.*

5. *North-east District,* By the canal between Swindon and Cricklade.

Perhaps not uncommon in the county. The leaves of this species vary much, sometimes being found entire, pinnatifid or toothed; this may be owing to the depth of water or strength of the current. On such plants as grow entirely out of the water, the leaves are *smaller, broader,* and *merely serrated.* Two varieties of A. *amphibia* (Koch.) are noticed by Grenier and Godron in their "Flore de France," viz. *Var. a. longisilgiuum,* pods *long,* tapering at both ends, twice as long as the styles. *Var. b. rotundisiliguum,* pods *globular,* as long as the styles. The shortness of the pod in this and some varieties of the Marsh Water Cress, has induced many botanists to associate them with the *horse radish* in the present genus.

*Camelina sativa,* (Crantz.) Gold of Pleasure. *Alyssum Engl. Bot. t.* 1254. C. *fætida* of "Babington's Manual" has occasionally been found in cornfields in several parts of the county. Probably introduced from Germany with corn and flax, where it is extensively cultivated for the expressed oil of the seeds.

*Vella annua,* (Linn.) Annual Cresset. Valencia Cress. Cress Rocket. Found on the authority of Ray, by Mr. Lawson in 1690 on Salisbury Plain, not far from Stonehenge. This is the only locality in England where V. *annua* (Linn.) is said to have been found. I have sought for it, as many botanists have done, in vain. This curious little plant is a native of sandy and waste fields, and along way and wall sides in Spain, Balearic Islands, Mauritania, Sicily, Greece, and Syria. Flowering in June. It is represented in *English Botany t.* 1442, and there is a well preserved specimen in the *Sherardian Herbarium.*

### Thlaspi, (Linn.) Penny Cress.

Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. i.

*Name.* From *thlao,* (Gr.) to compress or flatten, on account probably of its compressed seed vessels.

1. T. *arvense,* (Linn.) Corn Penny Cress, or Mithridate Mustard. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1659. *Reich. Icones,* ii. 5.

*Locality.* Fields and road sides, rare. *A. Fl.* May, July. *Area,* * 2. * 4. 5.

*South Division.*

2. *South Middle District,* "Westbury Downs," *Mrs. Overbury.*

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District,* Road side near Sandy Lane. "Rudlow and Box," *Mr. C. E. Broome.*

5. *North-east District,* Cornfields at Morden in Purton.

The only localities recorded at present for this species in Wilts. The name of Penny Cress alludes to the form and size of the seed vessels resembling a silver penny.

### Teesdalia, (R. Br.) Teesdalia.

Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. i.

*Named* by Dr. Robert Brown in honour of the late Mr. Robert Teesdale, an excellent British botanist.

1. T. *nudicaulis,* (Br.) naked-stalked Teesdalia. Heath Cress. Small Shepherd's Purse. *Iberis. Engl. Bot. t.* 327. *Reich. Icones,* ii. 6.

*Locality.* In dry, barren, gravelly, and sandy fields, and margins of gravel pits. Very rare in the county. *A. Fl.* May, June. *Area,* * * * 4. *

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District,* "Sandy banks at the Iron Works, Seend," *Miss L. Meredith.*

This plant should be looked for in other parts of the county, where it can scarcely be absent.

### Iberis, (Linn.) Candy Tuft.

Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. i.

*Named* from *Iberia,* or Spain, where many of the species grow.

1. I. *amara,* (Linn.) bitter or common Candy Tuft. White Candy Tuft. Clown's Mustard. *Engl. Bot. t.* 52. *Reich. Icones,* ii. 7.

*Locality.* Chalky fields, rare. *A. Fl.* July, August. *Area,* * * 3. * *

*South Division.*

3. *South-west District,* "Chalky fields near Boyton, also near Norton Bavant," *Miss L. Meredith.*

Confined to Chalky fields in the South of the county. This species is a native of Europe, from Portugal to Germany, and from England to Italy. It is often cultivated in the flower garden, where its brilliant white blossoms are very ornamental.

## Lepidium, (Linn.) Pepper Wort.

Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. i.

*Name. Lepidion,* a kind of cress, a diminutive of *Lepis,* a scale, referring to the form of the little pouches.

1. L. *campestre,* (R. Br.) Field Pepper Wort. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1385. *Reich. Icones,* ii. 9.

*Locality.* Borders of cornfields, and on cultivated ground, generally where the soil is dry and gravelly. *A. Fl.* June, August. *Area,* * 2. 3. 4. 5.

*South Division.*

2. *South Middle District,* More or less distributed over Salisbury Plain. "Westbury," *Mrs. Overbury.*

3. *South-west District,* "In the neighbourhood of Warminster," *Mr. Rowden.*

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District,* Fields about Bromham and Sandridge. "Chippenham," *Dr. Alexander Prior.*

5. *North-east District,* Marlborough Downs. "Burbage," *Mr. William Bartlett.*

I have seen no specimens from the *South-east District,* where it can scarcely be absent. The little glossy scales with which the pouch is covered, and the shortness of the style distinguish this species at a glance from L. *Smithii* (Hook), which has not been observed as yet in Wilts, all specimens so called are merely referable to "L. *campestre.*"

L. *sativum,* (Linn.) occasionally observed on waste ground in several parts of the county, is merely an escape from cultivation.

CAPSELLA, (VENT.) SHEPHERD'S PURSE.

Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. i.

*Name.* A corruption of *Capsula*, (Lat.) a capsule, which is a diminutive of *capsa*, a case.

1. C. *Bursa Pastoris*, (D.C.) common Shepherd's Purse, Bursa signifying *a purse*, Pastoris, of *a Shepherd*, referring to the form of the seed vessel. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1485. *Reich. Icones. Thlaspi*, (Smith.)

*Locality.* Waste and cultivated ground, abundant. *A. Fl.* March, October. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*General in all the Districts.* This plant is a native of almost every part of the world, and begins to flower long before it has attained its full size, the flowers at first forming a corymb, which afterwards becomes a long spike-like raceme. The stem also, at first simple, in time becomes branched, the first branches issuing from its upper part.

March and April are the months in which it is most generally found in flower, yet like the *Groundsel (Senecio vulgaris)* and *Poa annua* it may be found in this state at almost any time of the year. The radical leaves differ so exceedingly in their appearance, that the most expert botanist is often obliged to have recourse to its most striking character, the shape of its seed vessels, before he can with certainty distinguish it. When it grows on walls and in dry situations, the root-leaves are more deeply divided and the segments become much narrower, in cultivated ground they are broader and less jagged, and in dry barren chalk the leaves are all entire. It is a strong instance of the influence of soil and situation, sometimes not being more than two or three inches high when it flowers and perfects its seeds, whilst in other situations it attains the height of as many feet. A small white parasitic fungus, *Uredo candida*, *Grev. Scot. Crypt. Fl. t.* 251, and *Hook. Br. Fl.* vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 384, is frequently met with on this plant. Another minute white fungus, *Botrytis parasitica*, *Hook. Br. Fl.* vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 343, is also common on this plant, being parasitic on those parts of it which are attacked by the *Uredo*.

### Senebiera, (Pers.) Wart Cress.
Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. i.

*Named* in honour of *M. Senebier*, an eminent Genevese physiologist.

1. S. *coronopus*, (Poiret.) common Wart Cress. Swines Cress. Compounded of *korone*, a crow, and *pous*, a foot, illustrative of the shape of its leaves. *Engl. Bot. t.* 1660. *Reich. Icones*, ii. 9. *Coronopus Ruellii* (Smith).

*Locality.* Rich waste ground, chiefly in the vicinity of farmyards. *A. Fl.* June, September. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Although this plant has not been observed but sparingly in any of the districts, yet it may not be uncommon, but inconspicuous.

### Raphanus, (Linn.) Radish.
Linn. Cl. xv. Ord. i.

*Name.* From *ra*, (Gr.) quickly, and *phainomai*, (Gr.) to appear, from its rapid vegetation.

1. R. *Raphanistrum*, (Linn.) Wild Radish. Jointed Charlock. White Charlock.

The termination,-astrum or-istrum, was attached by the Romans to the names of cultivated plants, to denote wild ones resembling them, thus, *apiastrum* from *apium; menthastrum* from *mentha; rapistrum* from *rapa; siliquastrum* from *siliqua;* and similarly *oleaster* and *pinaster* from *olea* and *pinus.* Raphanistrum therefore means garden-radish-like. *Engl. Bot. t.* 856. *Reich. Icones*, 4172.

*Locality.* In cornfields and waste grounds, on a gravelly soil, often a troublesome weed. *A. Fl.* June, August. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*General in all the Districts.* Equally frequent and troublesome a weed as *Sinapis arvensis*, which is its general companion in arable land, and liable to be confounded with it by the student. The closed calyx, however, and deeply veined petals sufficiently distinguish this, even previous to the production of the siliques, which render the generic character too obvious to be mistaken. Flowers mostly yellow, with deep purple veins changing to white in maturity. The fruit of *Raphanus* consists of a very small two-celled pedicelliform, usually sterile pod, with a long moniliform beak bearing the seeds,

and dividing transversely into as many indehiscent cells, as there are seeds. This is the true structure of the siliqua lomentacea.

## ORDER. RESEDACEÆ. (DE CAND.)

RESEDA, (LINN.) MIGNIONETTE.

Linn. Cl. xi. Ord. iii.

*Name.* From *resedo,* (Lat.) to allay pain. "*Reseda morbos reseda.*" (i.e. "Reseda, allay these diseases") are part of the words of a charm quoted by Pliny.

1. R. *lutea,* (Linn.) Wild Mignionette. Yellow Rocket. *Engl. Bot. t.* 321. *Reich. Icones,* ii. 100.

*Locality.* Waste places in chalky and limestone districts. *B. Fl.* June, August. *Area,* 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*South Division.*

*South-east District,* "Not uncommon on the chalk in the neighbourhood of Salisbury," *Major Smith* and *Mr. James Hussey.* "Amesbury," *Dr. Southby.*

2. *South Middle District,* More or less distributed over Salisbury Plain. "Devizes," *Miss Cunnington.* "Westbury," *Mrs. Overbury.*

3. *South-west District,* "Warminster," *Mr. Wheeler.* "Fifield," *Miss C. M. Griffith.* Hindon and Great Ridge.

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District,* Abundant in neglected quarries about North Wraxhall, Castle Combe, and Corsham. "Chippenham," *Dr. Alexander Prior.* Kingsdown and Atworth.

5. *North-east District,* "Great Bedwyn," *Mr. William Bartlett.*

This species much resembles the Sweet Mignionette "R. *odorata*" of the gardens, a native of Egypt.[1]

[1] By a manuscript note in the library of the late Sir Joseph Banks, it appears that the seed of the Mignionette was sent in 1742, by Lord Bateman, from the Royal Garden at Paris to Mr. Richard Bateman at Old Windsor, but we should presume that this seed was not dispersed, and perhaps not cultivated beyond Mr. Bateman's garden, as we find that Mr. Miller received the seed from Dr. Adrian Van Royen of Leyden, and cultivated it in the Botanic Garden at Chelsea, in the year 1752. From Chelsea it soon got into the gardens of the London florists, so as to enable them to supply the metropolis with plants to furnish out the balconies, which is noticed by Cowper, who attained the age of twenty-one in the year that this flower first perfumed the British atmosphere by its fra-

2. R. *luteola*, (Linn.) Dyer's Rocket. Yellow Weed. Weld. *Luteolus* signifying yellowish, a diminutive of *luteus*. *Engl. Bot. t.* 320. *Reich. Icones*, ii. 99.

*Locality.* Waste chalky ground, frequent. *B. Fl.* July, August. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*General throughout all the Districts* in waste places, particularly on chalk or limestone. The whole plant gathered in the flowering season yields a rich yellow dye, much employed by our manufacturers of cotton and woollen stuffs, for which purpose it is cultivated in some parts of England.

## ORDER. CISTACEÆ. (JUSS.)

### Helianthemum, (Gaert.) Rock Rose.

Linn. Cl. xiii. Ord. i.

*Name.* From *Helios*, (Gr.) the Sun, and *Anthemon*, a flower; the flowers opening only in bright sunshine.

1. H. *vulgare*, (Gaert.) Common Sun Rose or Rock Rose. Dwarf Cistus. *Cistus Helianthemum, Engl. Bot. t.* 1321. C. *tomentosus, Engl. Bot.* 2208. *Reich. Icones*, 4547, 4548.

*Locality.* Dry hilly pastures on gravelly soil, and pretty general wherever the chalk comes to the surface, increasing in frequency northwards. *P. Sh. Fl.* May, September. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*General in all the Districts.* Varying much in the size and shape of its leaves, and the amount of hoariness and pubescence.

The corolla consists of five roundish petals, that are large in comparison to the size of the plant, and which burst from the confinement of the small calyx with such velocity, that although they instantly expand to a horizontal position, their crumpled petals never become smooth, which circumstance forms a general character in nearly all the species.

The Rock Roses of our gardens are chiefly varieties of H. *vulgare*, which under cultivation varies much in the colour of its flowers.

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grance. The author of the "Task" soon afterwards celebrates it as a favourite plant in London,

> "the sashes fronted with a range
> Of orange, myrtle, or the Fragrant Weed."

Elsewhere he calls it

> "The Fragrant Weed,
> The Frenchman's darling."

## ORDER. VIOLACEÆ. (DE CAND.)

### VIOLA, (LINN.) VIOLET.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. i.

*Name* of Celtic origin, in modern Gaelic *fail*, signifies *a smell*, and *fail-chuach* a *violet*.

1. V. *palustris*, (Linn.) Marsh Violet. *Engl. Bot. t.* 444. *Reich. Icones*, iii.

*Locality.* Bogs and marshy grounds, very rare in the county. *P. Fl.* April, June. *Area*, * * 3. 4. *

*South Division.*

3. *South-west District*, "Boggy ground between Donhead and Semley," *Mr. James Hussey.*

*North Division.*

4. *North-west District*, "Swampy ground near the Mill in Spye Park," *Miss Meredith.*

The Marsh Violet being a plant of cold mountainous districts, should be looked for in the Northern parts of Wilts, especially in spongy bogs, wet pastures, swampy woods and thickets. The *petals* are beautifully pencilled with dark purple veins, terminating posteriorly in a very straight and obtuse *spur*.

2. V. *hirta*, (Linn.) Hairy Violet. *Engl. Bot. t.* 894. *Reich. Icones*, iii.

*Locality.* Woods and pastures, principally in a chalky or limestone soil, frequent. *P. Fl.* April, May. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*Frequent in all the Districts.* Closely allied to the next species, "V. *odorata*," (Linn.) and often mistaken for a scentless variety of that general favourite, as it begins to flower nearly as soon, but lasts much longer in blossom; chiefly distinguished by the want of creeping *scions*, by the greater hairiness of the plant, the *hairs on the petioles always spreading*, and the spur of the petals compressed, not channelled. *Bracts below the middle of the flower stalk.*[1]

V. *odorata* (Linn.) Common Sweet or March Violet. *Engl. Bot. t.* 619. *Reich. Icones*, iii.

*Locality.* Groves and shady banks, frequent. *P. Fl.* March, April. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

[1] The stipules on about the middle of the stem should always be examined in determining the species of *Viola*.

*General in all the Districts.* A white variety of this species is equally common. *Bracts above the middle of the flower stalk. Petioles with deflexed hairs.* Some of the later flowers are occasionally found more or less imperfect or apetalous.

Independent of the delightful perfume of this humble flower, that ere the swallow comes,

> "Take the winds of March with beauty,"

discovering its name and retreat to the most unlettered admirer of nature, before our science

> "Ranged the wild rosy things in learned order,
> And fill'd with Greek the garden's blushing border."

Other marks sufficiently distinguish it from the preceding.

V. *sylvatica*, (Fries.) Wood Violet. *Engl. Bot. t.* 620. *Reich. Icones*, iii. *t.* xii.

*Locality.* Everywhere in woods, thickets, pastures, on banks, and bushy places. *P. Fl.* April, August. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*Very general in all the Districts.* This is the common plant of our banks, hedges, and woods throughout Wilts. In its usual states it is known at once by its short upright central stem, from which the flowering branches are produced laterally, and extended almost horizontally, though ascending towards their extremities. The leaves are thin and flexible, broadly cordate, the upper more or less attenuating into a point, the lower usually cordate reniform.

The flowers are lilac purple, with a paler spur and scentless. The green colour of the plant has a yellower cast than in the other species.

This is the "V. *canina*" of Smith and Hooker, and the "V. *sylvatica*" of Babington. In its dwarf state it is the "V. *flavicornis*" of Foster, *(Engl. Bot. Suppl. t.* 2736,*)* which has small leaves and large flowers, with a pale, and sometimes yellow, spur.

V. *canina*, (Linn.) Dog Violet. *Reich. Icones*, iii. *t.* x. *Gren. et Godr. Fl. de France*, i. 180.

*Locality.* Open heaths and commons, and on hedge banks, in sandy and peaty ground. *P. Fl.* April, May. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*In all the Districts, but sparingly distributed.* This is a distinct species from the "*Viola sylvatica*" of Fries, and according to Mr. H. C. Watson, has been almost always confused with V. *sylvatica*

and V. *lactea*, its larger states or forms being referred to the former of these two, and its smaller forms to the latter. It is not nearly so abundant throughout the county as "V. *sylvatica*," but may be distinguished by the want of the short central and barren stem. The flowering branches are produced by repeated sub-division of the stem itself, and are not lateral growths from it. The leaves are thick and rather rigid, variable in shape, with a cordate base, mostly inclining to ovate if small and early, and to triangular ovate if large and produced later. The flowers are bluish purple with a yellow, *never* blue spur, and scentless; the prevailing colour of the leaves and whole plant is a dark grayish or bluish green, and in its dwarf form is the V. *flavicornis* of Smith's Herbarium. I should feel particularly obliged to botanists for any information on the distribution of this species in Wilts; and in reporting localities for it, care should be taken to particularize the species really intended, which the *name* canina cannot do without explanation, as it may now signify either *sylvatica*, *flavicornis*, or even *lactea*, according to the "cybele."

V. *tricolor*, (Linn.) three coloured Violet. Pansy or Heart's-ease. Pansy, from the French *pensèe*, a thought,

> "There's pansies, that's for thoughts."—*Hamlet*, Act iv. s. 5.

*Engl. Bot. t.* 1287. *Reich. Icones*, iii. 21.

*Locality.* Cultivated and waste ground, common. *A. Fl.* May, September. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*General in all the Districts* with the *Var. b. arvensis* (Murr.) *Engl. Bot. Suppl. t.* 2712.

V. *lutea. b. amœna*, (Symes.) has been reported by Miss Meredith from the Downs near Imber, *(District 2)*. Further information respecting this species would be desirable. I have seen no specimen.

In studying the structure of the Violaceæ, we cannot fail to admire the very simple and beautiful arrangement adapted by nature for the protection and dispersion of its seed. The capsule consists of three valves each, containing about an equal number of germs. During the process of ripening, the seed-vessel hangs in a perpendicular position, and is defended from any excess of moisture by the natural umbrella of the calyx. When the seed is nearly ripe,

the containing vessel shrivels and begins to open, and from the shrinking and consequent erection of the stem, the whole apparatus gradually assumes an upright position, in which the capsule, instead of being shielded by the calyx, is supported by it. But why, it may be asked, should not the seed fall at once from the opening vessel, without being elevated to an upright and higher position, where its timely dispersion appears to be a matter of greater difficulty? If we examine further into this beautiful contrivance, we shall find from the gradual evaporation of moisture, the sides of the valves shrink and roll up, and the sharp edges of each at this stage pressing upon the contained seeds, bring them, though previously arranged in a very irregular manner, into nearly a straight line. Each seed is of an oblong shape and is hard, smooth and shining, and hence, when the unfolding edge of the shrivelling valve presses upon it and slides down behind it, the pressure throws it out with a jerk to a distance, proportioned to its elevation above the ground. Now may we see the reason why, previous to the scattering of the capsule's contents, that vessel is considerably elevated, as by a mechanical agency contrived for the purpose. The seeds projected from an increased elevation are dispersed through a wider circuit, and thereby more effectually fulfil the object of their formation. With such wonderful skill is the mechanism of a single flower constructed, and with such admirable precision does it accomplish all its purposes.

## ORDER. DROSERACEÆ. (DE CAND.)

### Drosera, (Linn.) Sundew.

Linn. Cl. v. Ord. vi.

*Name.* From *droseros,* (Gr.) dewy, from *drosos,* dew, the pellucid drops which are secreted by its glandular hairs, appearing like drops of dew, and continue in spite of the sun which is fatal to the true dew. In Latin of the middle ages, (for it was unnoticed by the ancients,) it is called *Ros solis,* a mere translation of the common name. Nearly all the species stain with a purple colour the paper in which they are placed.

1. D. *rotundifolia*, (Linn.) Round-leaved Sundew. *Engl. Bot. t.* 867. *Reich. Icones*, iii. 24.

*Locality.* In bogs amongst sphagnum, rare. *P. Fl.* July, August. *Area*, 1. * * * *

*South Division.*

1. *South-east District*, "Boggy ground about Downton," *Major Smith.* "Bog on Alderbury Common," *Mr. James Hussey.* "Langford and Plaitford Common," *Rev. E. Simms.*

2. D. *intermedia* (Hayn.) Spathulate-leaved Sundew. D. *longifolia*, (Sm.) *Engl. Bot. t.* 868. *Reich. Icones*, iii. 24.

*Locality.* Bogs and moist heathy ground. *A. Fl.* July, August. *Area*, 1. * * * *

*South Division.*

1. *South-east District*, "Bog on Alderbury Common," *Turner and Dillwyn's Botanists Guide*, observed (1850) growing in the same locality. *Messrs. James Hussey* and *W. H. Hatcher.* "Langford and Plaitford Common," *Rev. E. Simms* and *Mr. W. H. Hatcher.*

Well distinguished by its rough and not loose coat adhering firmly to the rest of the seed, a character observed and figured by Dreves and Hayne.

*Parnassia palustris*, (Linn.) Grass of Parnassus. I am recently informed by Mr James Hussey, that his late brother, Mr. Ambrose Hussey, when on a visit at Warneford Place near Highworth, observed this rare plant in a bog in some plenty, whilst out shooting, and brought home a handful of it. His widow, Mrs. A. Hussey, has still a specimen preserved in her Herbarium. The adjoining county (Berks) coming close up to Warneford Place, I am not in a position to state that the plant was seen in Wiltshire, though it is believed to have been picked at Sevenhampton, within the county. This fact I hope to ascertain by a visit to the locality during the ensuing summer.

About the year 1830, the late Mr. Drummond, an excellent and trustworthy observer, whose name appears frequently in the pages of Sir W. Hooker's "British Flora," discovered this plant growing near Devizes, but I am not aware of its ever having been since observed in the neighbourhood, although repeatedly sought for by

myself and other botanists. It should be looked for where the soil is a black peat, saturated with spring water, in the Northern Districts of the county.

## ORDER. POLYGALACEÆ. (JUSS.)

### Polygala, (Linn.) Milk Wort.

Linn. Cl. xvii. Ord. ii.

*Name.* Compounded of *polu*, much, and *gala*, milk, the Greek name of a plant, supposed to increase the milk of cattle which feed on it.

1. P. *vulgaris*, (Linn.) Common Milk Wort. *Engl. Bot. t.* 76. *Reich. Icones.*

*Locality.* On chalky, heathy, and moorish grounds, in bushy places, pastures, and woods, frequent. *P. Fl.* June, September. *Area*, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

*General in all the Districts.* Varying much in colour, according to soil.

P. *calcarea*, (Schultz.) "P. *amara*," (Don.) Specimens obligingly sent me from numerous correspondents, so named from the chalk districts of Wilts, are merely referable to P. *vulgaris*. I have not gathered the true P. *calcarea* nearer the county than Cuxton in Kent. It is figured in *Engl. Bot. Suppl. t.* 2764.

# The Great Wiltshire Storm

## Of December 30th, 1859.

By the Rev. Alfred Charles Smith, M.A.

SINCE remarkable atmospheric and meteorological phenomena, which have been observed in Wiltshire, do undoubtedly belong to its Natural History, I shall offer no apology to the members of our Society for bringing before them a detailed account of the terrific hurricane, (of unprecedented violence in this country, as I believe,) which swept over a long but narrow district in the Northern division of the county on December 30th, 1859. This has been deemed of sufficient importance and interest, not only to attract hundreds of the curious from various distant parts to see the scene, but to call forth the attention of Mr. G. A. Rowell[1] the scientific assistant keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, who has for many years given his attention to such subjects, and who has carefully investigated the phenomena of our hurricane, to ascertain their bearings on the theory of storms, and with a view (as I understand) of bringing the subject under the consideration of the Meteorological department of the Board of Works.

But I would crave the indulgence of my readers for the imperfect manner in which I have explained some of the details, arising from an insufficient acquaintance with the science of meteorology. At the same time, as I am well aware that in giving a full account of this most extraordinary tornado, I shall have to state facts which will appear to the uninitiated to border on the marvellous, and to relate occurrences, which at first sight seem almost impossible (but which, as I know them to be true, I shall not on that account flinch from detailing) I would disarm the incredulity of the sceptical, by

[1] I would beg here at the outset to express my warmest thanks and obligations to Mr. Rowell, not only for the kindness and courtesy with which he has replied to my numerous questions, but for very much useful information, and many valuable hints, of which I have availed myself largely throughout this paper *passim*.

entreating their patience and forbearance, until at least they have investigated the subject in some degree for themselves; and I can assure them that the deeper they dive into the mysteries of this science, the more they will find to astonish and amaze them, more particularly if they extend their enquiries beyond our island to tropical latitudes, where it is notorious that the hailstorm, the rainstorm, the hurricane, and the tornado have their home. And if this latter remark seems to weaken my argument, and to allude to another phase of the subject inapplicable to our Wiltshire storm, I beg at once to bring forward the valuable testimony of Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N. who declares that in all his experience of typhoons in China and other Southern and tropical countries, he never had an idea of the power of wind till the day he visited the scene of our Wiltshire tornado.

With these preliminary observations, I now address myself to my subject.

The close of the year 1859 will long be remembered by the inhabitants of some of the villages of North Wilts as the period of "the Great Storm." It occurred at about half-past one p.m. on Friday, December 30th, and beginning its devastations about a mile to the south of Calne, and coming up for the west, it shaped its course for E.N.E., and took nearly a straight line in that direction for about thirteen miles, its breadth varying from 250 to about 400 yards: at what velocity[1] it rushed over this course it is

[1] To avoid misconception I should explain here, that when I speak of the rapidity of its passage, I would not by any means imply that the destructive effects of the storm were in consequence of the velocity with which it rushed over its track. I believe this could not have been the case, as it would have been at a rate of much more than a mile in a minute, whereas several persons distinctly heard the *roar* of the storm (not the thunder) at least three or four minutes before it came on or passed by. In the case of the storm, to which I shall afterwards allude, at Clyffe Pypard, it passed from Glastonbury to Oxford at the rate of about 32 miles per hour, whereas the wind to produce such effects must have had a velocity of from 60 to 80 miles in that time. If the destructive effects had been produced by the velocity with which the storm *passed along* its track, they would have been more uniform, and the greater violence of the hurricane could not have occurred as it did at particular spots; but it is not difficult to conceive such jumps or breaks as resulting from the irregularity of the rainfall, and consequently of the rarefaction produced by it, as I shall afterwards more fully explain. I believe a storm cloud may pass along at a mode-

impossible to conjecture, but it seems to be universally allowed that from two to three minutes was the time occupied in passing over any given spot; and during these few moments, it swept a clear and most perceptible path in its onward progress, tearing up by the roots and snapping short off the huge trunks of some of the largest elms and other trees, unroofing houses, stacks, and cottages, and hurling men and cattle to the ground, and dashing them furiously to and fro, and rolling them over and over in its rough embrace.

Several persons saw it from a short distance, coming up over the open down, but being on one side of its course, they were entirely out of it, and felt none of its breath as it tore by. Some of these witnesses describe it as a thick volume of smoke, or a dense cloud of steam rushing through the air: but to those within its line, so appalling was its appearance, and so terrific the roar of its approach, that the stoutest heart felt unnerved, and the steadiest head bewildered at so sudden, so unusual, and so fearful a visitation. Most of the villagers sought refuge within their houses, apprehending some unwonted catastrophe; while others who could not gain shelter in time, had to cling with all their might to posts or gates, and even so found great difficulty in withstanding the fury of the gale. In an instant the storm was upon them, ushered in by a most vivid flash of lightning and an instantaneous clap of thunder, and attended by abundant rain and hailstones of a large size. These, however, seem to have been partial in their favours, covering the ground in some places, while in others not one was to be seen. And so sudden and furious was its onset, so loud and deafening its roar, so strange and unearthly the darkness, (not unlike that attending the annular eclipse of the

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rate rate, and yet the wind resulting from the vacuum within the cloud may be of any velocity it is possible to imagine; and (as far as I can learn) our hurricane seems to have passed along in the *general* direction of the wind blowing at the time, which was very high: *how* high in this particular locality I have no means of knowing, but I learn that at Oxford on the 29th it had an average velocity of 22½, and on the 30th (the day of our storm) 24½ miles per hour; which is undoubtedly a *very* high wind: the direction on the two days was from S.W. and W.S.W.

sun the previous year,) so terrific the crash of falling roofs, (tiles and rafters and thatch seeming to fill the air, while the windows were beaten in by the hail,) that many thought the Judgment Day had arrived, and others believed an earthquake was demolishing their homes. Indeed, so appalling was the whole scene, and in consequence men's senses seem to have been so paralyzed with terror, that, (strange to say,) along the whole line of storm, where hundreds of trees were thrown down, scarcely a single individual saw or heard a tree fall, and nobody realized what was occurring till the hurricane had gone by. But in three minutes the storm had passed on, and then when the frightened villagers emerged from their cottages, what a sight met the eye on all sides; the largest trees torn up by the roots, upheaving tons of earth attached to them to a height of fourteen feet above the ground, large branches snapped off and carried on many yards from where they fell; barns in ruins or prostrate on the ground; ricks demolished, and the sheaves carried away; their own houses unroofed, and their gardens filled with straw, fallen chimneys, and tiles; and all this havoc effected in three minutes of time!

Such is the general description of the storm, as I have gathered it from many eye-witnesses along its whole line, and from a personal and very minute inspection of its scene from end to end. I proceed now to relate more in detail the exact course it took, and the mischief it caused.

The first intimation we have of its assuming any great force, the first mark indeed of its prowess, is on the property of the Marquis of Lansdowne, near the Devizes road, about a mile south of Calne, where it broke off the large branch of an oak tree within the precincts of Bowood Park: thence, steering eastwards, it partially tore off the thatch of a cottage; blew down three trees at Stock Street, the property of Mr. Robert Henley; and passed on to the Rookery Farm, where it also prostrated several fine elms and decapitated others. Thence to Quemerford Villa, astonishing the inmates by bursting in the door and windows: and so on to Mr. Slade's Mill, the property of Mr. Tanner, who suffered so largely at Yatesbury: here it scattered far and wide the stone tiles of the

roofing of the stables and other buildings, in addition to other damage. And now hurling down several trees on its way, it reached Blacklands Park (the seat of Mr. Marshall Hall), hitherto renowned for its magnificent timber, and then the work of destruction began in earnest, all its previous efforts having been mere child's play compared to the fury of its attacks here. First it partially unroofed the new lodge, and snapped off many of the firs which formed a shelter at its back, then rushing forth into the Park, swept down no less than one hundred and forty eight trees, some of great size and beauty, tearing up some by the roots, and snapping off other large trunks, as if they had been twigs; so that to the inmates of the house, who were looking from the windows, and who were slightly removed from the main line of the storm, it appeared as if all the trees in the Park were simultaneously, and in an instant dashed headlong to the earth. But the work of desolation goes on apace now, and away goes the storm, leaving Blacklands far behind, along the Bath road, which for a good mile from this spot and towards Marlborough was blocked up by fallen timber. Here too it crossed the road, and visited Mr. Bodman's farm, the property of Lord Lansdowne: then the Hail farm, occupied by Mr. Arnold, and belonging to Mr. Heneage, where a vast number of trees (amounting in all to about one hundred) were prostrated in every direction: and thence to Mr. Maundrell's farm, the property of Mr. Poynder, when again forty more trees were added to the list of victims. Here it seems to have contracted its breadth, and to have rushed up the gully, along which the greater part of the village of Cherhill is built, and here, confined within narrower limits, its fury seems to have been poured upon every thing which came in its way, so that scarcely a tree stands unscathed, while hundreds are lying in every direction, and scarcely a cottage retains its roof, the thatch and tiles and in some cases chimneys falling victims to its attacks. A few of the most prominent particulars in this locality may exemplify its violence: and first Cherhill Mill deserves especial mention, no less than fifty trees (half of them elms, and the remaining half apple and other fruit trees) having been thrown down within a very small space; and yet Mr. Reynolds the

miller, (who in passing to the mill could not reach it before the storm was upon him, and clung to a rail of the orchard during its entire passage) assures me that he neither heard nor saw a single tree fall, so awful and bewildering was the effect of its sudden tremendous and deafening attack. Again, in another instance, the roof of a cottage was lifted off in a mass and deposited in the road: while both the Church and the School sustained injury, though not to a considerable amount. Throughout this village again the property of Mr. Heneage suffered severely, more especially in the farm occupied by Mr. Neate, where the roofs of the farm buildings and barns were all more or less injured, in addition to the loss of many magnificent elms and other trees, to the number of about thirty five overthrown or dismantled. And again the farm of Mr. Hanks sustained considerable damage, to the roofs of the house and outbuildings, as well as to the barn, stack-yard and the trees which sheltered them. And now "Excelsior" was the battle cry of the hurricane, and with a shriek of victory and a roar of exultation it rushed up the narrow ravine at the extreme east of Cherhill, leaving that village behind it, and on and away for the open down; and chancing to fall in with a wheat rick which stood in its path, it carried the greater part along with it, hurling whole sheaves several hundred yards, threshing out the corn all over the field, and whirling large quantities of straw above a mile. Here it seems to have gathered fresh strength, as it reached the high table land or plateau of the open down, and to have attained its greatest fury; and spying six large trees standing out on the exposed plain, in an outlying tract occupied by Mr. Salter, it hurled five of them to the ground like ninepins, as it rushed by in its mad career, and then on it dashed towards Yatesbury, which was to be the principal scene of its triumph. And first, singling out here and there a fir tree in some long plantations and belts on my glebe, it snapped them off or tore them up, to the number of forty, with most fantastic partiality, as if sending out a whiff for the purpose, as the main body of the storm hurried by, and leaving the surrounding trees apparently unruffled by the breeze. Thence, abstaining from the slightest injury to the Church, and scarcely removing a tile from

the School, it began a furious onslaught on the timber all around, uprooting one of the large yews on my glebe, but sparing the pride of our churchyard, (which without partiality I believe to the finest and best grown yew tree in the county) and overturning right and left, on either side of the church, the large trees on the property of Mr. Charles Tanner, which were the ornament of that portion of the parish. Then straight away for Mr. John Tanner's and the south end of the village, where it did more damage than in any other spot in its whole course: for first it entirely unroofed several cottages, ricks and barns: then threw down chimneys and out-houses: lifted off in a mass the entire roof of a long cattle-shed, which was in a measure protected on the windward side by a large barn at no great distance from it: smashed in the windows on the south front of the house: laid flat the east and west walls of the kitchen garden: prostrated two barns; and uprooted or broke off almost all the fine elms round the house: in addition to the playful freaks of throwing a cow into a pond, hurling one of the large cart horses from one end of the yard to the other, and dashing him at length against the shed at the extreme end; and as a climax, taking up a heavy broad-wheeled waggon weighing 22 cwt., and lifting it over a high hedge, depositing it on its side a dozen yards or more from where it stood. After these eccentric manœuvres and wondrous feats of strength, away goes the hurricane for Winterbourne Monkton, coursing again for two miles over the open country, and only marking its path here and there by overthrowing the few trees which stood in its way. Arrived at Monkton, a large barn, a cattle shed, and the trees which surrounded the stack-yard, all in the occupation of Mr. Eyles, were the first victims it attacked, throwing down the barn; an excellent one, and of great strength and in good repair; seizing the heavy substantial roof of the long and perfectly new cattle shed, (measuring 53 feet by 16,) and lifting it off the walls which supported it in a solid mass; snapping off the fir trees, and uprooting a vast number of elms: indeed Mr. Eyles, is the chief sufferer at Monkton, though not by any means the only one. The Church received considerable damage, the west window being beaten in,

and the roof injured: the School too lost its bell turret and was otherwise maltreated: the old Rectory House, which had stood for many generations was altogether dismantled and became a ruin, and the cottagers who inhabited it were driven out to seek shelter elsewhere; in addition to the unroofing many ricks, sheds, and other buildings belonging to Mr. Reed and others. But there is no lingering here for the hurricane, for again the cry "Excelsior" seems to have rung out upon the blast, as the spirit of the storm once more began to mount, and this time to the highest down, even to the summit of old Hackpen. Here as it hurried by the cottages and barns on the bleak hill-top, that rejoice in the wonderful name of "Glory Ann," (as may be seen in the Ordnance and other maps,) it seems to have had a friendly feeling towards buildings so exposed and solitary, and merely giving a passing salute by scattering a little thatch here and there, down it rushed to Temple Farm, in the occupation of Mr. Kemm, where it overturned several trees, and tore off the thatch of barns and other buildings. Thence up again to the heights above Rockley, and uprooting a few trees there with its accustomed eccentric partiality, away over the open country, and down into the valleys, and up again over the intervening downs to Ogbourne St. George, where it left its last parting token, by blowing down a small barn and two trees. From this point we lose all trace of it, and we may conclude it did no farther damage, but had ended its career; for though many reports have been circulated of its effects farther on and in several localities, they all appear on investigation to have been the result of other gales, which were very prevalent all over the kingdom at that time, but to have had no connection with this, neither the hour nor even the day of such catastrophes agreeing with those of our "great storm" of December 30th.

Here then we have before us the whole route of the hurricane, and its principal points of attack within that route (for to enumerate every item of damage would have been impossible.) And now we are in a position to comment upon the above facts, and to draw out and examine more leisurely several very remarkable peculiarities which will not have failed to strike the careful observer.

And first I would call attention to the wonderful preservation of life, both of man and beast, for which the infidel with his maxims of chance, would find it difficult to account, but wherein God's Providential care for His creatures has been most signally displayed. For though the storm passed through three villages in its course; though it occurred in the very middle of the day; and though it extended for no less than eleven miles in length by nearly a quarter of a mile in breadth; and though hundreds of trees were in an instant thrown down, across the roads, and over the gardens, and in several cases upon the cottages themselves, yet most mercifully not a single life was lost, nor did any serious accident occur to either man or beast. Hair-breadth escapes indeed there were in abundance: for instance, several men and boys were buried under the ruins of fallen barns both at Yatesbury and Monkton, and how they all escaped the heavy beams and rafters which fell around them, seems perfectly miraculous, but they were all extricated from their perilous position with no worse result than sundry bruises and an exceeding terror. Again, on the north side of the road nearly opposite Blacklands a tree fell across a shed, into which an old man had run for shelter, but while the shed was crushed to the earth, the man escaped unhurt: and again, at Yatesbury, Mr. Pontin, the relieving officer of the Calne Union, was in imminent danger, from the falling of two large trees, close to him. Still more remarkable are some of the instances of narrow escape of destruction among the cattle. At the extreme west of Cherhill, near Mr. Maundrell's farm, lies a narrow strip of meadow of about half an acre in extent, surrounded with elms, no less than twenty-three of which were swept down in an instant, and appeared completely to choke up the field; yet it will hardly be believed that a donkey belonging to the carpenter, Charles Aland, who dwells hard by, and which had been turned into this meadow, was found unhurt amidst the prostrate timber, though there appeared scarcely a vacant space wherein it could stand. Nor was this the only animal bearing a charmed life which the worthy carpenter possessed, for a large tree fell across his pig-sty, crushing it to the earth, but the pig crept out uninjured, and was found standing by its ruined

home perfectly untouched. Again at Mr. Neate's farm in the same village, eight cows were inclosed with hurdles in a narrow space, and across this enclosure several trees fell in different directions, yet not a cow was even scratched, to the amazement of every one who has seen the spot. I have already remarked on the overthrow of Mr. Tanner's cart horse and cow at Yatesbury; but when the storm was gone by, they seem to have emerged, the one from the shed into which he was whirled, the other out of the pond into which she was cast, none the worse for their temporary discomfiture. No less strange was the escape of Mr. Eyles's oxen at Monkton, the roof of whose shed was blown off, as I have already described; but when a passage could be effected through the *debris*, hastened by very reasonable doubts as to the possibility of their existence, they were discovered tied to their respective posts, in no degree injured nor apparently much alarmed. Indeed the only creatures which seem to have lost their lives in the hurricane, were sundry hares and partridges, three or four of the former having been picked up dead, immediately after the storm, and I myself having chanced to ride by some of the latter, which I found almost entirely denuded of feathers, doubtless the effect of their being repeatedly dashed with violence on the earth: but surely with such proofs of its fury before us, it is no wonder that such feeble creatures were powerless before the blast: rather would it have been an additional source of astonishment, had they been able to sustain it.

My next observation refers to the beginning and end of the hurricane, for we all feel inclined to enquire whence did it come, and whither did it go? And here I will not pretend to affirm what must be matter of pure conjecture; for whether it descended from above at its first point of attack, as some suppose, or whether (as seems more probable) it had been gathering strength farther westward; and again at the other extremity, whether it mounted aloft, or whether it disported itself farther on the open down, expending its fury on the bleak hill side, and so gradually subsiding and at length dying away, there is no direct evidence to show: but to any one visiting the spot, it is clear that it began with comparative gentleness, contenting itself at first with tearing off branches

and limbs of trees only, but gathering strength in its onward progress, and lashing itself into frenzy, very rapidly it increased in might, in good sooth *crevit eundo*, and by the time it reached Blacklands Park, had attained such power, as to be capable of the greatest feats of strength, which indeed it was not slow to exhibit. Even here, however, I contend it had not attained the height of its fury, and not at any rate till it was compressed within the narrow limits of the gulley at Cherhill, perhaps not till it reached its mid course at Yatesbury, did it put forth its whole strength. And again, precisely the same method of gradual decrease seems to have marked its finale, for though the overthrow of part of a small barn was its last and not unworthy effort, yet it left the surrounding trees and buildings comparatively scatheless, and its victims for several miles previously had become few, far between and ignoble. For these reasons I apprehend, that it began and ended at no great distance from the limits I have assigned it, and that it was a genuine Wiltshire storm, its birth, life, and death having occurred within the heart of the county.

And now I come to one of the most interesting portions of my subject, and would invite careful attention to the general direction of the storm, and the remarkable peculiarities attending its progress, with reference to the position of the trees and buildings as they were prostrated on the ground. I have already said that the direct course of the storm was E.N.E., and it will be seen by any one who will take the trouble to consult a map, that a line drawn from the point of its commencement, one mile south of Calne, to that of its final disappearance at Ogbourn St. George, will very nearly pass through every farm estate and village enumerated above, so that the course of the storm was undoubtedly in a direct line; or if the ends did incline slightly towards the north, the curve was so slight, as to be almost imperceptible. But notwithstanding that the hurricane came up from West to East, we do not find the trees and buildings invariably lying in the general direction of the storm, indeed there are very many most remarkable instances to the contrary, from which I select a few of the more prominent. For example, in the narrow strip of meadow above

mentioned, where Aland's donkey was feeding, the field being in shape an acute angled triangle, the acute angle lying towards the storm or westwards, the trees which stood on the two long sides of the field were almost all thrown inwards and towards one another, scarcely a tree on either side falling outwards towards either of the adjoining meadows. Again, from the top of Aland's house (for here the storm exhibited great violence) a slate ridge-crest, (or crease, as it is provincially termed) weighing 27½lbs., and measuring 4½ feet long by 7 inches wide, was carried northwards about 40 yards; while a rick and some trees standing in a parallel line at Oar, (commonly called Whyr) farm, were blown due south. Again at Cherhill, several large elms on Mr. Neate's land fell across one another in diametrically opposite directions; precisely the same thing occurred with reference to my own trees in a long plantation, the firs in more than one instance fell with their tops towards one another, and in one case actually crossing each other on the ground. And again in a field to the west of the churchyard at Yatesbury, a row of elms[1] and a row of ash, in parallel lines, and of sufficient size to have served for years as the favourite nesting places in a thriving rookery, have been uprooted, both lines falling inwards, across the direction of the storm, and towards one another. And once more, the east and west walls of Mr. Tanner's kitchen garden were *both* blown *inwards*, and so laid flat on the ground: while the cart horse before mentioned was blown from the east towards the west, directly in the teeth of the general line of the gale. But these are merely instances of what may be observed in many localities, and are by no means to be considered the only cases of the storm's attack from an unexpected quarter, for several of the houses and other buildings, though standing directly exposed to the fury at the hurricane, exhibit their western fronts perfectly unscathed, while the opposite

[1] These elms, eight in number and each measuring 70 feet in length, were all thrown down without an exception; of the ash (which measured 60 feet in length) three only of the row of nine were prostrated; the rows of elms and ash were about 60 yards apart. In the field east of the churchyard two large elms were blown down towards S.E.; and four N.N.W.; these also were 60 yards apart: between these two fields stand the church and churchyard, which were uninjured.

sides bear marks of injury; and so the eastern no less than the western sides of the corn stacks were hurled to the ground, the wind appearing to have wrapped round them, and so scattered the sheaves in all directions, and to an incredible distance: while the trees throughout the whole distance lie facing every point of the compass,[1] though the great majority of course fell eastwards, in the general direction of the storm. Now these are very remarkable circumstances, and well deserve careful attention, for there must be a cause to account for the peculiarity, and for this manifest tendency in many instances both in the trees and buildings attacked to fall inwards towards a common centre and in a narrow space. How then is such a phenomenon to be accounted for? There are some who affirm that the storm came on with *undulatory* movement, like the waves of the sea, and thus account for its selection of certain houses and trees here and there, leaving others all around them untouched, as occurred more especially in my own plantations; and in the case of a cottage occupied by one Anthony Edwards, near Blacklands Park, which stands uninjured in the midst of destruction, not to mention the church at Yatesbury, which seems to have been specially protected. But this theory, however ingenious and plausible as regards the single question of the eccentric partiality shown to some, and the furious attack on other objects, utterly fails to account for the reversed position of so many of them: but certainly if a theory be correct, it ought to meet every case: this therefore must at once be abandoned. Others again say that it had a *rotatory* movement, spinning in circles, revolving very rapidly, and drawing everything within reach into its vortex as it whirled along; and this is probably correct, so far as it goes; for I apprehend that such *was* the movement of the tornado,[2] but even this

[1] I should explain here, that though there were occasional instances, (two at Quemerford, one at Cherhill, and one at Yatesbury) of trees falling, as it were *backwards*, with their heads turned towards *the west*, and many others in the direction of south and south east, yet by far the more usual position of those which were not prostrated in the line of the storm, was more or less northward, at every inclination from right across, to the general direction of the storm.

[2] I am bound to say that on this point Mr. Rowell entertains a different opinion, though in this one particular I venture to differ from him; his remarks on this head are as follows, "Although the whirling of the storm would not tell

advances us only a little way in explanation of the back and side currents, driving objects across and in the teeth of the general course of the gale, and is not sufficient to account for the more remarkable results of the storm. Now no one seems to me to have given so probable a solution to this mystery, (and certainly no one has made such deep researches and investigated so diligently the whole theory of storms) as Mr. Rowell. He states in one of his publications on the subject,[1] after some very masterly arguments and a chain of proofs in support of his opinion, "that the vacuum or rarefaction created by the fall of rain and the escape of its electricity is the cause of storms and tornadoes of all kinds, on the theory that particles of vapour are carried up and supported by their coatings of electricity; and as water is 860 times heavier than air at the sea-level, and as each particle must occupy the space of an equal weight of air, it follows that on the fall of an inch of rain a vacuum or rarefaction would result in the space above, equal to that which would be produced by the abstraction or annihilation of 645 cubic feet of air over every square yard where such rain might fall, and during the time in which it was falling;" and again, that when portions of a cloud are attracted towards the earth, or when heavy rain falls, a vast conductor is thus formed "for the accumulated electricity of the cloud to the earth; then as the passage of electricity is so instantaneous, an enormous vacuum or rarefaction would be produced within the cloud, on the instant of the passing off of the electricity: matters beneath the

against the theory I advance still I cannot say that I could see any evidence of a whirlwind in it, and I believe that the position of the trees that fell (as far as I saw them) may be accounted for, either from a rush of air right onward into the rarefied space produced by the passing of the storm cloud, or by an occasional lateral rush of air from the northward or southward, but chiefly from the latter. A man in answer to my question of *how* the rain seemed to fall, said, "it came down in *swashes*," and I think it may also be said that occasionally the wind came in *swashes* too. The effect of the wind on the lea-side of houses, &c., gives no evidence of a whirlwind, as I think it may be caused by the rarefaction of the air being more complete on the lea-side than on the windward of a building as the clouds passed over, and I think that the lateral rush of air into such spaces would produce such effects as those I saw."

[1] See Mr. Rowell's very able Essay "On the cause of rain and its allied phenomena," (Oxford, 1859) which will well repay a careful perusal.

cloud would have a tendency to rise into the rarefied space, and the inward and upward rush of air into the cloud would carry up whatever was within its vortex, in proportion to the intensity of its upward force, the rising air assuming more or less the character of a whirlwind, or rushing upwards in sweeping currents from all points towards the centre of the tornado." Now if these statements are correct (and I see no reason to doubt their accuracy) I think when we put them together, we have before us a deduction exactly suiting our purpose, and that the heavy fall of rain, as well as the abundant discharge of the electric fluid, both of which certainly attended our storm, must have produced, throughout the whole course of the tempest, an excessive rarefaction and an enormous vacuum, sufficient to account for every particular, astonishing as some of the incidents undoubtedly are.

I now propose to apply this theory to some special cases, and take the principal feats of the storm in detail. First with reference to the waggon, on whose flight over the hedge some of the more incredulous have made merry, but which is not in reality by any means the *most* extraordinary instance of the power of the wind. I am glad that I have Mr. Rowell's authority for stating on this head, that it may be accounted for, from the expansion of the air beneath it first heaving it up, and then the onward rush of air carrying it over the hedge; though surely those who accept the above theory, will have no difficulty now in assenting to this fact, for the waggon, measuring 11 feet by 6, if the whole of the pressure of air above it was taken off as the storm cloud passed, the expansive force acting on it must have equalled about 63 tons; but a sudden rarefaction of one-tenth that amount would have sufficed to upheave it as the storm went by. The same principle will apply to the seizure of the cart horse and the cow, and their inability to stand against the wind, viz. the rarefaction of the air above them, and their consequent buoyancy and tendency to rise into the rarefied space, while the gale, acting from without the vortex, drove them on towards the centre of the tornado, without reference to the general direction whence the storm blew. And again, the fact that the eastern and western walls of Mr. Tanner's garden

were both blown inwards, shows that the air must have been rarefied by the passing of the cloud, and that they were driven in by lateral pressure. But not to prolong the question unnecessarily, I come now to what I apprehend to be the greatest feat of the storm, which was the breaking off and hurling to a distance of nearly 60 yards before they struck upon the soft ground, the heavy tops of three elm trees, standing just above Cherhill Mill, whose length was about 25 feet, and whose weight may be conjectured from the fact, that Mr. Reynolds assures me it required three horses, and even then was as much as they could do, to drag them one by one into his yard. The above theory of the production of a vacuum and its absorbing tendency, aided by the force of the gale from without, accounts very satisfactorily to my mind (and nothing else will account) for this extraordinary feat; as well as for similar instances, of which there are several, of other trees and other large limbs hurled a considerable distance; among which I would particularise one at Quemerford Mill, another at Mr. Maundrell's farm blown across an entire meadow, and another in Barrow-way at Yatesbury. The removal of the three entire roofs, viz. of the cottage at Cherhill (measuring 16 by 13 feet) of the shed at Yatesbury (41 by 15 feet) and the cattle shed at Monkton (53 by 16 feet) though to be accounted for on the same principle, differs in certain respects. In neither case does it appear that the walls supporting those roofs are in any degree injured, but the roofs seem to have been lifted up by some strong upheaving force, as the cloud passed over, and then a current in the direction of the storm carried them on. And this (I learn from Mr. Rowell) is no uncommon occurrence during tornadoes, for (I quote again from his book) "the great diminution of atmospheric pressure within the whirl is shown by the fact that in violent tornadoes, the windows, doors, &c., of buildings near the centre of the line of the tornado, are very often burst outwards, as if from the expansion of the air within the building on the sudden cessation of external pressure: even the cellar floors of buildings have been burst upwards during such storms, where it has been impossible for the wind to get beneath them to force them up." (276). The same principle of

the expansion of the air within the building will account for the striking fact, that in the case of a somewhat lofty house with a tiled roof at Cherhill, as well as in the case of several thatched cottages both at Cherhill and Yatesbury, the sides of the roofs most exposed to the full fury of the hurricane, and on which the storm blew, were uninjured; while the opposite or eastern sides, which were apparently protected from the wind, were carried off; whereby it seems probable that the expansion of the air within the building forced off the roofs on the eastern sides, as the storm cloud passed over, while those on the western sides were kept on by the air pressing onwards towards the rarefied space in the cloud itself. Perhaps the same principle may account for the apparent inconsistency, that in several cases low buildings attached to the eastern sides of more lofty houses, and where it would seem impossible for them to be affected by the storm, have been completely unroofed, as is most strikingly shown at Quemerford Mill. And again, in the same manner, on the N.E. side of Cherhill Church, where the bank is very steep, and across the line of storm, and the low trees and shrubs growing on it are apparently protected from the gale, and are very little, if at all higher than the churchyard; where (in addition to all this) there was a rick standing on the edge of the bank and broadside to the storm, yet the trees on the bank were crushed down as by an avalanche, which can only be accounted for by the rarefaction of the air in the glen as the storm cloud passed, and then by the rush of heavier air down into it.

I come now to speak of the hail-stones which accompanied the storm in large quantities, and which from their enormous size and peculiar shapes were almost as extraordinary as the tornado itself: moreover, their forms seem to have varied in different localities; thus Mr. Spenser of Bowood saw some more resembling flat pieces of ice than hail: they were nearly half an inch in thickness, and from two to three inches in diameter, star-shaped, with rays ranging from four to seven in number, and the rays of different sizes. Others again were wedge-shaped and about three inches in length, and in some cases several of these were frozen together: *these hail-stones fell clear of the rain-cloud;* and Mr. Rowell suggests that

hail of this character probably has given rise to the idea, that has sometimes prevailed, that ice had fallen from the clouds, as if the water had frozen in sheets and then broken up into angular pieces. Others have described them as wedges three inches long, tapering to a point at one end, but heavily weighted with a massive lump at the base: *this was where it was raining at the time;* and Mr. Rowell considers that this form resulted from the fall of some of the wedge-shaped stones precipitated through the lower clouds and becoming increased in size by the accumulation of vapours frozen on their larger and heavier ends. At Yatesbury again, the hail-stones were of an entirely different shape, for they had now lost their wedge-like character, and resembled rough irregular stones of about two inches in diameter, and this form may perhaps have been produced by their being whirled about and retarded in their fall, when the storm was at its greatest violence. At Cherhill there was little or no hail, but to the north on the hill above, they fell freely, and I have a graphic description of their shape from Mr. Neate's shepherd, who likened them to the middle of a waggon wheel, with the spokes all broken off. At Monkton no hail was seen, though there was an abundance of rain, but at Berwick Bassett, within little more than half-a-mile of Monkton northwards, the hail-stones fell in large quantities, and for their enormous size I am happy to be able to adduce the testimony of the Rev. R. Mead and Mr. Viveash, who measured some and found them to be $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and others again, measured accurately with compasses, proved to be no less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and some even to have exceeded 6 inches in circumference, with a diameter of half an inch. This is undoubtedly a very extraordinary size for English hail-stones, though we shall cease to marvel at them so much when we come to read the account of hail in tropical regions, as detailed before the British Association in 1850 and 1855 by Colonel Sykes in his communication "on Indian Hailstorms." There we are told on the best authority, that the hail-stones, which fall in India, in the great majority of cases, exceed the size of filberts; but that occasionally they are as large as pullets' eggs, oranges, and even cocoa nuts and pumpkins; that *two pounds* have been given as the actual

weight of a single hail-stone; and that they have on several occasions caused great loss of life among cattle, and have sometimes been fatal to human beings. I may instance the great storm of Peshawur, in the Himalayas, in May 1853, when eighty-four human beings, and three thousand oxen were killed, the hail-stones being hard, compact, and spherical, and measuring nearly a foot in circumference: and that at Naine Tal, in the Lower Himalayas, in May 1855, where some of the stones weighed above a pound and a half, exceeded the dimensions of a cricket ball, struck down men and animals, unroofed houses, and destroyed trees. I have the greater confidence in adducing the particulars of this latter storm, because they are abundantly corroborated by a near relative of my own, who was an eye witness to their occurrence. But to return to our storm in North Wilts.

I regret that I have no means of ascertaining the precise amount of rain which fell during the hurricane, but that a very copious discharge then took place is certain, and by way of obtaining the nearest information on this head within my reach, I have instituted enquiries at all the mills near which it passed, and from one and all I derive the same reply, that the rise of the water was both greater and more sudden than was ever remembered on any former occasion of other heavy rains: this is the unanimous opinion of the millers at Cherhill, Quemerford, and Blacklands Mills, where, though within a mile of the source of the stream which turned them, it was found necessary to draw the hatches and stop the works for a time, on account of the rush of water which bore down with irresistible fury immediately after the storm had passed by.

I believe that I have now examined every phenomenon attending our great storm: that it has been most disastrous in its effects, and that the destruction of property occasioned by it has been very considerable, there can be no doubt; but the greatest, because the irreparable, loss consists in the overthrow of so large a number of our finest trees, for it may readily be conceived that in the bleak down district, every large tree is of unspeakable value as a shelter from the wind. But though in these high exposed situations, we are often assailed by boisterous breezes, yet in the memory of the oldest inhabitant no tradition of anything resembling such a hurricane

exists, with the exception of the storm of September 22nd, 1856, which beginning at Glastonbury, and ending at Oxford, devastated a portion of the adjacent village of Clyffe-Pypard: the particulars of this storm however, though sufficiently astonishing, do not indicate the same amount of violence as that which marked our recent hurricane, neither was its course so continuous or its attacks so uniform, for though its total course from point to point extended no less than 75 miles, there were such wide gaps in its appearance, and it bounded over such considerable intervals in its onward passage, that it was extremely difficult to trace its route. At Clyffe, however, and especially on the property of Mr. Goddard, it certainly expended its greatest fury, demolishing the fine old trees round the Manor House and Vicarage, and leaving a scene of destruction sad to behold. One more notice I have of a great Wiltshire storm, and that was as long ago as the year 1703, which, however, was not confined to this county, though some of its effects here are recorded. We are told[1] that, "at Salisbury nearly all the trees in the Close fell flat," and Bishop Ken, then on a visit to his nephew, Mr. Isaak Walton, Rector of Poulshot, narrowly escaped with his life: while at Collingbourne Ducis, as we learn from a memorandum in the Register, "few places in England suffered more than the Parsonage here; one long barn blown down; all the rest of the barns, outhouses, stables, and ricks unthatched, and the dwelling-house uncovered: the lead on the chancel was shrivelled up like a scroll, and the tower and the body of the Church much damnified." The account closes by saying that "Providentially both man and beast escaped all manner of hurt in these parts;" a Providence in which we of 1859 have participated. Another remarkable fact recorded in the same Register states, that the winter preceding the great storm had been unusually mild, a circumstance which as signally differs from our present case, the whole season since last autumn having been extremely boisterous, with short intervals of excessive mildness. Thus, the close of October set in with the most violent winds, and the 25th of that month will long be remembered for the loss of the Royal Charter, and many other disastrous shipwrecks

[1] "A History Military and Municipal of the Ancient Borough of Devizes," p. 330. (Devizes, 1859.)

and the sad loss of life occasioned thereby all round our coasts. The middle of December was no less notorious for the severity of the frost, wherein the thermometer on one occasion sank as low as 1° below Zero, a degree of cold (as I believe) unparalleled within the memory of man, as occurring in this country *before* Christmas. This was followed by "the great storm" on December 30th, and that again by such extreme warmth on the 1st January, 1860, that the thermometer rose higher on that day than had been recorded for the whole month of January for 17 years, standing at one period of the day at 57° in the shade. Subsequently to this, the reading of the rain guage, for the first four weeks of this year, shows that a greater amount of rain had fallen than within the same period for several years. Again on Tuesday the 17th of January, the sky being perfectly clear and not a cloud to be seen, loud rumblings, resembling a heavy discharge of artillery prolonged for above a minute startled many persons from the strangeness of the sound, and caused all who heard them to look upwards involuntarily. These atmospheric noises were heard by numbers in different parts of the county, at Yatesbury, Berwick, Collingbourne, the Pewsey Vale, on Salisbury Plain, and even (as was stated in the public journals) in the neighbourhoods of Reading and Wantage, and they are supposed by those most capable of forming a correct opinion to have been produced by the passing of a meteor through our atmosphere, near enough to produce sound, but yet invisible on account of the broad daylight; or even if it had been near enough to have been within the range of sight, it might have passed unnoticed, as the sound produced would have occupied so long a time in reaching the ear, that the object which caused it would have passed far away from the point to which the sound would direct the eye before the noise could be heard.[1] Since the middle of January we

[1] About ten or twelve years since, a very large meteor was observed in the zenith of Bristol, and it exploded about fifteen miles from the zenith of Bedford, at the estimated height of twenty-one miles, that is, a horizontal distance of about forty miles; and although the air at that height must be exceedingly rare, yet the report was heard at Oxford like a loud clap of thunder, at between four and five minutes after the explosion had taken place. This meteor gave a light like that of day, and appeared as large as the moon, but it is probable that it would not have been seen in broad daylight. Another meteor fell in 1826 about fifteen

have experienced more boisterous winds and a longer continuance of stormy weather than for many years past, the whole of the month of February partaking largely of this character, and another hurricane blowing on the 28th of that month, with sufficient force, to overturn two more magnificent elms in Blacklands Park, and several trees here, to scatter the tiles of my cow house, and unroof many cottages, barns and ricks at Cherhill and Yatesbury, which had just been re-thatched; but this storm was not confined to Wiltshire, nor even to our island, for it seems not only to have swept across the whole breadth of England and Wales, (doing especial damage on the East Coast, where it raged with unwonted violence,) but to have included in its destructive course a great part of the Continent, from the latitude of Berlin to that of Paris.

I should add that the day of our hurricane was marked throughout by sudden and violent gusts of wind, accompanied with hail and rain in heavy showers; those who were hunting with the Duke of Beaufort at Bremhill on that day will not readily forget the hail-stones, which descended with such force as to cut their hands till their knuckles bled, and to make their horses kick and plunge from the pain inflicted by them. Still more will the day long be remembered in England as the disastrous day of storm, which cost her the life of one of her best officers, as deeply lamented as he was highly respected by all, the gallant Captain Harrison of the Great Eastern. While those of the inhabitants of North Wilts who live within its limits, will never forget to the last day of their lives "the great Wiltshire storm of December 30th, 1859."

*Yatesbury Rectory, Calne, March 6th,* 1860.

ALFRED CHARLES SMITH.

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miles from Oxford: it was evening but still daylight at the time: consequently but very little was seen of it as it passed, but several reports like the firing of cannon were heard. And again, since writing the above (viz. March 10th,) a similar phenomenon occurred at Drogheda, which is said to have struck with the deepest terror those who witnessed it. The moon shone out clearly, the atmosphere was calm, and the sky was dotted over with stars, when, about nine o'clock, a rumbling noise was heard above, and suddenly the heavens seemed to cleave asunder, when a ball of fire, the most brilliant that fancy could imagine, rolled along the blue vault, and appeared to descend with the most fearful rapidity. For a few seconds the entire town was lighted up so intensely, that many of the inhabitants were completely overwhelmed with terror, the startling novelty, as well as the brilliancy of the phenomenon combining to cause a complete panic.

P.S.—Since the above paper has been in type, our Editor, Canon Jackson, has communicated to me two facts connected with my subject. The one is simply a very brief notice from an old paper, of a great storm in North Wilts, just 100 years since, (viz. on February 16th, 1760,) which passed over Wootton Basset and Rodborne Cheney; killed a child and a cow, and prostrated trees and houses. The other relates to a hurricane, or rather compound of whirlwind and hurricane, which took place at Grittleton, on the afternoon of August 14th, 1851. The day had been fine, and very hot: about five o'clock an extremely violent storm of rain fell. Just as the rain ended, there was a sudden rush of wind, due West to due East: and a very black cloud, with a kind of core "as big as a haycock" traversed the country, right across in a perfectly straight line, but all the time whirling round and round; overthrowing much timber, twisting off the tops of tough old oaks with the greatest ease, and scattering the ground with great boughs and branches innumerable. It did not make a clear sweep of all before it, but appeared to bound along, knocking down at intervals: hitting one tree, but entirely missing the next, though quite close and in the same straight line. The whole was the work of two or three minutes: and the havoc was confined to a breadth of about a hundred yards. It could be traced by these marks for about four miles: and appeared to have then vanished altogether. Canon Jackson concludes his account of it by expressing his opinion (which I am glad to quote) that this rotatory motion must have had a great deal to do with the prostration of the trees (in our recent hurricane) *against* the direction of the storm.

A. C. S.

# Wild Darell of Littlecote.

(No. 3.)

By C. E. Long, Esq.

BY the kind permission of the Master of the Rolls I have, for some time, had free access to all documents in the Record Office in any degree connected with the county of Wilts; and my attention, as the readers of this Magazine are aware, has been, on two previous occasions, especially directed to the unravelling of those entangled threads by which the story of Darell, and the supposed Littlecote child murder, has been so long enveloped. With the assistance of my friend, Mr. Duffus Hardy of the Record Office, I am enabled to place before the public an accidental, and most interesting discovery. This consists, not indeed of the testimony long asserted to have been given by the midwife on the imaginary trial of Darell at Salisbury, because she, being, as it now appears, already dead, could never have attended it; nor before "Judge Popham," who as Aubrey solemnly tells us, "gave sentence according to law;" because he was then no Judge at all; but it is the deposition made by her, just previous to her death, at Great Shefford in Berkshire, where she lived, a place some six miles distant from Littlecote, and taken by Mr. Anthony Bridges, the principal magistrate and landowner there, confirming, in nearly every particular, excepting the most important particulars, viz. the ingenious embellishment of the bed curtain—her counting the steps of the staircase—her second visit to, and recognition of the house—and the crimination of Darell, the tale, as told on traditionary information, by Lord Webb Seymour to Sir Walter Scott.

This deposition, together with other papers, all at one time evidently in Darell's possession, were found, during some recent repairs, at the Rolls' Chapel. They were confusedly mixed up with other documents with which they had no connexion. All these Darell papers, however, appear, from holes at the top of each folio,

to have been, at one time, stitched together. With the exception of this deposition, and a short and irrelevant letter from Bridges to Darell about a lease of lands, they relate to one subject only, viz. the assassination of a person of the name of Brind of Wanborough, by two brothers of the name of Browne, in a brawl at the above place. With this affair Darell was only connected as a magistrate and a landowner. His conduct seems to have been rather praiseworthy in objecting to the "price of blood" to be paid to the widow, whereas, that of Sir Henry Knevett is open to censure, and the result was somewhat of a rupture between Knevett and Darell, and their adherents. The dates of these papers are 1577, and part of the year 1578. The second letter of Bridges to Darell, the last in date on the list, and which will be given as, apparently, alluding to the deposition of the midwife, is, as to the ink, the writing, and the age of the paper, similar to the deposition itself. I have, therefore, little doubt but that Bridges, according to his promise made in that letter, had subsequently the interview, as intimated, with Darell at Littlecote; that he then gave him the deposition, and that the whole set of documents were, eventually, tied up together, and kept peradventure in those "greate chestes" alluded to in Vol. iv. page 220, which came into Popham's possession on Darell's decease, were sent up to London, as we are told, by Popham's agent, Mr. Rede, and ultimately, with a mass of other documents, found their way into the Court of Chancery in a cause in which the widow of Sir Francis Walsingham, who had purchased Darell's lands at Chilton, was a plaintiff in 1592. (See Vol. iv. p. 221.) If, therefore, we arrive at the conviction, that the letter and the deposition bear nearly the same date, the whole tradition of Darell's trial and acquittal, and the breaking of his neck two or three months afterwards, is scattered to the winds, inasmuch as we know that the date of his death was Oct. 1, 1589, eleven years subsequent to the taking of the deposition.

I now give the letter of Mr. Bridges, subjoining the deposition of the midwife.

*Anthony Bridges to William Darell.*

"My good Cosen, I commende me hartely unto you, being very sory that my happ was not to be at home when you were laste at my house, for I am w$^{th}$

childe to speake w^th^ you as well for myne owne matter of twentye poundes, as also for other matters w^ch^ yow wyll wonder to heare, and yet I suppose they concerne youre selfe. I have byn of late amongeste craftye crowders, whoe walked w^th^ me on parables a longe tyme, and cowlered theyre doinges w^th^ suttell sophistrye, still gropinge and undermininge me in matters of greate importance, yea, as greate as may be to those partyes to whome they dyd apperteyne, but I at the firste, perceaved theyre inglynge, and gave theyre doinges in the begininge suche a dashe, that they seemed therew^th^ alle utterly discomfited, being as they said, a commissioner chose for them. The matter feare you not yf it be no worse then I knowe, there was no partye named whome the said matter dyd concerne, otherwyse then a gentleman dwellinge w^th^in three myles of my house, but I^r^ perceaved theyre fetche was not to have me a commissioner, but a deponente, yf they coulde have gotten any thinge from me that mighte have made for theyre purpose. I wyll tell you alle the substance of the matter (as I conjecture) at oure nexte meetinge, but the partyes I may not name. I am nowe rydinge towardes Hampshyre in earneste busines, and doe mynde, God willinge, to be at Ludgarshalle this nighte at bed, where my busines is suche that I muste remayne thies three dayes as I suppose, and in my retorne I wyll God wyllinge, see you at Lyttlecote. My wyfe is already rydden towardes Ludgarshall. This I committ yow to Almighte God from Shefforde the xxiiij^th^ of Julye 1578.

"Youre lovinge Cosen and assured
frende to commande,
"ANTHONYE BRIDGES.

*Addressed.* "To the righte worshipfulle my very lovinge Cosen Wylliam Darrell, Esquier, geve thes at Lyttlecote w^th^ speede."

## *A. Bridges's* account of Mrs. Barnes's Deposition.*

"Thes are to testefye my knowledge touchinge certeyne speche, w^ch^ Mother Barnes of Shefforde uttered not longe before her deathe, in the p^r^sence of me and others, videlt, that there came unto her house at Shefforde, two men in maner leeke servinge men in blacke fryse cotes, rydinge uppon very good geldinges or horses, w^ch^ declared unto her that theyre mystres (as they then called her) nameinge M^rs^ Knevett, w^ch^ is nowe the wyfe of S^r^ Henry Knevett,† Knighte of Wyltesh, had sente by them comendacions unto her, prayenge her of all loves to come unto her forthw^th^ accordinge to her p^ro^mise, shee

* He was of the family of Bridges of Coberley co. Gloucester, Vide Collins's Peerage. The Inquisition at his decease was taken at Abingdon 11 Jac. 1. Eleanor his daughter, and the inheritrix of his estates, was married to George Browne, and it was at their mansion at Shefford that Charles the First slept, as appears in Symonds's Diary recently edited for the Camden Society by the contributor of this article. "His Majestie lay" Nov. 19th 1644 "at Great Shefford in the old manor house of Mr. Browne Esq. co. Berks; a parke belonging to it." (Symonds p. 153.). Mr. Brydges was allied to Darell in three ways. 1. by the marriage of his great grandfather with a Darell, vide the Darell pedigree; Wilts Mag. iv. 226. 2. through his grandmother a Hungerford. 3. through her mother, a Fetyplace. Ludgershall Castle belonged to him. By the kindness of the Rev. T. T. Churton, Rector of Great Shefford, I am informed that Mr. Bridges was buried March 4th, 1612. Also that the entries of Burials at Great Shefford commence in 1599, too late to give us the entry of Mrs. Barnes's name.

† Sir Henry Knevett married the daughter and heir of Sir James Stumpe of Malmesbury. One of their three daughters and coheirs was the wife of the first Earl of Suffolk, by which marriage he became possessed of the Charlton Estate.

beinge as they said, at that time neare her tyme of traveyle of childe whoe presently prepared her selfe redy to ryde, and beinge somwhat late in the evening, shee departed from her said house in the company of the two before recited persons, whoe rode w^th^ her the moste parte of alle that nighte. And towardes daye, they broughte her unto a fayre house and alighted her neare a doore of the said house, at the w^ch^ doore one of those that broughte her, made some little noyse, eyther by knockinge or rynginge of some belle, Whereuppon there came to the said doore a tall slender gentleman havinge uppon hym a longe goune of blacke velvett, and bringinge a lighte w^th^ him, whoe so soone as shee was entred into the said doore, made faste the same, and shutt out those that broughte her, and presently broughte her upp a stayres into a fayre and a large greate chambre, beinge hanged all aboute w^th^ arras, in the w^ch^ chambre there was a chymney, and therein was a greate fyre, and from thence throughe the said chambre shee was conveyed unto an other chambre of leeke proporcion, and hanged in leeke sorte as the fyrste was, in the w^ch^ chambre was also a chymney and a greate fyre, and passinge throughe the said seconde chambre, shee was broughte into a thyrde chambre, hanged also rychlye w^th^ arras, in the w^ch^ chambre there was a bed rychlye and gorgeouslye furnished the curteynes of the said bed beinge alle close drawen about the said bed. And so soone as shee was entered in at the doore of the laste resited chambre, the said partye in the longe velvet goune zouned softly in her eare, sayenge, loe, in yonder bed lyethe the gentle woman that you are sente for to come unto, goe unto her and see that yow doe youre uttermoste endevoyre towardes her, and yf shee be safely delivered, you shall not fayle of a greate rewarde, but yf shee myscarry in her traveyle, yow shall dye. Wheruppon as one amased, shee departed from the said gentleman to the beddes syde, fyndinge there a gentlewoman in traveyle, lyenge in greate estate, as by the furniture uppon her and aboute her it dyd appeare, this gentlewomans face beinge covered eyther w^th^ a visar or a call* but w^th^ w^ch^ I doe not remembre. And shortly after her cominge shee was delivered of a man childe, whoe for lacke of other clothes was fayne to be wrayped in the myd wyfes apron, and so was carried by the said mid wyfe into one of the two fyrste chambres that shee passed throughe at the fyrste w^th^ the gentleman fyndinge the said gentleman there at her cominge thither whoe demaunded of her, whether the partye that shee came from was delivered of childe or no, whoe aunswered that shee was safely delivered of a man child w^ch^ shee there presently shewed him, requiringe him that some provision of clothes mighte be had to wrapp it w^th^ alle, whoe incontinently broughte her to the fyre syde, into the w^ch^ fyre he commaunded her to caste the childe, wheruppon shee kneeled doune unto him, desyringe him that he woulde not seeke to destroye it, but rather geve it unto her, promisinge him to keep it as her oune, and to be sworne never to disclose it, the w^ch^ thinge the gentleman woulde not yelde unto, but forthw^th^ the childe was caste into the fyre, but whether by the mydwyfe her selfe, or by him, or by them both, I doe not perfectly remembre. And so soone as this horrible facte was done, shee was commaunded to goe backe agayne to the gentlewoman, where she remayned all that day and by nighte was broughte backe agayne by those two men that broughte her thither, whoe sett her some myles distante from her house, but

* A contraction for callot, or calotte; a cap or coif.

whether two myles or more, I doe not remembre. And I demaundinge of her w^ch^ way shee wente in rydinge thither, shee aunswered that as shee supposed shee wente faste by Dunington Parke, leavinge the said parke on her righte hande, and demaundinge of her by what houses shee traveyled by, shee aunswered that shee traveyled by dyvers houses w^ch^ shee knewe not, and demaundinge over or throughe what waters shee passed, shee aunswered shee passed over a greate and a longe bridge w^ch^ as shee veryly supposed was a bridge over the Thames, as by the water w^ch^ passed throughe the said bridge beinge very greate shee dyd imagin.

"By me, ANTHONYE BRIDGES."

It will not be necessary to offer more than a few comments on the above documents. The reader may safely be left to draw his own conclusions as to the connexion between the passage in Bridges's letter and the date of the deposition. On the deposition itself I would observe

1st. The mention of the Knevetts was, obviously, a "blind" to induce Mistress Barnes to move, and so, in no way, inculpates Sir Henry Knevett as regards the murder, though it does lead to a suspicion that some of his party may have concocted the affair in order to damage the reputation of Darell. But there is another point. Are we to believe that this "Mother Barnes," who was so well known as to have made a promise to cross the county, some thirty miles, to Malmesbury, was yet, herself, so ignorant of her own immediate neighbourhood as not to be aware that she had merely been carried some five or six miles from her home, and that she remained a whole day in a house of such pretensions as Littlecote, in utter ignorance of where she was staying? Why, it would have been dangerous for Darell himself to have faced her, as she might very frequently have seen him in her own village hard by, where Bridges, being his friend and relation, resided.

2nd. She is asked to describe her route, and she states that she thought that in "going thither" viz. to the unknown mansion, "she left Dunington Park" that is the Park of Donnington Castle near Newbury, on her "right." Now if this was the fact, a glance at the map will show that she may have gone, we know not where, certainly anywhere but to Littlecote. But let us suppose that she thought she detected Donnington on her return, and that she was taken round by way of Speen, and so by the Lambourne road to

Shefford. I speak advisedly on these points, having been born and bred in the neighbourhood. Is it credible, I ask, that even by night (for she does not say that she was blindfolded) she should not have recognised her own little market town of Hungerford, five miles only from her own door, and the bridge over the Kennet, mistaking that, to her, well known stream for the broad Thames? ! Incredible.

3rd. We come next to the most preposterous part of the whole story, viz. that if the lady was safely delivered, she, the midwife, was to be well rewarded, whereas if the lady miscarried, poor Mistress Barnes was to be immolated forthwith. The infant was born alive; Mistress Barnes's throat was not cut; but the poor child was committed to the flames! And so we are called upon to credit the fact that the tall slender gentleman in black velvet, not being a lunatic at large, had such an appetite for infant cremation as, unnecessarily, to enact the part of an assassin, and thereby volunteer the making of a halter for his own neck, when a miscarriage would have answered his object in a perfectly honest and satisfactory manner. But perhaps there is no accounting for whims! With these observations I am, notwithstanding these periodical discoveries, almost tempted to close the case, contented to nonsuit the midwife out of her own mouth. Although throughout, I have not hesitated to avow my scepticism, I do not say that traditions are, in all cases, to be cashiered with scorn, far from it; but we well know how, in the ordinary intercourse of our every day life, a story improves, and becomes embellished in its progress from mouth to mouth; heightened in its colouring, enlarged, if not falsified in its facts; and so it turns out as to this Littlecote story with its most mysterious beginning, its most magnified middle passage, and its most abortive end. One by one the facts have melted away, and nothing is left of the dish first served up by our good gossip, Aubrey, and subsequently seasoned by the fire-side credulity of the villagers, but this contemporaneous tale of "Mother Barnes," narrated eleven years anterior to Darell's death, and when Popham, reported to have saved him from the hangman, and in payment, to have got his estate, was not only no Judge, but not

even Solicitor General; while, in the interval, Camden, the historian of the county, even if he heard the rumour was no believer in the truth of it, and while Walsingham continued on terms of intimacy with the criminal, whom we further find acting as a county magistrate, and taking a prominent part in bringing other murderers to justice. Is it conceivable that a person, with his own hands so imbrued, would have ventured to appear as the punisher of others at all, that he would have been in the Commission of the Peace at all, still less have been selected by Walsingham to take a leading part in bringing Brind's murderers to justice? And to crown the value of this village scandal, I may observe, that Great Bedwyn, quite in the contrary direction, has, hitherto, been regarded as the home of the midwife.

C. E. L.

I avail myself of this opportunity to correct two errors in the previous article (No. 2) viz. 1. Wilts Mag. Vol. v. p. 203, l. 9. For "long since a seat of the Darells" read "*not* long since, &c." 2. do. page 212, l. 31, after "Mr. Harry" the name *Bromley* should be inserted although in the original the name appears as if erased, but why, one cannot tell, as the individual was really Henry Bromley son and heir of Sir Thomas Bromley, who became Lord Chancellor in 1579, being succeeded, as Solicitor General, by Popham. This Henry Bromley married a Pelham, who, as well as Darell, derived her descent from William Lord Sandes, K.G.

ANCIENT SEAL OF THE WEAVERS COMPANY IN SALISBURY.

Drawn from a Cast from the Seal in the possession of Mr. Adams, Tailor.

Elizabeth Wickins. delt.

ANCIENT SEAL SUPPOSED TO BE THE SEAL OF SOME MONASTRY ABOUT THE TIME OF EDWARD 3rd OR RICHARD 2nd

Drawn from an impression of the Seal in the possession of Batch, Esqr.

Elizabeth Wickins. delt.

Higbman Anastat. Sarum.

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By Mr. H. Bull, *Devizes*:—"A History Military and Municipal of the Ancient Borough of The Devizes; and subordinately, of the entire Hundred of Potterne and Cannings in which it is included." 1859, octavo.

END OF VOL. VI.

H. Bull, Printer, 4, Saint John Street, Devizes.

*Erratum.*

Page 130, line 4. For "the Commissioners of Inland Revenue," *read* "the Crown, to whom, under the management of the Woods, Forest and Land Revenue, &c."

,, 132, ,, 9. Make the same correction.

,, 267, ,, 11. For "when" *read* "after."

,, 267, ,, 11. For "was" *read* "had been."

,, 270, ,, 11. *Dele* the words "of Ease."

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